"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder today; Tuesday unsettled; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXX....No. 23,011. + ••• NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1921. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

VITAL QUESTIONS AWAIT ACTION BY PREMIERS TODAY

But Matter of Fixing or Not Fixing German Indemnity Overshadows All Others.

BRIAND PLAN IS OBSTACLE

Calls for Five Annual Payments Before Total of Reparations Is Agreed Upon.

BRITAIN FOR DECISION NOW

With Other Allies, She Fears the Political and Economic Effects of Continued Uncertainty.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Count Sforsa, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris this afternoon for the allied conference which begins tomorrow morning at the Quai d'Orsay.

The first session of this very important meeting will open at 11 o'clock. The subjects on the program will be dealt with in the following order: First, the disarmament of Germany; second, reparations; third, the Orient; fourth, Austria; fifth, Russia.

The reparations question overshadows all others. It is remarkable that on the eve of the conference which is supposed to try and reach a definite settlement of this problem the utmost confusion reigns as to what plan will be adopted. Aristide Briand, the French Premier, stands in the way of a definite settlement of the amount due by Germany. He stated on Friday in the Chamber that he was opposed to fixing the total sum now. Still, it is by no means sure that he will maintain that stand.

President Millerand summoned the French negotiators to the Elysée this morning and it is understood he told them that the sum total of the indemnity ought to be fixed between now and May 1. M. Briand takes the stand that this is no time to estimate Germany's ability to pay ten or twenty years from now. However, England, while wishing to follow French desires as far as possible, believes the general interests of the whole world would be served by letting Germany and the world know what Germany owes. Belgium supports this view, and, as for Germany, her statesmen demand that the bill be fixed.

French View of British Attitude.

For several days French newspapers favorable to Premier Briand have stated that the British Cabinet would agree to a system of five annuities of 3,000,000,000 marks gold each. It is Briand's plan to exact these payments now and fix the total at the end of five years or today reveal that, while the British Cabinet favors these annuities if the French want them, they favor them merely as initial payments on a total to be fixed prior to May 1. This is an entirely different plan from that of Briand.

There is a good deal of criticism in today's press of Briand's plan, it being pointed out that Belgium has a claim of almost all of the first annuity under her priority rights and that what France would get for the first five years would not pay what she has already expended for reparations, leaving nothing coming from Germany for reparations for the next five years. And the French tentative budget for 1921 carries 17,000,000,000 francs paper for reconstruction work, without any plans to meet this expenditure except the prospect of the German payment. Those who favor fixing the total now argue that without the prospective payments, backed up by a solid allied guarantee to collect, France would be unable to borrow money to meet her reconstruction payments in the next five or six years.

It is not to be expected that this week's conference in any case will name the total of the German debt. The English negotiators take the stand that whether or not the plebiscite gives Upper Silesia, with its mineral wealth, to Germany will have a bearing on what Germany can pay. The plebiscite takes place in March. However, the conference may be expected to settle the principle whether the indemnity total should be fixed between now and May 1 or be postponed for a long time.

Boulogne Scheme the Most Definite.

The most definite scheme for German reparation that has ever been drafted was drawn at Boulogne last July. This provided for payments of 3,000,000,000 gold marks annually for the first five years, payment of 6,000,000,000 annually the next five years, and payments of 7,000,000,000 annually the next thirty-two years, a total of 269,000,000,000 marks in forty-two years, it being calculated that at 8 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent. amortizement, this would be equivalent to 85,000,000,000 marks gold, current value. France, receiving 55 per cent. of the indemnity, would thus get about 47,000,000,000 marks gold, about 60,000,000,000 gold francs at present value, or 148,000,000,000 gold marks, if she waited forty-two years to get it all. It was the plan at that time that France could borrow in England and America on her share by means of Reparation Commission bonds guaranteed by Germany, England, France and Belgium, bearing 8 or 9 per cent. interest, and that thus she would be in position to meet her current reconstruction expenditures. There is always a strong chance that this Boulogne plan will be finally adopted.

Anyhow, as the matter stands tonight, there is the greatest confusion about the reparation plans. The other nations stand willing to see France get all she can,

Continued on Page Three.

Dinner—Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Try this dinner dish—baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage, mashed potato, apple sauce. It's great! Order the genuine today. Substitutes disappoint.—Advt.

Catholics to Offer Prayers For Support of New President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Vigil lights, symbolizing patriotic prayers for the guidance and support of President-elect Harding when he takes office as President, will be burned from March 3 to March 8 in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception at Brookland, D. C., according to announcement of the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University.

A special appeal has been issued to all Catholics of the United States to participate in the acts of national devotion.

"Never were wisdom and courage more needed by the head of our great American democracy," said Bishop Shahan's appeal. "Every Catholic ought to offer on that day (March 4) the earnest prayer that God will guide our Chief Executive wisely and well, that the evils of the late war may be abolished and our nation enter again upon the way of progress through justice and charity."

JAPANESE PREMIER FORECASTS ACCORD

Hara Tells the Diet Agreement on Alien Land Law Is Confidently Expected.

CONCILIATION IS SOUGHT

Uchida Declares Settlement on "Unjust" Law Is Wanted in a Friendly Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (Associated Press).—Negotiations between the Japanese and United States Governments for an adjustment of issues arising from anti-alien land legislation by the State of California were viewed as satisfactory and hopeful by Premier Hara and Foreign Minister Uchida in addresses yesterday at the reopening of the Japanese Diet.

Premier Hara declared that the exchange of views, now in progress through Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador here, and Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, were proceeding "in a most friendly spirit for an amicable adjustment of the question." He added that the Japanese Government "was confidently looking forward to a satisfactory settlement."

Foreign Minister Uchida, who devoted more attention to the negotiations than did the Premier, told the Diet that "a frank and free exchange of views has been proceeding on various points involved in the question." Regret was expressed by the Foreign Minister that as yet it was impossible to make public the result of the discussions in Washington, but he added "that we confidently trust that an adjustment compatible with the honor and interests of both countries may be finally arrived at."

The addresses of the two Japanese officials, who first spoke in the House of Peers and later in the House of Representatives, were received and made public tonight by the Japanese Embassy. Both officials referred to the sending of Japanese troops to the Chientao district of China following the burning of the Japanese Consulate and the killing of several Japanese at Hunchun, and announced that the troops would be withdrawn as soon as the maintenance of order was assured.

Disarmament Hopes Welcomed.

Viscount Uchida also gave to the Diet an account of the recent meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva and stated that it was the intention of the Japanese Government "invariably to make endeavors in hearty co-operation with other powers for the attainment of the lofty aim of the League." He expressed satisfaction that the Geneva meeting had resulted in a composition of the differences between Japan and Great Britain relative to mandates. After announcing to the Diet that the League had appointed a Disarmament Commission, he said:

"As a matter of principle, disarmament is to be welcomed for the general welfare of the human race and the Japanese Government is paying special attention to the question. The matter, however, has very important and complex bearings upon the interests of each nation, and it is to be apprehended that realization of this end may be found impossible unless all nations act in harmony and in good faith."

"The historic good relationship between Japan and the United States needs no reiteration," said Minister Uchida in taking up what his colleague had termed the California question. "The relations between the two nations have steadily grown in importance from political, economic, social and various other points of view. It is true that this friendly relationship is not without an occasional mingling of incidents: that is almost inevitable in any international relations. But I am firmly of the opinion that fundamentally the relationship between Japan and America is as cordial as ever, and that there are no such insurmountable obstacles as might disturb the basic factors which govern that relationship.

"Moreover, I am happy to notice that in recent years the popular opinion between the two peoples has been greatly helped by the close and frequent contact of influential men of both countries. I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable efforts of these people, which I hope will not be allowed to slacken in future.

Working for California Solution.

"I have to dwell here on the unfortunate event which has occurred in our relations with the United States. Last November at the general election of the United States, the State of California passed through initiative the alien land law. The contents of the law are now generally known and may need no ex-

Continued on Page Five.

FALL MALL Rounds—You'll like the idea—a free and easy draught.—Advt.

DR. CARSTENSEN ASSAILS 3 RECTORS FROM THE PULPIT

Drs. Grant, Guthrie and Reiland Denounced and Ridiculed for Recent Sermons.

HE PRAISES DR. MANNING

Trinity Rector as Bishop, He Declares, Would "Not Hesitate to Use a Curb Bit."

A PLEA FOR OLD STANDARDS

Dr. Shipman Condemns "Boring From Within the Church" and Opposes Extremists.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, was advocated for Bishop of New York in a sermon preached yesterday morning in Holyrood Episcopal Church, Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Carstensen, the Rector. Dr. Manning was urged by Dr. Carstensen as the man who would "use a curb bit" in dealing with certain clergymen and certain ecclesiastical practices in the diocese.

Dr. Carstensen severely criticised "the Rector of the Church of the Ascension" for his sermon of a week ago yesterday, although he did not call his brother clergyman by name. The Rector of the Church of the Ascension is the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

Other clergymen who referred to the Grant sermon and expressed their views on the new Bishop were the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, above Forty-fifth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street.

In practically every church of the Episcopal diocese yesterday prayers were offered for divine guidance in choosing a Bishop.

"Whichever of the distinguished priests nominated may be elected Bishop of New York will bring to the office personal godliness, scholarly attainments and administrative ability" declared Dr. Carstensen. "In addition to these essential qualifications, Dr. Manning, if elected, will exercise his prerogative as a disciplinarian with a firmer hand than we may surely expect from any of the others," continued Dr. Carstensen.

Criticises Dr. Grant.

"Toleration of error and lawlessness has already gone too far. To the scandal of our Church men have too long been permitted to minister at her altars who openly deny the faith which they are sworn to defend and flout the laws which they are pledged to obey.

"When one would discard the Apostles' Creed, relegating it to the limbo of dead superstitions, affirming with the air of a pompous Pantaloon that men more learned than he and just as honest can accept it only with stultifying reservations, it is time to call a halt."

Dr. Carstensen told a TIMES reporter after the service that in the above criticisms he referred to Dr. Grant.

"When another debases his priesthood with weekly shows at which an unfrocked priest plays Harlequin with 'the little Lady of the Dew' as Columbine, and an array of 'talent' unparalled since the days of Artemus Ward's 'wax figgers,' we may cry out, 'O Lord, how long'?" Dr Carstensen said later in his sermon.

Dr. Carstensen acknowledged after the service that the clergyman referred to in the preceding paragraph is the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, and that the "unfrocked priest" referred to is Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, who has spoken on the last two Sundays in St. Mark's Church.

"And when a shallow declaimer avers that Bishops are useless except as 'decorations,' we can only thank the Congregational minister who rebuked him," said Dr. Carstensen. "But his vaporings are not to be taken too seri-

Continued on Page Three.

Night Riders Again Warn Growers To Haul No More Tobacco to Market

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23.—Night riders visited farmers in Bath and Fleming counties last night and warned them not to haul any more tobacco to market until prices were higher, according to reports received here tonight. The reports, received from Mount Sterling, Carlisle and Flemingsburg, said the growers were warned that their barns would be burned and that they would be dealt with severely unless they complied.

The band, consisting of twenty-five or thirty masked men, visited farmers near Sherbourne, in Fleming County, twelve miles from Flemingsburg, and Bethel, in Bath County, twelve miles from Carlisle. About fifteen farmers were visited, although the names of only a few were disclosed by the authorities.

T. S. Robertson, a wealthy farmer near Bethel, was called to his door at 12:30 o'clock last night, according to a report from Carlisle. Four men standing with their backs to him warned him that he was not to haul away any more tobacco nor to rent any of his farms for tobacco raising, nor to raise any himself. The warning was accompanied by threats of violence to himself and his property if he failed to obey.

Thomas Croath, Jake Boyd and a farmer named Stevens were then visited and the warning repeated.

The band next appeared near Sherbourne and warned two farmers named Shields and Tomlin. They are known to have visited three other farmers, but when the occupants came to the door they laughed and said they were "looking for a doctor."

James N. Kehoe, President of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cut Out Organization, severely condemned the action of the night riders. When advised at his home of the resumption of night riding he said:

"I strongly disapprove such action. It is a great mistake, and no possible good can come from it. I could not possibly say more."

STIMSON TO FIGHT BUILDING GRAFTERS

Former War Secretary Accepts Post as Chief of Untermyer's Senior Counsel.

WILL TRY HETTRICK CASE

500 Indictments Expected as Result of Lockwood Committee Evidence.

As a result of the exposure of corrupt conditions in the building industry by the Lockwood committee's investigation, it was learned yesterday that at least 500 indictments, and possibly more, may be expected before the inquiry concludes. If the plans of Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the committee, are carried out, the indictments will probably be returned within a month or two. Up to the present time 150 indictments have been handed down by the State and Federal Grand Juries. Trials are expected to begin in the State courts shortly, with as many cases on trial at the same time as the available Judges and court accommodations will permit.

The latest acquisition to the legal talent engaged in the prosecution of offenses revealed by the Lockwood committee is Colonel Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War and former United States District Attorney at New York. Mr. Untermyer succeeded in inducing Colonel Stimson on Saturday to accept the offer as a public duty. Colonel Stimson will act as senior counsel with Kenneth M. Spence and Messrs. Pfeiffer and Duer in the trial of the cases against John T. Hettrick, originator of the "Codes of Practice" for building contractors, and two labor leaders, whose trials will take place at the conclusion of the trial of Robert P. Brindell, now on before Judge McAvoy.

Mr. Untermyer had hoped to try the Hettrick case himself, but will be unable to do so because of the probable early resumption of the Lockwood Committee hearings.

Stimson Heads Senior Counsel.

In addition to the large number of junior counsel now engaged on the staff organized by Mr. Untermyer, the list of senior counsel, besides Mr. Untermyer, is as follows: Henry L. Stimson, Emery R. Buckner, William A. De Ford, Kenneth M. Spence, Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, Charles A. Perkins, Robert E. Johnstone, Stanley L. Richter, Albert B. Unger and Arthur C. Train, and Messrs. Pfeiffer, Morton and Duer. In addition, working in the Federal courts are Colonel William Rand and Isidor J. Kresel, as special assistants to Attorney General Palmer. They also have a corps of assistants.

In connection with the resolutions adopted by the Real Estate Board of New York City protesting against the recent rent laws and demanding their repeal and calling upon the Legislature to defeat the pending resolution to continue the life of the Lockwood Committee, it was recalled yesterday that only a few days ago the New York State Real Estate Board, in session at Albany, unanimously commended the work

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FOUND STARVING IN CHURCH TOWER

Stranger Discovered Just as Eighteenth Street M. E. Congregation Begins Services.

SAYS HE WENT THERE TO DIE

Ill and Without Work, He Had Been Secreted in Room a Week, He Tells Police.

Just as the organ pealed a prelude to services in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 305 West Eighteenth Street, yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Warren heard stumbling footsteps in a deserted tower which once had housed his study but now contains only a storeroom.

Sexton Crawford was sent to investigate. He found a young man, weak, ill and incoherent, who murmured that he needed water. Crawford gave him a glass and he drank it as though his throat was parched.

He was taken downstairs, where he told a rambling story, which gave his hearers the impression that he was delirious. His name, he said, was Timothy Jones; he was twenty-four years old, and came to New York City a few days ago after spending two weeks in Binghamton. He gave the impression that that city was not his home.

Talking with Crawford and the clergyman, Jones was uncertain when, why or how he secreted himself in the tower. As far as they could fit together his disconnected statements, he had been there about two days. According to Crawford, he did not say he was hungry, but produced a $20 bill when asked if he were destitute. He wore a watch and chain which seemed to be valuable.

Patrolman Hackett was called and took the young man to the West Twentieth Street station. There he said, according to the police, that he had wandered into the church a week ago because he was sick and out of work and did not know where to turn. Chancing upon the stairs to the tower he made his way there. When he came upon the little room which the pastor had used several years ago, its seclusion appealed to him and he decided he would shut himself in there and die.

To the police Jones insisted he had been in the tower a whole week. He said he was hungry, and proved it to the extent of gulping eagerly a bowl of hot soup brought from a lunchroom. The police said that when they questioned Jones as to his motive in hiding himself, he replied that he felt so hopeless he decided to die, and concluded he could have a peaceful death by remaining in the little room until the end. The craving for water drove him to disclose his presence just as the congregation was gathering, he said.

Dr. Durfee was called from New York Hospital. He found the patient suffering from chills, and the ambulance surgeon took him to Bellevue. There Jones said he came to New York a week ago from Philadelphia in a sealed box car. He said he looked without success for a job of some sort, and a week ago yesterday went into the church to get out of the cold. Then he wandered to the tower.

Physicians at the hospital at first believed his condition was serious, but last night they said he was responding to treatment and was sleeping well after taking ample nourishment. They believed he would be in condition today to give a more coherent account of himself.

It was learned that when Jones first came to New York he rented a room in the home of Dr. Herbert L. Gray at 238 West Twentieth Street. No additional information about him could be obtained there, however.

Early reports that the man had hidden in the belfry and was discovered when the bell refused to toll were found to be incorrect, the church, in fact, having no bell.

Lured Here From Brooklyn, Broker Says; Slugged and Robbed in a Dark Hallway

One of the most daringly planned and executed crimes of violence of the recent orgy of lawlessness was disclosed last night by its victim, Eugene G. Neimark of 656 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, an insurance broker. Mr. Neimark said he was deliberately lured from Brooklyn to Manhattan last Saturday night, assaulted and robbed. He reported to the police of the Charles Street Station. Detectives there, placing their own interpretation upon Commissioner Enright's recent declaration that all crime news was open to the public, concealed the robbery until the insurance broker himself saw fit to tell about it.

In detailing the plot, Mr. Neimark said one of the detectives to whom he reported the circumstances said he would call him up "some day" and let him know when he could come to Police Headquarters in an effort to locate the criminals through a scrutiny of the Rogues' Gallery photographs. Mr. Neimark added that thus far he had not received the invitation.

The broker, according to his account, was called to the telephone in his office, at 212 Broadway, Brooklyn, last Saturday by a man who said he was Mr. Hurley, who wanted insurance on a newly purchased automobile. "Mr. Hurley" was "too busy to come to Brooklyn," but Mr. Neimark had been "recommended to him by a friend," and he would like to have him write the policy.

It was settled that Mr. Neimark should meet the caller at 25 Cornelia Street. In keeping the appointment, the broker motored there at 7:30 in the evening, but could find no trace of "Hurley" until a well-dressed young man asked him if he were seeking that person. Told that he was, the young man informed Neimark that "Hurley" was visiting a cousin in a house in the rear of that at No. 25.

Guided by the youth, Neimark started through a dark passageway toward the rear structure. Half way they were met by a man who appeared suddenly, pressed a pistol against the broker's head and commanded him to throw up his hands and keep quiet. The robber took from him, Neimark said, $285, a diamond ring worth $850 and a diamond scarf pin worth $450.

Neimark said the man then struck him on the head with a pistol, inflicting a scalp wound, and fled. The broker said he staggered and fell, but managed to get up and follow, blowing a police whistle. He ran to Fourth Street and then to Sixth Avenue, where he collapsed. By the time a policeman had reached him the robber and his accomplice had disappeared. Neimark, suffering from a scalp wound, was taken to the Charles Street station to report the affair.

"FLORIDA SPECIAL." Through all Pullman Club Compartment, Dining, Observation car train. No extra fare. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office, 1,246 B'way.—Advt.

TACOMA, BEST PORT TO ORIENT. Established Manufacturing Centre.—Advt.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN FACING INDICTMENT IN WHITMAN INQUIRY

Bill May Be Returned Today Charging Graft in Automobile Thefts.

STATE ACTION UNDECIDED

Republican Leaders in Doubt as to Political Effect of Legislative Investigation.

OPPOSITION TO WHITMAN

Untermyer Also Not In Favor as Counsel—Fear of Making Smith Nominee for Mayor.

Additional indictments of policemen today or tomorrow for the extortion of rewards or "gratuities" are expected to result from the Whitman investigation. A third police Captain may be indicted today or later in the week in connection with the so-called "automobile graft," or the exaction of substantial payments from owners for the return of stolen machines.

The developments in the Whitman investigation this week probably will determine whether a legislative investigation of the city and District Attorney's offices is to be held. Influential Republican leaders were reported yesterday to be opposed to a legislative investigation and especially opposed to the employment of ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman as counsel. But it was admitted that any sensational exposures of the Hylan régime would result in an irresistible public sentiment in favor of such an investigation and that Mr. Whitman might, if he produces big results, force his acceptance as counsel.

Ex-State Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, who conducted an investigation, or rather a "study," of New York City's affairs under the Mitchel Administration, was the choice of leaders who talked yesterday for such a legislative investigation, if one is unavoidable. Ex-Senator Brown is described as the leader of a "constructive" type of investigation, as a basis for remedial legislation, rather than a slashing attack on the Hylan Administration.

Many Republican leaders would like to see Mayor Hylan slightly daubed, but not tarred all over. Cautious men in the Republican organization are anxious that the Mayor be not too badly discredited to prevent his renomination, but that he be sufficiently injured to enable a Republican candidate for Mayor to beat him.

Fear Smith's Nomination.

"We don't want a situation to arise which would force 'Al' Smith to accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor," is the statement repeatedly made by Republican strategists.

Some of the Tammany leaders are wishing more success to the Whitman investigation than are Republican politicians. They want to see Mayor Hylan so badly damaged as to prevent his renomination, without having his administration "torn to pieces" in such a way as to cause a Fusion or Republican landslide. Mayor Hylan is regarded by Tammany as a doubtful asset for organization purposes and the thought of four more years of him is not popular.

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, author of one of the two bills introduced at Albany for a legislative investigation, said yesterday that every one he talked with favored such an investigation and believed that the situation called loudly for it, but that it was not safe to make a prediction whether one would be held or not.

"Two or three days from now the situation will be clearer," he said. "I think the matter depends now on whether Whitman is able to do the work.

"My theory of the kind of investigation needed is not simply a corruption investigation, but one that will produce constructive results. My idea is to have an investigation that will show weakness in the structure of the City Charter, if the fault is there. Corruption or a poor quality of personnel in the city offices, if they exist, should be shown, too. I think a legislative committee is needed to take the lead in the reorganization of the city Government, as the Mayor is taking the lead in the reorganization of the State Government."

May Broaden Lockwood Inquiry.

Senator Meyer said that it was a possibility that the Lockwood committee, with Samuel Untermyer as counsel, might obtain such powers as would enable it to go ahead with a sweeping investigation into all phases of the city Government, undertaking the same work as was contemplated by the Meyer bill and the Robinson-Steinberg measure.

From talks with Republican leaders it was learned that the idea of having Mr. Untermyer as counsel for such an investigation was even more unpalatable than that the opening the way to Mr. Whitman to be the big figure of a sensational investigation. Mr. Whitman, it was felt, might force himself on the Legislature, but Mr. Untermyer, a Democrat, could not get such a position if he wanted it.

"Every one seems to agree," Senator Meyer continued, "that there is much that needs investigation in the Hylan government. But there is no agreement on the way of proceeding. The Grand Jury method is inadequate. It does not educate the people to the faults in the system of government. I do not believe that investigation by Moreland Commissioners appointed by the Government would accomplish great things. The trouble with them is that the information they bring to the surface is usually mastered by only one man, the

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS is a Little HOT Water for INDIGESTION. Quick relief.—Advt.

FIRE WRECKS HARDING'S MARION HEADQUARTERS

Campaign Documents and Desk at Which "Best Minds" Conferred Are Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The residence of George R. Christian Jr., next door to the home of President-elect Harding, and used by the President-elect as his headquarters, was destroyed by fire this morning.

All the campaign documents stored in the building, although somewhat damaged by water, are thought to have been saved. The desk at which the President-elect met in conference with the "best minds" of the country was removed from the burning building but was slightly marred by the flames.

The fire started from an overheated furnace at a time when the house was unoccupied, no members of the headquarters staff having arrived for the day. As soon as it was discovered, firemen and headquarters employes carried out correspondence and records, but a strong wind scattered the papers in different directions. All of them are thought to have been recovered.

No decision has been reached here as to whether other headquarters will be established, the probability being that word from Mr. Christian, who is Mr. Harding's secretary, will be awaited.

The damage, estimated at $3,500, is said to be covered by insurance.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES AFTER A RACE RIOT

Mob at Warrenton, N. C., Takes Prisoners From Jail and Shoots Them.

CLASH STARTED OVER TRADE

Eight Wounded in Fight, Including Five White Men—Mob Riddles Victims With Bullets.

NORLINA, N. C., Jan. 24.—Alfred Williams and Plummer Bullock, two negroes, were taken from the Warren County jail at Warrenton, by a masked mob early this morning and shot to death.

No effort was made to molest the other eleven negroes who were confined in the jail in connection with the race clash here early Sunday. Bullock was said to have been the instigator, and Williams one of the leaders of the negroes in the clash. About 150 men were in the mob that entered the jail. The two negroes were taken into the woods about a mile outside of town, and their bodies were riddled with bullets.

Efforts to communicate with Warrenton by telephone were fruitless, but persons who reached here from the scene of the lynching said the town was quiet, and that a military company ordered out by Governor Morrison had taken charge. It was said that only the jailer, John Green, a negro, was on duty at the jail when the mob surrounded it, and that he was quickly subdued.

The rioting that started yesterday was the result of increasing ill feeling between members of the two races, having had its origin in a quarrel over a trade involving some apples.

The wounded, most of whom were taken to a Henderson hospital, are: W. G. Upchurch, white, railroad engineer; A. J. Rainey, white, railroad inspector; Raby Trailor, white; Leroy Trailor, white; H. A. Inscoe, white; Henry Jones, negro; Robert Moss, negro, and Jerome Hunter, negro.

Thirteen negroes, charged with participation in the shooting, are held in the county jail at Warrenton in default of bonds ranging from $200 to $1,000.

The trouble started last Tuesday, according to a statement tonight by Chief of Police Fleming of Norlina. Plummer Bullock, negro, the Police Chief said, went into a grocery store Tuesday to buy 10 cents' worth of apples from Brady Trailor, a clerk. The negro professed dissatisfaction with this purchase and wanted his money back. The exchange was effected, after some words, whereupon the negro cursed and threatened Trailor, it is said.

The Trailors, Chief Fleming said, received word last night that the negroes were organizing to make good Plummer Bullock's threat. About a score of blacks, the Chief added, gathered at the railroad station early today with shotguns. Raby Trailor, brother of Brady, approached Matthew Bullock, apparently the leader of the negroes, and asked him what the trouble was about. While they were talking, according to evidence brought out at a preliminary hearing late today, Jerome Hunter, negro, fired at Trailor from close range. The white man fell, and Hunter, it was testified, shot him twice as he lay on his back. The shooting then became general, and Upchurch, Rainey and Inscoe, all railroad men at work near the station, were shot.

TWO KILLED BY AUTOS, LITTLE GIRL A VICTIM

Child Was Playing in Front of Home—Two Small Boys Injured.

Two persons were killed and two children injured by automobiles yesterday. Ellen Hilt, seven, of 525 Court Street, Brooklyn, was run over by an automobile in front of her home last night. It was driven by Frank Dello, 700 Fifty-seventh Street.

William J. Campbell, 60, of 25 Third Street, Englewood, N. J., died in Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday of a fractured skull suffered when he was knocked down by a taxicab at 127th Street and Convent Avenue early yesterday morning. The taxicab was driven by Joseph Sable of 1,858 Intervale Avenue, who aided Campbell until the arrival of Dr. Stone and an ambulance.

David Scherer, 6, of 28 East 126th Street, was struck by an automobile at 120th Street and Madison Avenue and injured slightly. George Colluro, 6, of 2,244 First Avenue, was struck by an automobile at 106th Street and First Avenue and slightly injured.

A jitney, driven by Joseph Kelley, of 19 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, ran into a loose trolley wire at Ash Street and Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, last night and overturned, nine passengers being injured. They were taken to the City Hospital.

For present or future use it will pay to buy used cars now. Every day see the Automobile Exchange, N. Y. American.—Advt.

AUTO BANDITS RAID WESTCHESTER ROADS NEAR ROCKEFELLER'S

Automobile Parties Held Up in Fog, Shots Fired, Woman and Two Men Are Beaten.

ONE VICTIM FEIGNS DEATH

Resists When Robbers Appear Near Gould-Shepard Estate and Is Knocked Down.

LICENSE NUMBERS KNOWN

But State Troopers, Police of Yonkers, Mt. Vernon and Ossining Find No Trace of Robbers.

Highwaymen in a fast automobile raided at their leisure along the Albany Post Road, between Tarrytown and Ossining early yesterday morning. They escaped with more than $1,000 in cash, jewelry and costly furs belonging to the women companions of belated motorists whom they robbed at lonely spots near the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and the estates of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (formerly Miss Helen Gould) and William Rockefeller.

Shots fired by the marauders missed their victims in the darkness, but two men who made feeble signs of resistance and a woman who screamed in fright were assaulted with fists and pistol butts, one of them escaping worse treatment by feigning death as he lay in the roadway.

State troopers last night scoured the vicinity in the hope of coming upon the robbers—there were three of them—or at least of preventing further depredations. The police of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Tarrytown, Irvington and Ossining joined in the search, but though two New York license numbers were reported on the touring car the raiders used, they had not been traced at a late hour.

The police of Westchester believe the highwaymen, who were said by their victims to have spoken with foreign accents, were the same who held up a Port Chester woman in Purchase last week and robbed several stores in Mount Kisco and Katonah.

First Hold-up in Drifting Fog.

A party of eight New Yorkers who had been visiting Mrs. Jacob Hopkins in Ossining started back early in the morning, traveling southward at a snail's pace because a drifting fog made driving difficult. They were near the country club when the robbers' car burst recklessly out of the gloom behind them, grazed by and slewed across the road in front, while those within shouted to them to halt.

David Cohen, the chauffeur, jammed on his brakes just in time to avoid a collision. Two men got out of the car and asked if Cohen had any tire chains. Cohen said no, and the two, for the first time displaying their pistols, called:

"Give us everything you've got, then."

Benjamin Sovel of 501 West 143d Street, Albert Ferrister of 137 Riverside Drive, Miss Edna Ureless of 558 West 164th Street, Edna Greenburgh of 80 St. Nicholas Avenue and Edna Kimler of 2 West 120th Street were forced to leave their car and line up at the roadside. The robbers went through them with swift, skilled fingers, taking money, watches and rings from the men and stripping the women of their jewelry, including a pearl necklace, and of their furs.

While the two who had alighted kept the party covered, they were ordered to get back into their automobile and head back for Ossining. The third man kept the engine of the raiding car running and a moment after the victims had started northward they heard the highwaymen speeding in the opposite direction.

Milk Driver Next Held Up.

Long before Sovel and his friends had reached the Ossining police to recount their adventure the robbers had found a second victim when they came upon William Campbell, a driver for Borden's Farm Products Company, whose wagon stood before the estate of William Rockefeller. Campbell, confronted by the levelled pistols of the two who again descended from their car, readily surrendered $1 and his watch and chain. But with this the highwaymen were not satisfied. They compelled Campbell to hand over a leather vest he wore against the cold of country roads.

The robbers once more started toward New York. They got as far as the Gould-Shepard place, when they came upon a stalled car. In it were Kenneth Peck, son of a Mount Vernon banker; Vaughan Connell, a bank clerk of Clay Avenue, Pelham Manor; Russell Dean, and George Watts, son of Robert Watts of Mount Vernon. With the young men were four young women, whose names were not disclosed. They were returning from a party at Pelham Manor.

The marauders' car made a third quick stop, and the two men, with their pistols, faced the young people, some of whom stood in the road tinkering with a balky engine.

Connell and Dean tried to resist the command to hand over their valuables and the robbers opened fire. None of their four shots took effect and they closed with the young fellows. One struck Watts in the stomach with his fist and Watts fell.

"I heard them quarreling as to which one shot me," he told the police later. "They thought I had been killed and I lay still for fear they would attack me again."

With Watts disposed of, the men turned to Connell. One struck him with his fist, the other with a pistol butt, cutting his lip, knocking out several teeth and almost breaking his jaw. One of the women leaned from the car and screamed and a robber's blow sent her

toppling back into the tonneau. Two of the women fainted.

The highwaymen collected cash, jewelry and furs and put on all speed toward New York. A few minutes later Peck and his companions reached Irvington, where they reported their losses and got medical attention for Connell.

Auction Room Murder Baffling.

Attempts to trace the four boy robbers who attempted to hold up the auction shop of Henry Young, 237 East Forty-second Street, Saturday, shooting the proprietor five times and killing his friend, Emanuel Shields, of 76 Audubon Avenue, produced only one more witness to the bandits' flight. Like the survivors of the fight in the auction store, he was able to give merely a meagre description of the gunmen and their auto.

According to this witness, whose name was withheld, the bandit car was "brown and white," and appeared to be a taxicab. Individual owners have used taxicabs of this description, and cars of that color also are operated by a taxicab corporation. With the aid of that company the police began a systematic checking of the corporation's cabs and chauffeurs in active service that night.

"I was passing the store, but heard no shots," the police informant said. "I saw four boys run across the street toward Second Avenue. Then some one blew a police whistle. Two of the youths got into an auto, waiting at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, and not on Forty-second Street as first reported. Two others ran south on Second Avenue, the auto following, and all disappeared into Forty-first Street, going west. I was unable to get the number of the car."

Young, following an operation, was surviving late last night. Although one of the first of the seven in the store to resist the hold-up, he told a detective the battle was so swift that he could not obtain a description of the assailants, except that they "were young men, about 18 to 20 years old."

Because the murderers failed to take a diamond from Shields's tie as he lay dead, the police asked Young if he had had trouble with any one recently which might account for a grudge attack, but he could recall none. The theory then was advanced that at least one member of the gang resided in the locality and knew of the private card game in the shop each week. Under this theory the hold-up was planned to get the money of the players.

Crowd Scattered by Murder.

Throngs of men, women and children were startled by revolver shots on Elizabeth Street yesterday afternoon. They fled. When the police arrived they found a man dead on the sidewalk in front of 245 Elizabeth, between Prince and East Houston Streets. Four bullets had been fired into his back. Papers in his clothing bore the name of Angelo Parpricole, grocer, 324 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Reserves and detectives could find no one to admit he had seen the murderer or had heard the shots. A revolver was found in the rear yard of 245 Elizabeth Street. The police decided the grocer had been ambushed from the hall of this house, and that the weapon had been thrown away or lost when the murderer got over a fence to a Mott Street tenement. Parpricole had had a pistol permit dated 1920, but no weapon was found on his body.

Magistrate Levine, in the Washington Heights Court, held William Braun, 33, a shipping clerk of 210 West 148th Street, in bail of $3,000 on a charge of felonious assault, pending examination tomorrow. The police charged that Braun had shot a fellow boarder, Herman Waldmar, who is in the Harlem Hospital with a wound in his shoulder. Braun had a permit to carry a revolver.

On charges of suspicion of attempted robbery Peter Ruddy, 25, and Michael McLaughlin, 21, of 82 Third Avenue, were held in bail of $10,000 each in the Yorkville Court, for examination tomorrow. An accidental discharge of a revolver led detectives to the men's room. It was said, where a bag of clothing and jewelry was found.

CHAUFFEUR IS HELD AS EXPRESS THIEF

Captured With Eggs in Taxicab by Detectives Watching for Gang of Looters.

After a wait of several hours for a gang that has been looting an American Railway Express depot at 123d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, detectives at midnight arrested a chauffeur who drove away at breakneck pace with three cases of eggs in his taxicab. He was arrested after a zigzag chase of about ten blocks through Harlem.

The chauffeur denied that he had stolen the eggs from the depot, although detectives took up the chase as he emerged from the building, and asserted that he had never before been near the place. Despite these denials he was held on a charge of grand larceny. He described himself as James McGann of 2,464 Eighth Avenue.

Deciding to stop thefts of silks, shoes and other valuable packages from the depot while the greater part of the working force was away on Sunday, the express company yesterday sent three detectives to the buildings. They chartered an automobile and awaited developments. They were accompanied by two detectives from the West 123d Street Station.

Seeing that he was pursued, McGann abandoned his taxicab at 121st Street and Eighth Avenue and ran toward the Sixth Avenue elevated station at 125th Street. The detectives drew their pistols, but did not shoot because they were able to outrun the chauffeur. He said he owned the taxicab, but couldn't give a satisfactory explanation of the eggs.

STIMSON TO FIGHT BUILDING GRAFTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

of the committee and urged that it be continued and additiotnal powers be granted to it.

As the membership of the State board included many of the members of the Real Estate Board of New York City, an effort was made to learn of the possible reason for the local body's action. It was learned that recently a questionnaire was sent out by the Lockwood Committee to the owners of the principal office and loft buildings in this city requiring them to furnish the committee copies of their balance sheets and statements that will show the extent to which they have been increasing rents. This request is said to be feared by the real estate interests as a forerunner of a recommendation by the committee to include offices and loft buildings in the existing laws against rent profiteering which now apply only to residential properties.

A reference to the 1921 manual issued by the Real Estate Board of this city discloses that among its present Board of Governors are many men connected with great financial institutions who would be directly affected by an inquiry into rent profiteering in office and loft property.

Lockwood to Fight for More Power.

The resolution broadening the powers of the Lockwood Committee will be taken up by the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature tomorrow night and the earliest it may be reported to the members of the two houses will be Wednesday. Senator C. C. Lockwood will fight to the last ditch to have the resolution go through without emasculation.

The Brooklyn Real Estate Board is in favor of giving the Lockwood committee additional powers. William Raymond Burling, its President, issued a statement yesterday in which he said in part:

"It is the judgment of this board that the investigation of labor and the building trades which the Lockwood committee has been doing has resulted in much good and is of the utmost value to the city and particularly to the owners of real property.

"Any objection to the committee continuing their investigation along similar lines can only be opposed on the theory that the light of publicity might cause embarrassment and possibly show up conditions which the public have little, if any, idea exist. Perhaps results will be obtained which will be of greater value in helping to relieve the present situation.

"It would be as unfair to presume at this time that all sources of mortgage money were not doing their best to help the present situation as it would be to presume that all builders and leaders of labor were guilty because some few have been indicted.

"If those institutions which are the major source of mortgage money in this State are all playing fair with the people then there should be no reasonable objection on their part to having this condition shown to the public and possibly greater faith in them restored.

"The Brooklyn Real Estate Board, in view of these facts and giving the utmost consideration to all points thereon, are in favor of the Legislature granting additional powers to the Lockwood committee to permit a continuance of their investigation."

"Enough to raise the hair on a man's head and raise the man out of his seat."—N. Y. Herald on D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East." Matinee today, 44th St. Theatre.—Advt.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF BOY CHOIR SINGER

Body Found on Railroad in Forest Park—Suicide, Police Assert.

MURDERED, FATHER SAYS

Believes Richmond Hill Youth Was Victim of Hold-Up Men—Burns Found in Mouth.

The body of Kermit Engelhart, 18 years old, choir singer in the Richmond Hill Baptist Church, was found early yesterday morning between the tracks of the Long Island Railroad beneath a bridge in Forest Park, and the boy's father and the police disagree regarding the manner in which he met his death. The father, Julius Engelhart, told Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Phillips of Queens that he was sure his son had been blackjacked and murdered. The police expressed belief that the youth committed suicide.

The body was discovered by Edwin Baldwin, engineer of a freight train bound for Jamaica, at 1 o'clock. Baldwin stopped his engine within a few feet of it. He said his train did not touch the body and expressed the opinion that it had not been struck by a train. There were fractures of the skull, spine, right arm and three ribs, the right lung was punctured, and there were bruises and cuts about the head, face and hands.

Engelhart, who lived with his parents at 11,207 Ninety-first Street, Richmond Hill, was a mechanic in the Cadillac Motor Company's Brooklyn shop. On Saturday he worked on repairs to a car in the garage of Albert Corby in Diamond Avenue, Richmond Hill, but at dusk had not succeeded in making the machine go. The police advanced the theory that, becoming discouraged at his failure to complete his task as soon as he expected, he drank some acid and threw himself from the bridge, falling about twenty feet. They found burns in his mouth, they said, and in this they were corroborated by Dr. Calicchio of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, who examined the body.

Dr. Howard W. Neail, Medical Examiner for Queens, performed an autopsy and sent the stomach and other organs to a chemist for examination.

Julius Engelhart, the father, scouted the suicide theory. He said his son had not the slightest reason for wishing to take his life and that he was as cheerful as usual Saturday evening when he left to take his accustomed evening walk in Forest Park. Mr. Corby said that the boy did not seem vexed because of his failure to make the machine work, and left with the promise to return and "get her going" on Monday.

Mr. Engelhart admitted that when his son left home in the evening he made a remark about getting something to clean stains from his clothing, but no bottle was found near the body, nor was any druggist found who had sold any kind of poison to the boy.

Kermit was rather shy, his father said, usually preferring to take long walks by himself at night to mixing much with other persons. He was especially interested in the Sunday school and the choir.

"I had warned him repeatedly," Mr. Engelhart told Assistant District Attorney Phillips, "that wandering in Forest Park at night was dangerous and that he might meet with hold-up men, but he always laughed. He was to have gone with us to a church dinner Saturday evening, but did not appear because he was detained at work, and when we returned early we found him preparing his own supper.

"I warned him again on Saturday night as he was going out that he must look out for thugs. He laughed and said he could take care of himself."

It was at first believed the boy had been robbed when only 21 cents was found in his pockets, but later it was discovered that he had left his pocketbook at home. The father said the youth was in no sort of trouble, had no love affair, and no worries to cause depression.

WOMAN MURDER COUNSEL.

Mrs. Maley Will Defend Prisoner in Policeman Ritter Case.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 23.—A woman will represent a man charged with murder tomorrow when William Gleason, 25 years of age, of 109 East 127th Street, Manhattan, is brought before Supreme Court Justice Black here to stand trial for the murder of Policeman John Ritter of Ridgefield Park, on Sept. 7, 1920. At the same time it is planned to try Cy Oberson of Ridgefield Park for the same crime. Both men were indicted for the murder of the officer. George Duncan of 507 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan, is a material witness in the case.

Mrs. Maley, who is the wife of United States Commissioner Maley, was formerly Miss Augusta E. Arnheim of New York City, and studied law in her husband's office here. She was admitted to the bar in 1917.

MONTREAL FOOD RIOTS END.

Arrested Men Freed and Groceries Distributed to Destitute.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Sunday passed here without a recurrence of the food riots by former soldiers and the unemployed. Three ex-soldiers arrested as the alleged leaders in the raids on restaurants, have been freed on bail or suspended sentences.

Announcement by the Director of Public Safety that the former Service Men's Association would be closed was met with appeals from the men for leniency. In the meantime, groceries are being distributed among destitute married men.

DRY ARREST AT BEAUX ARTS.

Prohibition Agents Hold Head Waiter for Volstead Violation.

Wearing garments which they had purchased especially for their work in exclusive restaurants, Isadore Einstein, Moe Smith and Herman Writtenberg, who compose Federal Supervising Prohibition Agent Daniel J. Chapin's "Flying Squadron," dined last evening at the Beaux Arts Cabaret and Restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. Scores of fashionably dressed men and women were having dinner at the same hour.

During the meal, according to the prohibition agents, they gained the confidence of the head waiter, Alfred Baranzelli of 257 West Thirty-sixth Street. Through constant practice during the last few weeks the agents had become accustomed to their "fine clothes," said Einstein, and were so much at ease while dining that no one suspected their identity.

Just before leaving the table, the agents say they ordered and were served with a half pint of whisky in a bottle labeled "White Rock Water," for which they paid $5. As soon as the "water" was delivered and the transaction completed, the head waiter was placed under arrest on a charge of violating the Volstead act. Everything was done so quietly that the other diners had no knowledge of what had happened.

Baranzelli was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. This was said to be the first arrest of any one connected with the Beaux Arts Restaurant on a charge of this kind.

CAN CLEAN UP LIQUOR CASES

Wheeler Says Volstead Act Provides Remedy for Present Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, asserted today that there was a way provided in the Volstead act to relieve the congestion of liquor cases in the Federal Courts, which is causing comment at this time. This relief is found in the liquor abatement and equity proceedings in Sections 21 to 24 of the law.

"These sections," said Mr. Wheeler, "provide for a temporary injuction on presentation of an affidavit to the court that liquor is illegally sold or made. A temporary injunction is granted and the liquor dealer restrained from continuing or interfering with the liquor or property unlawfully used. On final decree the place may be closed for one year.

"The violation of the order, temporary or permanent," said Mr. Wheeler, "subjects the liquor dealer to a fine of $500 to $1,000 and from three months to twelve months in jail. The Attorney General of Illinois has recently brought more than 200 of these cases in the Federal Courts in Chicago. For temporary injunctions more than fifty have been granted by a Judge in one day. These are disposed of quickly without an indictment, injunction or jury.

"If the United States District Attorneys and Judges whose court dockets are crowded will use this effective provision, the congestion of liquor cases on the docket will soon disappear. Judge Landis recently gave one liquor dealer $1,000 and one year in jail for violating his court order under a temporary injunction for selling liquor. A little more backbone on the bench and the United States District Attorneys' offices in some quarters will clear up the crowded dockets."

SEIZE $59,000 IN WHISKY.

Dry Agents Find 35 Barrels Hidden in Oxford, Mass.

OXFORD, Mass., Jan. 23.—One of the biggest whisky hauls in this State since the Volstead act was put into effect was made here at 10 o'clock tonight, when Federal officers, assisted by local constables, raided the old "Peter Kidder place," owned and occupied by John Malkowoski, a farmer, and seized thirty-five barrels of liquor valued at $59,000.

The cache for the whisky was a shed in the rear of the farmhouse. The officers found the door of the shed unlocked. Up to a late hour the officers were making a vigorous search of the premises to find five more barrels that were said to have belonged to the consignment.

Malkowoski, who was arrested, was taken to Boston tonight by the Federal officers. He denied ownership of the whisky, declaring a stranger came to his house Friday night and, saying his truck had broken down, asked him if he could leave his cargo in the farmer's shed, to which Malkowoski said he gave assent. The owner of the whisky, according to the farmer, said he would return for it in a couple of days.

The raiding Federal officers were John L. O'Donnell, Joseph Gaughen, George L. Cameron and Herbert W. Bemis.

HOME BREWERS SAFE.

Prohibition Forces Lack Agents Sufficient to Suppress Them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Home brewers will not be disturbed for the present, despite recent Government announcements that they would be prosecuted vigorously, Frank D. Richardson, Prohibition Director for the Central States, said tonight on his return from Washington, where he conferred with Frank Kramer, Federal Prohibition Director, and other officials.

"No sanction has been given home brewing," said Mr. Richardson, "but it is evident that to suppress the home stills a force many times as large as that available would be necessary, not only here, but all over the country. So the officials here decided to pass up the home brewers for the time being, and go after the bigger law violators."

Mr. Richardson predicted a wholesale shake-up in the prohibition department of the central division States, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, and announced that a special detail from Washington, under command of Colonel L. G. Nutt, would reach here tomorrow prepared to begin an intensive prohibition enforcement campaign.

DETROIT RUM RUNNER SHOT.

Fatally Wounded as He Flees From Police Officers.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—The first fatality in the Detroit Police Department's war on rum runners occurred today when Harry Sleizinger of this city died in hospital from wounds sustained early this morning, when he is said to have been fired upon by John R. McDonald, an officer of the State Food and Drug Department.

Sleizinger jumped from an automobile that McDonald and police officers had halted and was shot in the head as he ran from the scene, according to police reports. A quantity of liquor is said to have been found by the police in the automobile.

COLORED HAIR AS DISGUISE.

Woman Used Various Shades in Pawning Stolen Articles.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Helen L. Wilder tinted her hair a different color each time she visited pawnshops to dispose of stolen articles valued at thousands of dollars, according to information obtained by the police today. Mrs. Wilder and her husband, Carl L. Wilder, and William Braid of London are charged with many robberies.

Wilder has confessed, implicating his wife, and her makeup outfit has been found. In the kit was a jar of reddish brown powder. In their visits to the pawnshops the police received various descriptions of the woman who pawned the jewelry. She was described as black-haired, dark brown haired, light brown haired and red-haired.

UNION BACKS 24 MEN ACCUSED OF MURDER

United Miners Announce They Will Come to Defense of Workers in Mingo County.

GREEN ASSAILS OPERATORS

Says Strikers Are Trying to Rid Themselves of Peonage System That Has No Place in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — William Green, National Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, issued a statement tonight in which he asserted that his organization will give its complete support, moral and material, to the 24 mountaineers who are to be placed on trial at Williamson, W. Va., Wednesday on charges of first degree murder.

Among the defendants will be Sid Hatfield, a descendant of one of the families involved in the Hatfield-McCoy feuds in West Virginia. Other defendants include some of the special police deputies of Matewan, W. Va., and members of the miners union. The trial grows out of the mine war in Mingo County, W. Va., which resulted in a gun battle in the main street of Matewan, on May 19, 1920, involving ten deaths, including those of the Mayor of the town and of seven Baldwin Felts detectives. The fight is declared to have resulted in an attempt by the guards to arrest Sid Hatfield, who was then serving as Chief of Police of Matewan.

"The United Mine Workers of America," Mr. Green declared, "are prepared to afford full support, both moral and material, to the twenty-four defendants in the murder trial at Williamson, W. Va., this week. This trial is a direct result of the barbarous warfare waged on members of the United Mine Workers by the coal operators of Mingo County. And, so long as lives of members of our organization are at stake, we intend to put at their disposal every means for establishing their innocence of the charge. The court, of course, will determine their fate. But we will offer the defense every facility in our power.

"The United Mine Workers are determined to see justice done to locked-out miners of Mingo County. These men and their families were evicted from their homes for the 'crime' of joining the union. The operators employed professional gunmen to hasten the eviction. We are insistent that the use of gunmen in West Virginia mining areas shall cease. It is time that a republican form of government, as ordained by the Constitution, should be restored in Mingo County and the arbitrary rule of the coal barons be brought to an end.

"Today there are many of these evicted miners and their families living in tents on the bare ridges of Mingo. They are enduring hardships unparalleled in the history of American industrial warfare. But they will not return until the operators recognize the Government-proclaimed principle of collective bargaining. The organization is supplying them with food and clothing, but is helpless to abate in any great degree the rigors of Winter in the tent colonies.

"Aggressive action against the rule of coal operators by Mingo County, W. Va., and the Birmingham district of Alabama is now contemplated. The time has come for a showdown, and we intend to force it. The situation in both areas has nothing in common with the average industrial dispute elsewhere in this country. In both districts it is a case of workers endeavoring to free themselves from a system of peonage that has no place under our form of Government."

SAYS MEN ARE ARMED IN MINGO COAL MINE

Union Leader Protests Against Alleged Carrying of Weapons by Unauthorized Persons.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Protest was made today against the alleged possession of arms by others than regularly constituted authorities about the plant of the Williamson Fuel Company to Judge Robert D. Bailey of the Mingo Circuit Court and to Colonel Herman Hall, commanding Federal troops in the Tug River strike district by David Robb, union leader.

Colonel Hall and Judge Bailey declared the matter was under advisement and Sheriff C. C. Pinson declined to make a statement.

Explaining his action, Mr. Robb, active head of the United Mine Workers, said that he had protested about the presence of men at the plant being armed. At the office of the Williamson Coal Operators' Association it was said that Superintendent T. A. Hutty of the mine had assured the authorities that he had no knowledge of any of the men under him being armed.

The Williamson mine resumed operations soon after the Federal troops came into the field last November. Shots were fired into the power house Jan. 14 and again on Jan. 19, despite the fact that the mine was guarded by a detail of soldiers. There were no casualties in either instance.

BERATES MISS MORGAN.

Minister Says She Degraded Womanhood in Aiding Charity Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Dr. Daniel L. Marsh in a question box talk in the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church tonight assailed Miss Anne Morgan for promoting the recent Leonard-Mitchell fight to raise funds for devastated France. The minister called her a "big, coarse, mannish woman, possessed of a lot of money." The fight he called a "national degradation."

"It is a degradation of a worthy cause," he continued. "America has been and is still responsive to every noble appeal in the name of charity, and to say that this thing in New York was done for charity's sake is a lie as vicious as the act itself.

"That fight was a national degradation. It was revolting and disgusting in the extreme to read accounts of it in the newspapers. It was a degradation of physical prowess to have two men pummel each other until they looked like sick cats that had been put through some automatic potato peeler in the workhouse. It was a degradation to the womanhood of America to think that Anne Morgan would degrade herself into auctioning off seats for a prizefight."

MICHIGAN STUDENT IS SHOT.

He Is Seriously Wounded When Police Try to Arrest Five Youths.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—August C. Meuhlhauser of Sandusky, Ohio, sophomore student at the University of Michigan, was shot and seriously wounded here early today during an altercation with two local policemen.

The policemen were sent to arrest five university students, one of whom was Meuhlhauser, who were alleged to have been disorderly. Three of the students ran and Robert Clark, one of the policemen, fired several shots, it is alleged. Meuhlhauser fell with a bullet in his back.

Clark, who was suspended from the police force following the shooting, stated he intended to shoot into the air.

Officials of the University Hospital, where Meuhlhauser was taken, stated he had a chance to recover.

New York's greatest sensation since the Armistice was signed—D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East," at the 44th Street Theatre. Matinee today and every day.—Advt.

RAID CHINESE LAUNDRY, GET OPIUM, SAY AGENTS

Customs Men Arrest Four and Seize Four Smoking Outfits in Brooklyn.

After investigating numerous complaints, Customs Agents Michael Collins and Casimo Ravalli raided a Chinese laundry at 3,931 New Utrecht Avenue last night, in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, and arrested four Chinese, including the alleged proprietor. They also confiscated four opium "layouts," they say, in addition to a quantity of opium and some pipes, which they found hidden under washtubs and in closets. They believe many Chinese in Brooklyn had been able to get supplies of opium from the store where the raid occurred.

The place had been under surveillance for several days and last night the detectives broke into the store, after stationing some men in front of the building. They say they had to use revolvers in making the arrests.

The Chinese were taken to the Fourth Avenue Police Station, with the paraphernalia, and will be arraigned in court this morning to answer a charge of having opium in their possession.

KILLS WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

Carpenter Deserts Wife, Cuts Companion's Throat, Dies by Gas.

Edward Johnson, 47 years old, a carpenter, and Josephine Murphy, 35 years old, of 431 East 122d Street, were found dead yesterday in a room in Mrs. Anna Boehm's lodging house at 231 East 126th Street. Johnson had cut his companion's throat and then turned on a gas jet in the room. An empty bottle, labelled "medicated alcohol," was on a table.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the carpenter, told the police that her husband became infatuated with Miss Murphy recently and squandered his wages, and the wife had been going out to work to support her two children. On Nov. 9, 1920, he was taken to the Harlem Hospital after he attempted to cut his throat. Mrs. Johnson called at his lodgings, which were then at 162 East 128th Street, and paid his rent. She met Miss Murphy on that occasion, and so was able to identify her yesterday.

In Johnson's hand was found the shoemaker's knife with which he failed to take his life two months ago and which he used successfully yesterday in murdering his companion. The couple were found by Patrolman McGowan of the East 126th Street station, who broke down the door when Mrs. Boehm traced the smell of gas to the room occupied by the pair.

HEIR FACES TWO CHARGES.

Is Accused of Sullivan Law Violation and Perjury.

Because of the memory of a Queens detective, George Henry Loeffler, 19 years old, of 8,664 108th Street, Richmond Hill, heir to $500,000, is facing a charge of perjury and of Sullivan law violation.

Loeffler was defeated two weeks ago in an annulment suit he brought against his wife. At the trial he gave his age as 19 and said the marriage took place in December, 1916, when he was 15 years old, according to Detective Charles Krummel of the Richmond Hill Station.

Applying for a pistol permit at the Richmond Hill Station, Loeffler gave his age at 21. Krummel said Loeffler admitted that he was but 19.

Loeffler was admitted to bail pending his arraignment in the Jamaica Police Court on Tuesday.

CLEAR UP CHICAGO CRIMES.

Residents Identify Murderers and Bandits in Many Hold-Ups.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—One murder, the shooting of a policeman, four store holdups, and nearly forty street holdups were cleared up today by the police. All day victims of criminals passed through the Detective Bureau and outlying stations making identifications among the 200 men held as suspicious persons.

John Deuben and August Benson were positively identified by four persons as the men who murdered Paul J. Loberg in his jewelry store on Dec. 22, after unsuccessfully attempting to rob him. Deuben was also identified as an automobile thief and as one of three bandits who robbed a fur shop on Jan. 14 and escaped with $8,000 in furs.

Nick Perre and George Chimenti were identified as the men who shot policeman Andrew Creagh Saturday when he defeated their attempt to rob a messenger of the $5,500 payroll of the Henry Shepard Printing Company.

A gang of six was identified by victims of twenty-two recent outrages. They confessed to seventeen of the crimes.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN FACING INDICTMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Commissioner himself. This was so with the Strong investigation into charities in this city under the Mitchel Administration. In spite of the work and ability spent on it, the report practically went into the waste basket.

"The legislative committee makes a number of legislators thoroughly familiar with the structure of the Government, with the charter weaknesses and with mismanagement or wrongdoing by individuals. They are able later to put the motive power behind constructive legislation.

"But I don't think the time is quite ripe yet to determine whether the Legislature ought to go ahead, with the question of the Lockwood committee still undecided and the Whitman investigation in its early stages.

Doesn't Favor Muckraking.

"Personally, I think there is ample evidence of corruption in some city departments, but I am not in favor of a mere muckraking expedition. Sending a few men to jail doesn't answer the purpose.

"There is overwhelming evidence of inefficiency and waste in the Street Cleaning Department, for instance in the handling of snow removal last Winter. The same condition exists in some of the other departments. I am not ready to go into details as yet, however."

Senator Meyer said that his bill called for an investigation of District Attorney Swann's office, but that he did not care to express his opinion about the work of that official at present.

Mr. Whitman hinted at the possibility of "sensational" developments this week in an address yesterday afternoon before the West Side Y. M. C. A., but he said also:

"We have not the worst government in the world. It isn't true that human life isn't safe on our streets.

"A man from up the State told me the other day that he hesitated to come to New York, from what he had read, because he was afraid he would be shot in the streets. I have heard those things a great many times."

The ex-Governor spoke, however, of the tendency of the city to fall backward at high speed after a reform wave.

"In order to accomplish any real good," he said, "we must first let the public, if we can, know what the trouble is. That is about all you can do. Sometimes it has been done in New York and splendid reforms have resulted. Sometimes it has been done and followed only by the application of temporary panaceas.

Says the People Forget.

"After two or three or four years the good work may be largely undone. Oh, how quickly people forget and let the conditions return which people of times gone by have spent their lives to remove!"

The city Government, he said, was the people's creature and reflected the quality of public spirit and eagerness or indifference to good government which prevailed among the people themselves. He compared the public which is satisfied with bad government to the audiences which buy the tickets and cause immoral plays to flourish.

"I do know this," he added, "that, if the administration of various offices and departments in this city is such as to cause great concern—if that condition continues indefinitely—it is not the fault of any one man, or any group of men, or any political organization, but the fault of the people themselves, who get just what they want in the end."

His only reference to his own investigation was the following:

"But, whatever may result in this city in the next few weeks, or whether anything startling is developed, it will amount to little, if the people do not take hold. Conditions in this city are going to be what you make them."

Arguing that the improvement of conditions was steady, though it followed a zigzag course, Mr. Whitman produced a report on moral conditions in New York City in 1806 which followed a survey conducted at that time by an organization of churches. The report described the wildest of wide-open towns.

"Whole neighborhoods," said one section, "are reduced by intemperance to beggarly wretchedness."

New York then had a population of 120,000, but had more than 600 saloons, or one for every 200 persons. There would thus be more than 30,000 saloons here today if conditions of 115 years ago could be restored.

"Houses are crowded with from four to twelve families," said the report on one section of the city, "and often two or three or sometimes four families in one room, and those of all colors, with all the evidence of immorality which such overcrowding tends to produce."

There was more dissatisfaction among church people with the Sunday observance then than now, judging from the 1806 report, which said:

"The Sabbath is a day of idleness, recreation and drunkenness."

The investigators of 1806 found twenty dives in a space "between twenty and thirty rods," and the grated window of each had "The Way to Hell" inscribed on it in glaring letters.

SEEK HAND OF KYLE IN OLD MAIL THEFT

Postal Officers Find He Had Tools Taken From Convicted Gang.

STOLE $17,000 A YEAR AGO

Daughter Pleads With Prisoner in Jail to Tell "Everything" for Family's Sake.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 23.—Postal Inspector Hitchcock and his investigators centred their efforts to day in attempting to prove that Guy Kyle, ex-Free Methodist preacher and mail robber, has been concerned in other mail thefts besides the $212,000 robbery here in which he has confessed complicity. They took the tools found in Kyles's garage to their office and began another check which may connect Kyle with the theft a year ago of $17,000 in cash and securities from a mail sack. Inspector Rider, one of the officers who helped discover this plunder, knows the tools well. He put marks on them after they had been taken from a gang convicted of bank and post office robberies throughout Southern Illinois. He sent them through the mails from St. Louis to Inspector Hitchcock in Mount Vernon to be used as evidence in the trial of the band. They were stolen before they reached Hitchcock and have now appeared in Kyle's possession.

"Kyle says he bought them," said Inspector Hitchcock, "but investigation may bring out a curious phase. It is too early now to commit ourselves on the new lead."

"I can't help much in this new investigation," said Lorin Williamson, the partner who reported discovery of the stolen money a week ago, and is now accused by Kyle, "except that he seemed to have money. He led me to believe last October, when I entered partnership with him in the automobile business, that he had plenty of money, and since his arrest I find he has ordered huge shipments of goods in the last few months. He asked me many times about the movements of mail at the Post Office, and used to get up about 4:30 every morning. No one knew what he did in those early hours. You may remember that last December, about the time the payroll money for the mines was due to come through, a mail sack disappeared from the mail wagon. It contained only letters, however, and has never been traced."

Officers are now working on the theory that Kyle had a hand in the disappearance of that sack and may have been concerned in payroll lifting for the last few years.

It is understood that the Inspectors are planning to recall Kyle for examination in the presence of his wife. It was only after his wife pleaded with him to tell the whole truth that he made his first confession.

"Nothing must be withheld," she said this morning. "A wrong can never be righted by concealing it. My man knows that his family loves him and will wait for him to pay the penalty of his act."

A church bell breaking the absolute calm that ruled Mount Vernon on a Sunday morning seemed to shatter today for the first time the calmness of Guy Kyle, minister and mail robber. The bell roused him in his cell and he pleaded with Sheriff Irvin to allow his daughter May to visit him.

"Brothers," he said, while waiting for the girl to come to the jail, "the laws of man can now punish me for my guilt in trying to hide this stolen fortune. I hope to settle my guilt with the Lord when this is all over."

"Leave religion out of this," advised the Sheriff. "Your duty is now simple. All you have to do is to tell us the entire truth about the mail robbery and who else is guilty. You can't shoulder guilt either on your partner or your maker."

Kyle protested again that he had told the truth in his confession yesterday.

His daughter May broke down when she reached the jail.

"Daddy," she sobbed, "they are all talking about me and mother in this town. They always will talk about us and, oh, we couldn't help your taking the money. We didn't want it. Tell them everything and then maybe we can stand it to have all these people talk about us."

$50,000 CLEVELAND THEFT.

J. L. Severance Is Robbed of Jewels as He Leaves for California.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Police tonight are searching for jewels valued at upward of $50,000 belonging to John L. Severance of this city, which were lost or stolen last night. The jewels disappeared in a bag at the Union Station here or on a New York Central train between here and Sandusky.

Mr. Severance, after telegraphing Warren J. Brodie, his private secretary here, of his loss, continued with Mrs. Severance to their winter home at Pasadena, Cal. No description of the jewels was given in the telegram.

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CALL PERLEY MORSE IN SHIPPING INQUIRY

Auditor, Not a Voluntary Witness, Will Be Asked About $260,000 Schwab Voucher.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS CASE

Says Several Trunks Full of Records Will Be Available If They Are Needed.

Perley Morse will be a witness this morning before the Congressional Committee on United States Shipping Board operations. He is head of Perley Morse & Co., whose audit of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's books disclosed, according to Colonel Eugene H. Abadie, a voucher for $260,000 for Charles M. Schwab's personal expenses for October, 1918.

Mr. Morse told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night he would not be a voluntary witness.

"The committee," he said, "has requested me to appear. I have not been served with a subpoena, but to save unnecessary trouble I agreed to be present. I shall insist, however, that a subpoena be served before I take the stand."

Mr. Morse declined to discuss any specific phases of the transactions covered by his audit, or to indicate in a general way the scope or results of the audit.

"It would be discourteous for me to make any statement or to answer any questions at this time," he said. "I will be prepared tomorrow to submit figures and facts regarding any points connected with the audit. I have notified the accountants in charge of the audit to be at the Hotel Pennsylvania tomorrow, and I have arranged to have brought there all the records I believe will be needed. This audit has already taken about a year, and there are several trunks full of records, although I do not believe all of them will be of interest to the committee. Nevertheless, they are available."

Mr. Morse said he could not talk about the alleged Schwab voucher until he had appeared before the committee, but he would be willing, after having testified, to clear up any points not elucidated during his examination. Mr. Schwab, testifying on Friday, emphatically denied that such a voucher had been charged against the Government, or that he had received any pay for his services as Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Asked about his statement in a telegram to John Barton Payne, former Chairman of the Shipping Board, that his investigation had developed "startling disclosures," and Colonel Abadie's testimony that "more interesting revelations have arisen since April 1, the date of my resignation," Mr. Morse said:

"If the committee wants to go into other things besides the voucher, I shall be perfectly willing to talk about them. I will not talk generally, however. My answers will be figures and facts."

Mr. Morse was asked exactly what organizations his audit covered.

"I can't go into that," he said, "without getting into matters that, I feel, it would be discourteous to the committee for me to discuss."

Mr. Morse added that his only knowledge of what had developed at the hearing was obtained from newspapers. He had been out of the city since Friday, when he went to his country home in Suffern. He had returned last night to the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, his home when in the city.

Congressman Joseph Walsh, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and the other members returned from Washington last night. The committee went to Washington Friday to take the testimony of Charles E. Piez, former Chairman of the Shipping Board.

LISTENER CALLS HOWE 'LIAR'

Ex-Commissioner of Immigration Heckled During Speech on Ireland.

Frederic C. Howe, ex-Commissioner of Immigration at this port, a member of the Villard Committee of One Hundred on Ireland, discussed the Irish question at the Community Church Forum in the High School of Commerce last night on the basis of testimony given before the committee at Washington. Mr. Howe had high hopes for Irish freedom, asserting that, if Ireland did not win today, she would gain her liberty another day.

A statement by the speaker that Jews and Quakers had fled from England to the south and west of Ireland because of religious oppression was challenged by a man in the audience who caused a disturbance when he called Mr. Howe a liar. He repeated the epithet several times, as if it needed force. Mr. Howe said he resented the man's manner of declaring himself, and for a moment it looked as if the audience might adopt the suggestion of one man and "drive the impolite one from the hall."

"Ireland is a nation—economically, politically, judicially and essentially a nation," the speaker declared, after he had sketched briefly Ireland's history and the causes of the existence of the Irish question today. "She is developing a new culture, which under oppression is becoming something very fine. Her courts are operative and her de facto Government functions."

Touching on the religious side of the Irish question, Mr. Howe declared that this issue in Ireland was "manufactured by the interests." Some Irish clergymen, the Bishop of Cork in particular, he thought, were against Sinn Feinism because its keen desire for freedom speels something of a menace to the old kind of church.

CARNEGIE SCHOOLS FIND INCOME INADEQUATE

Survey Ordered to Devise Means For Meeting Deficit of Pittsburg Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Experts tomorrow will begin a survey to devise means of meeting the financial emergency which faces the great institutions founded here by Andrew Carnegie, including the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute, with its fine arts department, museum, music hall and library school. In spite of the huge endowments bestowed upon these institutions by the steelmaster, a deficit has been piling up since the outbreak of the war.

For the last ten years Colonel Samuel H. Church, President of the Board of Trustees, said today, $1,000,000 has been expended annually in operating the Institute of Technology, and $400,000 in operating the other Carnegie activities combined in the Carnegie Institute. The institutions no longer can be conducted on this income from the funds established by Andrew Carnegie.

The Carnegie Corporation in New York, which has been making up deficits thus far, will co-operate with the Trustees in having the survey made. One member of the commission, J. C. Christensen of the University of Michigan has been making a preliminary investigation of the situation during the last week.

The four other members who will join him tomorrow are Harold H. Swift of Swift & Co., Chicago, Bank Director and Trustee of the University of Chicago; Dr. Frederick Ayer, Dean of the School of Engineering in the University of Akron and teacher of engineering in the University of Cincinnati, who will give advice in the technical departments; Dr. Samuel P. Capen, head of the United States Bureau of Education, and Dr. M. A. Bigelow, professor of biology and Director of the School of Practical Arts in Columbia University, who will review the plans for the education of women.

TO FIGHT REAPPORTIONMENT

Senators From States Losing Representatives Plan to Increase Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senators from States which lose representatives in Congress under the Reapportionment bill passed by the House have combined with other Senators either to increase the representation or prevent action on the bill. Inasmuch as three-fourths of the State Legislatures are in session this Winter, it is probable that the Senate will not place itself in the position of defeating the bill by inaction, but will increase the number of members.

The reapportionment of legislative districts must be done by the State Legislatures, and unless such legislation is enacted this Winter the States cannot be re-districted in time for the Congressional elections in 1922.

The measure which passed the House, so amended as to keep the House membership in future at 435, the same as at present, is not acceptable to many States whose delegations are reduced by the increased ratio. Such large States as New York and Pennsylvania do not obtain an increased representation under the amended House bill, which fixes the ratio at 242,415 inhabitants, while California obtains an increase of three, Michigan and Ohio two each, while Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas and Washington gain one each. Under the same measure Missouri loses two members, and these ten States each lose a member: Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont.

ARMOURS MAKE PROTEST.

Loss of New Zealand Business Charged to Federal Trade Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Charges that Armour & Co. were debarred from conducting an export business in New Zealand as a direct result of dissemination abroad through the State Department of the Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of the packing industry, were made in a statement issued here tonight by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

After erecting a large packing plant in New Zealand, the statement said, Armour & Co. were suddenly informed by the New Zealand Government that, as a result of its study of the official summary of the Federal Trade Commission's report, it could not permit the company to conduct an export business from that country. The statement quoted the following reply from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture, W. D. S. MacDonald, in response to an application from the company for a license to export meats:

"I regret to inform you that I cannot grant this license. This decision has been arrived at after the perusal of the official summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry, appointed by the United States Government."

While it was true that the New Zealand Government had begun an investigation of American packing companies before the application for export license was made, the statement said, it is "equally true that the investigation was started about the time the Federal Trade Commission began its ex-parte investigation in this country, seeing to it that proper publicity appeared here and abroad even before it had started preparation of its report."

DENIES BRITAIN CONTROLS OUR SHIPS

President Franklin of I. M. M. Produces Evidence on Agreements Made.

100 PER CENT. AMERICAN

Quotes Letter Showing That Chairman Payne and Admiral Benson Knew of Terms.

On his return from Washington yesterday P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, issued a statement on the company's agreements with the British Government, on which the company is to have a special hearing before the United States Shipping Board on Jan. 27.

After stating that ships under the American flag are not subject to the agreements nor affected by them in any particular, as charged by Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, Mr. Franklin proceeded to show, by documentary evidence, that Judge Payne knew of the agreements when chairman of the Shipping Board; that he afterward endorsed the Americanization of the company, and that the attention of Admiral Benson had also been called by the company to the agreement. The statement by Mr. Franklin follows:

"I am very much surprised at the contents of the letter from Secretary John Barton Payne to Senator Jones, as published in the press, conveying the impression to the public that he had not seen the agreements between the company and the British Government, that were referred to in an attack of Senator Jones at the meeting of the National Merchant Marine Association on Jan. 20.

"The substance of these agreements was discussed by me with members of the Shipping Board at a meeting held on Nov. 13, 1919, and at the request of Judge Payne, the then Chairman of the board, I submitted copies of them to him in a leter dated Nov. 21, 1919, which reads as follows:

Nov. 21, 1919.

Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—Referring to our recent conversation with regard to the status of the International Mercantile Marine Company and its various properties, at which I handed you a copy of the annual report of the company for 1918 that contains a chart showing its relations to the various subsidiary companies, I now enclose to you copies of the agreements with the British Government, dated Aug. 1, 1903; Oct. 1, 1910, and Sept. 2, 1919.

The last agreement was entered into for the purpose of bringing the subsidiary British companies into line with certain recent British regulations, which require that the management and control of the operations of a "foreign controlled" British company (that is, a company whose stock ownership is not in British subjects) shall be (except as regards the disposal of the profits of the company) in hands of British directors; and with the further object of securing treatment for them on a footing of equality with British steamship companies which are free from foreign control. This agreement, we consider, is very much to the company's advantage.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, so far as its British interests are concerned, is simply a holder of stocks in the British companies.

It was organized originally in 1893 under the laws of New Jersey, to own and operate American flag vessels, and continuously since that time has owned and operated such tonnage.

The purchase of the stocks of the large British companies was not made until 1902.

The company now operates and controls six American passenger steamers, which it owns, and five passenger and freight steamers of the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, whose stock it owns, making a total aggregate American tonnage of 128,661 tons; also the steamers of the Red Star Line to Antwerp, owned by a subsidiary Belgian company, and a number of chartered and allocated American steamers.

Neither the British Government nor any other interest in England has any control over the International Mercantile Marine Company. The company is owned by American stockholders and managed and controlled by Directors selected by them. Our most recent stock list, made up within the last six months, shows more than 99 per cent. of the stock standing in the names of American stockholders. The company is, therefore, in the strictest sense, an American company, and anybody who may state anything to the contrary must be misinformed as to the facts. Yours very truly,

P. A. S. FRANKLIN.

"Judge Payne replied to that letter over his personal signature as follows:

United States Shipping Board,
Washington, Nov. 25, 1919.

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Thank you for yours of the 21st inst., enclosing copies of your agreements with the British Government dated Aug. 1, 1903, Oct. 1, 1910, and Sept. 2, 1919. I am glad to have these papers in our files. Yours very truly,

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Chairman.

P. A. S. Franklin, Esq., President, International Mercantile Marine Corporation.

"On Feb. 18, 1920, three months after the agreements had been submitted to him, Judge Payne testified before the Senate committee as follows:

"'Mr. Payne—Yes. Several months ago that charge was bruited about, and we wrote a letter to the International Mercantile Marine and stated that that charge had been made and that we insisted that they should come before the board and submit their documents and let the board decide whether that was in effect a 100 per cent. American company.

"'Mr. Franklin came in and brought and filed with the board—I do not remember the list of documents—but documents covering the subject, and this is the fact which developed: The International Mercantile Marine is an American corporation, is officered by Americans—I am not sure but what there is one Englishman on the board; it is listed on the Stock Exchange at New York, and is entirely controlled by Americans. It owns at least two British companies, which are subsidiary to the International.

"'Those companies are officered—at least the Directors are English—but they operate wholly from the English side. Our conclusion, therefore, was that there was no harm in an American company owning subsidiaries in Great Britain, and that the International Mercantile Marine Company was a 100 per cent. American company, and entitled to be regarded by the Shipping Board as such.'

"I was surprised when Admiral Benson stated that he had not heard of these documents, as on March 22, 1920, I wrote him as follows:

"'First—If you have any doubt about the Americanism of our company we respectfully request you to look over the documents which we filed with the Shipping Board in November, 1919, and if you wish any further explanation or information we will be glad to furnish same. Your predecessor after perusal of these documents stated officially and publicly that the International Mercantile Marine Company is 100 per cent. American.

"'We state, without fear of contradiction, that anybody who will go into the trouble to familiarize himself with our ramifications could confirm this, and we further state that anybody who says we are British-controlled is making an absolutely incorrect statement.

"'Second—We are very desirous of developing our business under the American flag, and particularly between the United States and Germany, and we are prepared to buy a sufficient number of ex-German combined passenger and freight steamers to adequately cover the services between the United States North Atlantic ports and Hamburg, as soon as the Shipping Board is in position to sell them, on the basis of 25 per cent. cash, we to recondition the steamers at our expense.'

"The unfairness of the accusations against the company lies in the assertion that the company was under undisclosed agreements to operate its tonnage in the interest of British trade, and at the same time sought and accepted the allocation of American flag ships belonging to the Shipping Board, whose operations were subject to the terms of the agreement; while the real truth of the matter is that the agreements were not undisclosed. They had been under any obligation to operate published by the Department of Commerce and Labor in July, 1903; had been fully disclosed and copies of them filed with the Shipping Board on two occasions in 1919, and the Shipping Board tonnage which has been allocated to us for management and operation from time to time is not subject to these agreements nor affected by them in any particular.

"The company has not at any time been under any oblization to operate American flag ships otherwise than in the best interests of the ships themselves, and it never has operated Shipping Board ships allocated to it except for the benefit of the American Government in trades designated and approved by the board."

WILL HEAR MILLER ON TRANSIT TONIGHT

Legislature to Learn Governor's Solution of New York City's Problem.

LOCKWOOD EXPECTS ACTION

Week's Session Also Expected to Determine Fate of Jager and Other Socialists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Remedies for New York City's traction and housing ills are to be proposed this week to the Legislature.

An answer to the traction problem will be presented tomorrow night in a special message from Governor Miller, who will recommend immediate consideration of the transit situation, and is expected, in accordance with plans already outlined, to urge regulation of the entire situation by a single-headed commission and the reorganization of both down and up-State Public Service Commissions.

Up-State transit conditions begin to assume a changing aspect, in view of the suggestions the Governor is expected to make and by reason of the decision of the Second District Public Service Commission in the Albany fare case. The utilities board declined to approve an application for a 10-cent flat fare rate because, it said, "the future trend of wages and materials and traction operation seems to be downward."

The Legislature will dispose of the request of the Lockwood Housing Committee for extended life and additional power to permit a sweeping and thorough inquiry into the conduct of banks and insurance companies, probably on Tuesday.

A measure designed to give to the committee authority to grant immunity to witnesses who have appeared at times in the New York City investigation to be reluctant to testify fully of their knowledge, is slated to be introduced tomorrow night.

Governor Miller's recommendation, made in his initial message to the Legislature, that his own powers of investigation be broadened so that he might inquire into county and city administrations at will, will also be brought to the attention of the lawmakers this week. Senator Ward V. Tolbert, who sponsored the Governor's suggestion in legislation he introduced in the upper house, is expected to move for consideration of his measure.

Through this legislation, Governor Miller is believed, in some quarters, to be not only seeking authority to investigate county and city administrations but also to place himself practically in an all-powerful capacity over the entire State in compelling strict enforcement of prohibition when and if his enforcement bills are enacted.

The week may also bring determination as to whether the Socialists in the Legislature are to be permitted to retain their seats. The Assembly Judiciary Committee, to which has been referred resolutions challenging the rights of the Socialists to membership, meets Tuesday.

DR. CARSTENSEN ASSAILS 3 RECTORS

Continued on Page Three.

ously," continued Dr. Carstensen. "He is simply a 'Peck's Bad Boy' who deserves a good spanking."

Dr. Reiland Also Attacked.

In this criticism Dr. Carstensen said after the service to the reporter that he had in mind the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East Sixteenth Street, who at a recent luncheon of the New York Lutheran Association said that Bishops were good as "decorations," and they were also good to "go around and say grace at banquets."

Continuing his sermon, Dr. Carstensen said that these men "would not be in the limelight except for the anomaly of tearing down what they had promised to build up."

"They are in the same position as paid agents of a free trade league would be if they should preach high tariff," Dr. Carstensen further said in his sermon.

"To eat the Church's bread, to accept her emoluments, and wear her livery while defaming and ridiculing her doctrines and formularies, to attenuate the Gospel, to denature Truth, to peptonize ethics, seems to be the end and aim of these sol disant prophets of the new day.

"The main difference between these men and policemen who accept 'graft' for 'protection' is that the policemen try to cover up their guilt, and these 'broadminded' gentlemen glory in their shame.

"In Dr. Manning we are sure to have a leader who will not hesitate to use a curb bit. That is why these men do not want him. And it is the reason why we do want him."

Dr. Carstensen took for his text "And all your days ye shall dwell in tents." He said the world today was filled with nomads. "Jeremiah warned us of the inevitable ruin which was approaching," said Dr. Carstensen.

A Plea for "Ancient Landmarks."

The rector quoted the Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver as having said last Tuesday at a meeting, "We may all have come from anthropoids, but the mischief of it is we seem to be traveling on return tickets."

"We are not going to give up the ancient landmarks," Dr Carstensen continued, "some superficial creatures and loud-speaking preachers notwithstanding. We are not going to put the creeds into the back page of the Prayer Book.

"We are not going to make the marriage laws of Nevada the criterion for our Church on holy matrimony. We are not going to change the baptismal vows.

"These 'dwellers in tents' were not fools. They knew where the sweetest grass and daintiest waters were to be found." Dr. Carstensen said there were certain truths that "neither men, devils nor angels can gainsay," and that "the hands that were pierced" were the only ones to point the way of life.

"The rector of the Church of the Ascension," he added, "says this is a day of science. Well, it is so. But the rector of the Church of the Ascension has no monopoly on these advances toward enlightenment.

"We are going to face these questions next week when we meet to elect a new bishop. Next week is the most important week in the history of the Diocese of New York. We are blessed with a richness of material from which to choose."

"Boring from Within" Denounced.

Dr. Shipman in his sermon recommended a period of military service "for those who are boring from within the church, finding fault with its historic tenets." He argued that "the training and discipline thus acquired would make a man more careful in his speech. If he knew he was to subject to a court-martial, he would naturally be more guarded in his criticism," Dr. Shipman said.

Dr. Shipman then severely criticised the ritualistic element in the church which is seeking to change the name of the church eliminating the word "Protestant." Dr. Shipman declared that on the part of both the radicals and the ritualists within her fold the Episcopal Church is "the subject of attack on the part of those who should be her defenders."

"On the one side, I say, the church is Protestant and on the other side the church is Episcopal," said the rector.

"It is a church of history, with an historic form of government which it maintains without sanction of any narrowing theory. It has in it an historic creed which it maintains.

"On one side there 's the attack which has for its motive the elimination from the name and character the whole idea of Protestantism, to link her with a church from which she has long separated and with which she is at variance to introduce practices which she abandoned and to install a plan of hierarchical governmeat which she rejected.

"Every parish, school, order, or individual engaged in this is engaged in the lawless and disloyal attempt to weaken the Church.

"On the other side there is an attempt to make the Church a replica of the Young Men's Christian Association, for which I have the highest regard, or some other welfare organization. In other words, there is an attempt to throw her creed into discord, to make her highest officers simply ornamental and to treat her orders as though optional, which are to be obeyed or disobeyed at will.

"Against this I say I protest, and in regard to this situation let me say this—I believe in breadth and that we have it, a breadth that means comprehensiveness and not shallowness or evaporation.

"I do not believe that a man should remain in the Church, receiving his authority, speaking in its name, and then teach or practice that which it disavows and denies."

Deplores "Petty Politics" in Church.

Dr. Seagle in his morning sermon deplored "petty politics" in the Church. He took exception to those who he said had been "house canvassing" in connection with the approaching election of a Bishop. He said he did not like the "whisperings" or comments on the fact that Dr. Manning was born in England and that Dr. Stires was born below the Mason and Dixon line.

"We are now past a great political convention built upon negative principles in which applause was gained by attacking the politics of President Wilson and those of persons opposed to him.

"We should not go about the election of one to be consecrated Bishop by any such negative process," declared Dr. Seagle. "It makes no difference whether or not a man was born in England or south of the Mason and Dixon line. We need to choose one who will measure up to the highest standard of qualifications spiritually, and who will be every inch a man, a leader, and one of judicial, well-balanced temperament."

Dr. Seagle said that the new Bishop "should be able to do more than gather money to put more bricks into the Cathedral pile."

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BIG ISSUES BEFORE ALLIED CONFERENCE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

but they fear the political and economic effects of leaving the reparation matter unsettled for years to come. France less than other Allies appears to fear the effect of keeping the Germans in the dark as to their complete obligations.

Doumer Discusses Finances.

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—The condition of the French Treasury continues "delicate," despite the recent big internal loan raised in France, M. Doumer, the new Finance Minister, said in an interview today with Le Journal, in answer to the query why the Government should be forced to borrow abroad immediately after raising the big loan.

"The money raised by the loan had a definite purpose," he said, "and was immediately absorbed, none being left free. The situation of our Treasury remains thus delicate, and sometimes fortuitous methods must be adopted. Financiers who participate in the direction of the Bank of France know something about that and will understand me."

M. Doumer was asked about the possibility of reaching an understanding with England and the United States on France's debts to them and of raising a vast consolidating loan. He also was asked his view of the suggestion that France's debts to the Allies be canceled.

"I think America is far more sympathetic to us than is believed," he said. "Time must be permitted to do its work, and as a new Administration is to be installed, let us await March with confidence."

The Minister agreed that there was justification for the charge of American and British bankers that French taxpayers are seeking to avoid payment of the war profits and income taxes. He said he was opposed to the policy of increasing Government advances from the Bank of France, which increased paper circulation and depreciated exchange. He added that he had already repaid 400,000,000 francs to the Bank of France and diminished the circulation of paper by 309,000,000 francs.

Matinee today and every day at 2:15—D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East," a sensation at the 44th St. Theatre.—Advt.

WANT DISARMAMENT OF GERMAN SOCIETIES

French Demand Short Time Limit and Supervision by Allied Commission.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Disarmament—which includes dissolution—of German "auto-protection" organizations like the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr is the first item on the program of the Allied Conference tomorrow. Curiously enough, there is a general tendency here to consider the question as pretty much cut and dried already. "The British are in agreement with us" is the common French statement, "so there won't be any difficulty about disarmament."

While it is understood that Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson shares the French view that the said German organizations are really camouflaged military units which could rapidly be linked up with the army proper for purposes of offensive action if occasion offered, or in support of a reactionary movement, there is reason to suppose that a divergence exists between the French and British views of how they are to be disarmed and how soon.

The British are understood to favor a disarmament scheme extending over several months and handled by the German Government itself, whose authority they wish to strengthen by every available means. The French on the other hand consider that as the Spa time limit has already been exceeded by Germany only quite a short period should now be allowed for disarmament, and that it be supervised by an allied commission so as to ensure that it is genuine.

The point the French make is that in view of the extremely unsettled conditions of Eastern Europe and the general uncertainty as to the real plans of the Bolsheviki—and the real relations between Soviet Russia and Germany—it is unsafe to give Germany any more rope.

"Obviously Germany doesn't intend to disarm unless she is forced to," they say. "At Spa it was decided to leave it to them, and the result was that at Christmas the disarmament was not only incomplete, but the German Government sent us an impudent note explaining that the Bavarians would not disarm and that it couldn't make them. We know that revanche and hatred of France is being preached all over Germany. The press and public speeches are full of defiance. We have been caught by Germany once before, but won't be caught again."

To try to persuade any French soldier, or any member of the Nationalist Party—which be it remembered holds the reins of power in the Chamber—that harshness toward Germany only encourage resistance, or that support of the Republican Administration is the best way of eliminating the residue of the militant spirit, is simply a waste of breath. They are certain they know better.

They have two unvarying arguments: First, what von Steit did to Napoleon after Jena, and, second, that they are looking at the future as well as the present.

"Bismarck thought he had built on a rock in 1871," they say, "and see what happened. We have a duty to coming generations, as well as to this one."

With that sentiment in French minds, the fact that this conference is being held in Paris is an important factor. It will be quickly known in the press and Parliament if Briand shows any sign of weakening. There will be no possibility of concealing unpalatable truths for a time, as was the case, for instance, at Spa. It is a moral certainty that the atmosphere of the French Parliament, which has shown pretty clearly that it is looking to M. Briand for results, will react upon the council chamber. What is more, M. Briand knows that M. Poincaré is waiting to pounce like a wolf on his first slip.

It is a delicate situation, and from a dispassionate viewpoint one that hardly seems to warrant the optimistic expectations generally expressed by the French press.

David Belasco says: "'Way Down East' is a masterpiece, a superb production." Matinee today, 44th St. Theatre. Special music.—Advt.

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180,000 ARE IDLE IN PITTSBURGH AREA

Iron, Steel and Coal Industries Hardest Hit, but All Are Suffering.

DAILY WAGE LOSS $967,460

Some Employers Express Hope of Revival After April 1—Building Trades Most Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—One hundred and eighty thousand men are out of employment in the Pittsburgh district, embracing Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia, and the number is increasing almost daily, according to a survey of the industrial situation just completed here.

The iron, steel and coal industries have been hardest hit, but in virtually all other lines the effect of the nation-wide "buying strike" has been paralyzing. Incidentally, industrial leaders of the district see a three-months period of similar paralysis, at least, before anything like a back-to-normal movement begins.

At present the tendency toward suspension is having its effect in large offices, with the result that thousands of clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers are out of employment.

Daily wage losses, mounting steadily since the first real break in industrial activities began in the Fall, have now reached approximately $1,000,000. Sharing in this wage loss are the workers in skilled lines, railroad employes and men in the building trades, who for the last four years have been listed as the highest paid, aside from executives, in the country. The heaviest losses are being sustained by the skilled men, who are entirely out of employment in most instances. Laborers, generally, are finding part-time employment in mills and factories, cleaning up and assisting in necessary repairs preparatory for a resumption as soon as the tension breaks.

Virtually all the "war brides"—the industries which came to life during the war—have suspended operations, many of them never resume. Likewise, the "boom coal operators" have gone.

Wherever complete suspensions are not in effect, plant managers are endeavoring to distribute what employment they have evenly. Men are being employed for one or two days a week in these cases. Many of the small independent mills have posted notices that they will resume operations April 1, and in the building trades it is expected that from the dropping building materials market will spring one of the biggest building booms in history.

The Connellsville coke region has suffered a severe setback. The 10,000 coke workers of the district are employed only on part time—two, sometimes three days a week—and thousands of railroad men employed by the Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie roads have been "furloughed" temporarily. The big Lake Erie yard at Dickerson Run, which is the concentrating point for the coke fields, is idle. A few weeks ago the first lay-off order put 33 per cent. of the men out of work, and ten days later a second order made another 50 per cent. temporarily unemployed, leaving only 17 per cent. of the usual force at work.

Ordinarily 70,000 men are employed in industrial lines in Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, Bedford, Huntingdon and Fulton Counties of Pennsylvania, but at present more than one-fourth of these are idle, suffering a daily wage loss of $85,000.

In Greater Pittsburgh, which includes the big steel centres of Homestead, Braddock, Duquesne and East Pittsburgh, there are approximately 30,000 idle, with a daily wage loss of $121,000. Eighty-one thousand are idle in Western Pennsylvania outside of Greater Pittsburgh, and the daily wage loss is estimated at $530,000. The Youngstown and Mahoning Valley district, in Ohio, is in a state of almost complete paralysis, with 25,000 idle. In Northern West Virginia, including Wheeling, 40,000 are out of work.

From almost every district come reports that industries are shut down or on the verge of suspension, with nearly normal operation only in oil well supply shops, pipe and tube mills and United States Steel Corporation plants, which, lately, have begun to feel the effect of the general disinclination to buy. The manufacturing interests still holding on are doing so in face of cancellations and other discouragements of the times, but are predicting that unless the striking buyer relents within a few weeks further reductions in personnel will be necessary.

"Snowbird" coal operators—those who spring up with boom prices—are gradually dying out, but the larger operators, working on contract, are maintaining fairly good schedules, giving their men an average of five short days per week.

Exact figures on unemployment, based on the survey, show 179,465 persons idle in the Pittsburgh district. The survey puts the wage loss daily at $967,460.

The unemployment figures for Greater Pittsburgh, which includes McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, &c., are: Coal miners, 700; iron and steel, 20,750; building trades, 2,945; miscellaneous, 4,750; estimated daily wage loss, $121,450.

Other Western Pennsylvania towns: Coal miners, 21,875; steel and iron, 40,195; building trades, 3,330; miscellaneous, 16,400; estimated daily wage loss, $529,900.

Wheeling and Northern West Virginia—Coal miners, 23,250; iron and steel, 12,500; building trades, 3,650; miscellaneous, 3,100; estimated daily wage loss, $157,700.

Youngstown, Warren, Steubenville and Martins Ferry, Ohio—Coal miners, 1,500; iron and steel, 16,050; building trades, 2,220; miscellaneous, 6,250; estimated daily wage loss, $158,410.

SAYS HIS HELICOPTER CAN RISE AND HOVER

Argentine Inventor's Machine, Said to Solve Many Problems, Will Have Test by French Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Peteras Pescara, an Argentine inventor, who says he has invented a helicopter capable not only of lifting itself, but also of planing, is to give a demonstration next week at Barcelona before a French military commission which will have authority to buy the machine for the French Government if the tests are fulfilled.

At the first test several weeks ago Pescara's machine succeeded in rising vertically from the ground for a short distance, according to reports published here, and the inventor claims for it that he is on the way to solve the great problem of hovering in the air, rising and descending vertically and flying horizontally.

Two systems of wings, revolving in opposite directions around a central mast placed in a carriage like a small torpedo automobile, is the way his invention is described. In French army circles the greatest interest is taken in next week's tests.

Three Drowned Testing Ice.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—While testing the ice in the Paupack River near Hawley today to see whether it was thick enough to cut for storage, three men were drowned when the ice gave way beneath them. They were Ernest Kahlels and Rudolph Kahlels of Hawley and Byron Tuttle of Wilsonville.

RAILROADS DEFEND OUTSIDE REPAIR WORK

Assert Union Regulations in Their Shops Are "Disastrous to Efficiency and Output."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Action of the railroads in sending rolling stock to outside shops for repairs was defended by the Association of Railway Executives tonight in a statement issued through its Chairman, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, as in keeping "with good business and sound management."

Representatives of railroad labor recently attacked the action of the railroads in failing to do their own repair work, charging that the sending of such work to outside plants brought increased transportation costs which the public ultimately had to pay. The Interstate Commerce Commission has the practice of the roads in respect to repair work under investigation.

Mr. Cuyler, in his statement, declared that "the effect of the rules and working conditions still controlling the repair of equipment in railway shops has been disastrous to efficiency and output, and is in itself one of the causes of the abnormal number of cars and locomotives out of repair." He added that the organizations of railway repair employes "have only themselves to blame."

The association Chairman quoted from reports made by officials of several railroads to show an increase in disabled equipment during Federal control, and also to explain why much of the repair work was sent to outside shops.

W. H. Finley, President of the Chicago and North Western, said that that road had 386 engines "out of service" at the end of Federal control, as compared with 175 at the beginning of that period. Disabled locomotives were sent to outside shops by the Railroad Administration, he said, and the company has simply continued this practice on resuming supervision of its property.

H. E. Byram, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, explained that the "rebuilding" of twenty engines by the Baldwin Works for that line was necessary because the locomotives in question were obsolete types, originally constructed by the Baldwin Company and "comprised a class of work that could not be done as economically in our own shops."

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, President Hale Holden said, found its facilities were inadequate to handle the great amount of repair work necessary after Federal supervision, and therefore sent much of it to outside shops. This action was influenced also, Mr. Holden said, by the "limitations as to employing machinists, provided by schedules with labor organizations."

CLAIMS 38,000 LIVES SAVED.

Safety Council Gives This Total for Work on Railroads in 13 Years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—More than 38,000 lives have been saved on the railroads of the United States as a result of the organized safety work carried on during thirteen years, according to an analysis made at the headquarters of the National Safety Council here of railway statistics from 1906 to 1919, compiled by Slason Thompson of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, the council announced today.

The National Safety Council estimated the number of lives saved on the basis of the ratio of the number of persons killed each year to the freight tonnage carried during each year.

Some other striking revelations of the railroad accident statistics are brought out in the council's study, namely:

That the number of persons killed in railway accidents during 1919, 6,975, is the lowest on record in the twenty years since 1899.

That 125,021 miles of railroad lines, nearly half the mileage of the country, were operated without a single passenger being killed in a train accident on these lines during 1919.

That a mileage greater than the combined railroad mileage of Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary was operated during 1919 without a single fatality to a passenger in the 447,126,738 journeys recorded, the average journey being forty-four miles.

That the number of injured in railway accidents in 1919—147,018—was the lowest on record since 1910.

A noteworthy decrease in the number of railroad employes killed was made in 1919 as compared with the preceding year. In 1918, with 1,897,741 men employed, 2,739 were killed, an average of 1.45 per 1,000 employed. In 1919, with 1,900,569 men employed, 1,603 were killed, an average of 0.86 per 1,000 employed.

PLAN NATION-WIDE UNION.

Leaders in Chicago Denounce Present Heads of Labor Movement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Several hundred union men at a meeting today made plans for a nation-wide organization to be known as the American League of Union Men, with the announced object of eliminating what was termed the "malign influence which heretofore has been exerted on the minds of American working men" by those "official oligarchs who have for years misled the union forces."

The meeting was called by George Hodge, local labor leader.

Resolutions adopted declared that chaos and confusion now are dangerously manifest in the policies dominating the labor movement in the United States and that "this intolerable situation has come about primarily from incompetent pilotings by discredited steersmen who for years have directed the toilers' industrial ship into the whirlpool of fallacy and corrupt politics."

One resolution says that the sponsors of the new movement wish "to convey to President-elect Harding that the genuine heart-throb of labor will be with him in the grave responsibility which he will assume in a few weeks."

Mr. Hodge was elected Chairman of the organization and authorized to make plans for branches in all parts of the country.

ABANDONS SUNDAY WORK.

Pennsylvania Retrenches at Northumberland—Erie Cuts Hornell Force

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Jan. 23.—As a part of its retrenchment policy, not a wheel turned today in the huge Northumberland classification yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here, except for necessary passenger work. Crews on both East and West classification "humps" were laid off and in the roundhouse and repair shops only absolutely essential help was held over the Sabbath.

Orders were issued closing everything in the yards and shops on Sundays beginning today. More than 1,000 men are affected.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Twenty-five per cent. of the working force of the Erie Railroad shops in Hornell will be laid off during the coming week, it was announced tonight. The reduction means holding up wages amounting approximately to $12,000 a week.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 23.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials here announced tonight that 325 employes in the local shops will tomorrow morning be given five days' notice of furloughs, due to a lack of work. This will bring the total of Pennsylvania men in this city and county either discharged or furloughed to slightly more than 2,500.

MANUFACTURER A SUICIDE.

R. C. Nelson, Despondent, Ends His Life in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Robert Carter Nelson, head of the Crescent Manufacturing Company, committed suicide at his office here today. He left a note stating that he had bought the pistol with which he ended his life Jan. 15. Despondency as a result of business depression was advanced by relatives as the cause of his act.

Mr. Nelson was a native of Chase City, Va., and came here four years ago. He was 52 years old.

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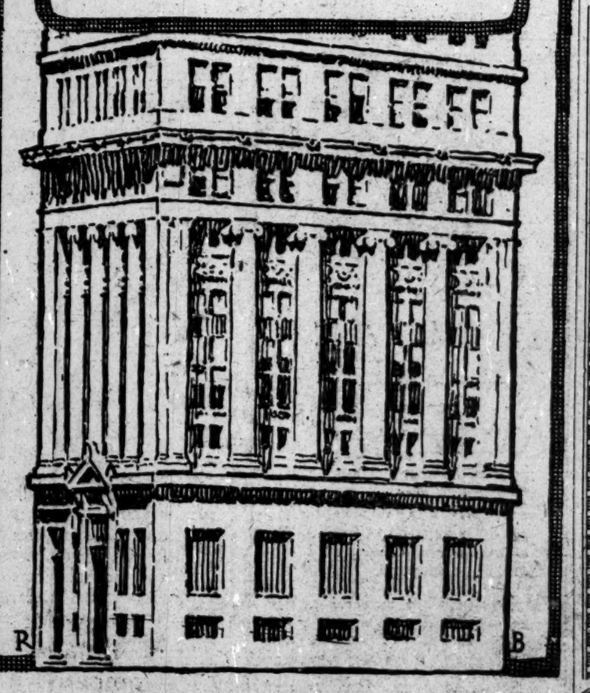

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$75 and $70 Overcoats . . $49.50
$100, $95, $90 Overcoats . . $59.50
$150, $125, $120 Overcoats $79.50

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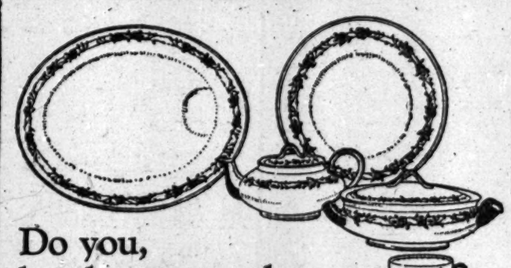

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The discounts in this time-honored event range from 10% to 50%, eighty-nine patterns of unimpeachable taste are shown—and all of them are our open stock, insuring an indefinite life to any set you may buy at Ovington's.

In this customary January sale you will find the work of the following famous potteries.

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Table crystal, too. The discounts of 10% to 50% apply to all of Ovington's china and table glass-ware

During the china sale there is a reduction of 25% in the prices of all Ovington's fine service plates. They bear the marks of the same noted potteries from which come the dinner sets

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Strong, durable cash boxes of black Japanned tin, with lock and two keys. Size 6x9 ins.

Special

$1.29

Usually $1.59

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Macy's

ARE YOU WORKING—

Under an unconscious eye strain?

Is it cutting down your efficiency and undermining your nervous system?

In short, do you need glasses?

You can't answer these questions—we can. Let us examine your eyes.

"None Surpasses Macy's Glasses"

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Macy's
Herald Square New York

GASTRONOMIC TWINS

Since feasting began, the young porker has appeared at the head of the festive board.

And always, quite appropriately, he has borne a bright red apple in his mouth.

For pork and apple are the Siamese Twins of gastronomy—they belong together.

At CHILDS this delightful combination is still further enhanced by the addition of griddle cakes.

Real country sausages, fresh baked apple and golden buckwheat cakes.

Childs

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE—*37th and 38th Streets*

Gray or Beige Color Silk Crêpe de Chine in

SEMI-TAILORED BLOUSES

For Women and Misses

This First Blouse of Spring Bestows Refreshing Smartness

12.75

Five new models which give a pleasing relaxation in fashion, fabric and color from the tailored blouse; semi-tailored and over-blouse models that introduce a seasonable 1921 fashion at a reasonable 1921 price.

FEMININE BLOUSE SHOP—*Third Floor*

B. Altman & Co.

Imported Cotton Fabrics for Spring and Summer

The initial display, now being made, embraces many effective styles in French ratines, embroidered bordure voiles, block effects in combinations of voile and ratine; embroidered and plain organdies and voiles; woven dotted swiss, and choice ginghams. There is also a selection of American printed voiles, at popular prices.

(Department on First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

SICK WOMAN FALLS 11 STORIES TO DEATH

Wife of E. E. Adams of E. F. Hutton & Co., Bond Brokers, Tumbles From Window.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR WEEKS

Accident Came Just After She Left Husband in Library of West End Avenue Apartment.

Mrs. Bessie Adams, wife of E. E. Adams, a member of E. F. Hutton & Co., bond brokers of 61 Broadway, fell from the window of their apartment on the eleventh floor of 680 West End Avenue last night and was killed instantly.

Mrs. Adams, who was 44 years old, had been ill for several weeks. She was alone with her husband in their library, their maid having gone out, when she went into the bathroom. Mr. Adams paid no particular attention to her absence, and it was not until he was notified by a railboy that he knew of his wife's death.

Mrs. Adams's body struck on the pavement on the corner of West Ninety-third Street. Policeman Foran of the West 100th Street Station called Dr. Spain of Knickerbocker Hospital, who said she had been killed instantly.

A friend of the husband said that Mrs. Adams, since her illness, had been in the habit of going to an open window and inhaling deep breaths of cool air, which seemed to give her relief. He expressed belief that she had an attack of giddiness, which caused her to fall.

PURSE TO INDIGENT VETERAN

Canadian, Held for Begging, Tells Story—Court Subscribes $10.

When Donald P. Sullivan, 40 years old, who said he had no home, was arraigned before Magistrate George W. Simpson in Night Court last night on a charge of begging at Broadway and Fulton Street, he was asked whether he had anything to say to the court about the charge.

"No; I am guilty of the charge," he replied in a whisper so low that Magistrate Simpson told him to come nearer. He told the Magistrate that he had been a soldier in the Canadian Army and had been gassed. He came to New York recently, hoping to find some outdoor work, and had been assured of a job on Staten Island this week, he said. When he faced the alternative of begging or sleeping in the streets, he said, he had asked for money for his night's lodging.

Magistrate Simpson suspended sentence, and after Sullivan had left the court sent a court attendant after him with some money. Meanwhile a collection was being taken up in the courtroom, and before Sullivan left the building he had more than $10.

ITALIAN MILL MEN ATTACKED IN HALL

Invaders Break Up Meeting Held to Protest Against Agitators in Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 23.—While Italian employes of the American Woolen Company's mills were holding a meeting today to protest against misrepresentation by agitators, 200 men, said to be members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, singing the Internationale, entered the hall. A general fight followed. Police reserves were called and used their clubs freely to stop the disturbance.

Some of the Italians fled from the hall by windows and doors when the Amalgamated forces rushed in, but those who stood their ground offered a stout resistance. The three policemen on duty at the meeting were beaten back and sent a call for aid. When the reserves arrived the Italians and their uninvited visitors left in struggling groups.

The Italian workers declared that agitators from outside the city had used the name of their nationality to cause labor disturbances in which they had no part. This, they asserted, worked a hardship on them and prevented them from obtaining employment.

CIGARETTE FOE DISMISSED.

Kansas League Drops Miss Gaston After Coffin Nails Dispute.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—The Kansas Anti-Cigarette League has refused to pay Miss Lucy Page Gaston, its organizer, any more salary, or to be responsible for bills incurred in her campaign against the cigarette. Miss Gaston announced tonight, adding that she will leave for Iowa immediately to begin the organization of a State league there.

The controversy resulting in Miss Gaston's dismissal from the Kansas league began when she announced that Coffin Nails, a magazine devoted to the Anti-Cigarette League interests, would be published in Topeka. The national headquarters of the league in Chicago refused to approve the proposed publication.

Miss Gaston said the national headquarters also refused to incur any more expenses in connection with her work in Kansas.

WAR HONORS FOR CHINESE.

Hong Chow Lee, Killed in the Argonne, Buried in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The West blended with the Far East today in paying honors to Hong Chow Lee, son of a Chinese merchant and the first Chinese here to enlist for the World War. Hong was killed in the Argonne. His body was returned to this city, his birthplace, last week. He was 22 years old.

The American Legion and the Chinese Six Companies were in charge of the funeral service and a detachment of troops from the Presidio rendered military honors.

JAPANESE ACCORD ON ALIEN LAND LAW

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

planation here. In a word the new land law is a cognate law of 1913 made more drastic and severe. That it aims at Japanese and is unjust and discriminatory cannot be denied. Regret which the Japanese Government expressed at the legislation of 1913 is, therefore, still more keenly felt by them at this new legislation.

"This question of land law has a long history and complex and delicate bearing, and is not susceptible of solution from the standpoint of one side alone. The difficulty arising between Japan and America from the legislation of 1913 has unfortunately remained unsettled to this day.

"The present question has, therefore, been engaging the most careful attention of the Japanese Government. They have approached the problem from the higher standpoint of Japanese-American friendship and with full regard to the close and important relations of common interests between the two nations, and they have placed supreme importance upon a prompt and satisfactory solution of the difficulty caused by the unfortunate movements in California.

"They have authorized their representatives at Washington to discuss the whole situation with the State Department, and a frank and free exchange of views has been proceeding on various points involved in the question. It is regretted that we are not yet in a position to publish the results of these discussions, but we confidently trust that an adjustment compatible with the honor and interests of both countries may be finally arrived at."

Considering Anglo-Japanese Terms.

The Japanese Government, Minister Uchida said, was giving careful consideration as to the revision and renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of alliance with a view especially to its relation to the covenant of the League of Nations.

"A principle to guide the Japanese Government in revising the agreement," the Foreign Minister said, "is at present the subject of serious study, regard being had to articles of the League covenant as declared in the joint notification (filed with the League of Nations secretariat), and to many important changes which have taken place in the aspect of affairs since the conclusion of the present agreement."

Operations of Japanese troops in Siberia were discussed by Viscount Uchida, who, however, made no mention of any immediate intention of his Government to withdraw the troops from the Vladivostok area.

"The political stability of Russia in general," he continued, "is earnestly hoped for by Japan as her good neighbor, while as for Siberia in particular, it is the keenest desire of the Japanese Government that this troubled area should be unified on a sound basis and be restored to complete order."

The Foreign Minister "openly deplored that complete and peaceful unification of China is not yet in sight."

"The situation in China," he told the Diet, "is now at the turning point, and the awakening of the people is indeed worthy of note. That the path of China is beset with difficulties should command the deep sympathy of the people and Government of Japan, while China's development is a thing very eagerly hoped for by Japan, which stands in such close relationship with her. Not only for China's sake alone, but for the general welfare and peace of the world, it is ardently to be desired that China should speedily recover peace and unity."

The proposed international court of justice was praised by Viscount Uchida as "highly desirable" and "most welcome." In asserting that "a spirit of concerted harmony" was manifested by the members of the League of Nations at the Geneva and earlier meetings, he said that it was because of that spirit "that a fair promise of success is now assured to the League."

Premier Hara in addition to referring briefly to the Californian and Chientao questions, declared that he was happy "to note the ever growing cordiality in our relations with all foreign countries."

"The Government," the Premier added, "is sincerely anxious to promote international friendship and is firmly resolved to see to just and fair treatment of all questions with which it may be confronted."

Langdon Papers Satisfactory.

TOKIO, Jan. 22.—Negotiations between the Japanese and United States Governments resulting from the recent shooting by a sentry at Vladivostok of the American naval Lieutenant Langdon are progressing "satisfactorily," according to a semi-official note issued here.

The latest information from official sources concerning the matter is that Lieutenant Langdon was not, as had been reported, married to a Russian, although he was engaged. It is stated that he spent the hours immediately preceding the shooting at the home of Russian friends celebrating the Russian Christmas. Among the guests was his Russian fiancée, who committed suicide after learning of his death and left a letter saying that she did not wish to live without him.

Advices from Vladivostok say that the Foreign Office of the Chita Government has addressed a note to the Japanese Government protesting against the recent Japanese military policy, which is declared to be contrary to recent declarations of the Government that Japan would not interfere in Russian internal affairs, and would not violate Russia's sovereignty. The note specifically complains against the seizure of Russian fisheries on Saghalin.

At the reopening of the Diet today, Premier Hara and Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, addressed the House of Peers and later the House of Representatives.

Numerous notices given of an intention to interpellate the Government aroused interest, especially an announcement by Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, in his capacity as leader of the Opposition, that he would for the first time formally attack the Cabinet from the floor of the Diet. This statement is regarded in political circles as strengthening the system of party politics in Japan.

Naval Holiday Favored in Diet.

The resolution by United States Senator Borah for a "naval holiday" and its favorable reception in the newspapers of Japan served today as the basis of the principal interpellation in the House of Representatives. U. Hamaguchi of the opposition party said that he neither was a peace advocate nor an advocate of war between Japan and America, but that the naval expenditures of both nations should be of the same proportions, as far as possible.

America, he added, appeared to be planning the greatest navy in the world, but the natural resources of Japan would not permit competition with America. Thus, he declared, there would be a wide gulf in the naval strength of the two nations. Great Britain, said the speaker, also was planning a complete naval program, and if Japan were thrown into the whirl of naval competition the nation would suffer a heavy burden. An agreement for naval curtailment, said M. Hamaguchi, would benefit Japan more than the other powers.

Asked if the recent statements of Ambassador Hayashi in London concerning disarmament had been made on instructions from the Government, Premier Hara replied that the Ambassador had not been instructed and that he gave voice to his own opinions. The Government, continued the Premier, was not prepared to say anything on the subject of disarmament, because it had not yet become a practical international question.

Supplementing the statement of the Premier, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, declared that the question of restrictions in armament was a very important one and that the Government was studying it carefully. He added that no communication concerning the question had been received from any Government.

Economy Urged on Japan.

Minister of Finance Takahashi, in an address before the Diet concerning the budget for the fiscal year of 1921, said that it would exceed 1,562,000,000 yen.

"There have been many disturbing elements since last year," said Mr. Takahashi, "but owing to the combined efforts of the Government and the people we are enabled to enter 1921 in comparative calm. The world-wide depression doubtless has been caused by the sudden abnormal fluctuations in exchange after the war and the failure of currency to circulate smoothly between countries. One nation needing commodities might lack purchasing power, while another with commodities to sell could not export them because of the state of exchange.

"Consequently the economic situation of the world will not recover its stability until the international money market regains its equilibrium and the exchange rate returns to its usual basis."

To meet the situation Mr. Takahashi recommended regulation of the supply of certain commodities as a measure of self-defense. Japan, he said, should endeavor to develop her markets, especially in Europe and America, by seeking overseas trade. In preparation for the struggle ahead, he urged, business leaders should combine and form associations to increase credits and avoid useless competition. In other words, the Minister declared, the machinery of production and of distribution should be overhauled and strengthened.

In conclusion Mr. Takahashi urged the people of Japan to abandon extravagant habits, and to set their hearts to the task of building up national prosperity.

Dispatches received here from London quote Ambassador Hayashi as saying that Japan is waiting for Great Britain and the United States to take the lead on the question of disarmament. Unofficial Japanese opinion here is that any restriction by Japan in armaments necessarily would have to follow similar action by the United States and Great Britain, which are recognized as the most powerful nations on the seas.

SPIRIT OF WORK

All that we need for prosperity is a spirit of work and a readiness to look ahead. In spite of some immediate difficulties business conditions are fundamentally sound. You help to bring prosperity nearer by lending for constructive work. The Guaranteed Mortgages you buy mean house building in New York—an urgently needed development—as well as safe investment with 5½% yield for yourself

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST CO.

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188 Montague St., Brooklyn
44 Court St., Brooklyn
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y.
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn
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A Brilliant Opportunity for a Big Man who can do Big Things

WE want a super-salesman—no one else will do! He must have personality—appearance—initiative—energy and all things that go to make up success.

He should have experience in selling a service—establishing agents and knowledge of fire insurance.

The proposition which we wish this MAN to sell has been successfully marketed by us for over thirty years and is backed by a concern established over sixty years, which ranks foremost in its line.

We want the right man and will pay the right price.

Apply in detail to S 106 Times.

Investment Opportunities.

Business Opportunities advertisements in The New York Times should be consulted by those who seek investments.—Advt.

HOOD

White Rock Rubbers
Gray TIRE TREAD Soles
PRESSURE CURED
Outwear any other color sole in all kinds of hard service
HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., INC.
134 DUANE STREET
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Special for to-day (Monday)

300 Women's Plain and Heather-mixed All-wool Jersey Suits

(sizes 34 to 44)

well-tailored, in new sports models, at the remarkably low price of

$17.75

(Department for Women's Suits, Third Floor)

MARTIN & MARTIN SHOES AT LESS THAN PRE-WAR PRICES

Everything included at 20% TO 40% OFF

These discounts are *in addition* to important reductions heretofore made on many of our lines, in the normal process of readjustment to pre-war figures.

The values are extraordinary in every way, as Martin & Martin shoes never have advanced in price proportionately with other shoes. Throughout the period of war prices they have remained, as always, the best *values* to be obtained anywhere at any price. The present values will not be duplicated for a long time.

MARTIN & MARTIN

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Two Stores
583 FIFTH AVENUE & 1 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS
2 to 8 WEST 38th STREET—STREET LEVEL

TODAY

Final Price Reductions

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Now Down to About One-Half Regular Price

A LIMITED QUANTITY ONLY
ALL FROM REGULAR STOCK

$4 MADRAS SHIRTS . . . . . *Reduced to* $2.00
$10 & $12 SILK SHIRTS . . . . . *Reduced to* $6.00
$2 & $2.50 SILK KNIT SCARFS . . . *Reduced to* $1.25
$3.50 DOMET FLANNEL PAJAMAS . *Reduced to* $2.00
$1 & $1.50 SILK NECKWEAR . . . . *Reduced to* .55
$3 & $4 UNDERWEAR . . . . . *Reduced to* $2.00 (PER GARMENT)
$5 & $6 UNDERWEAR . . . . . *Reduced to* $3.00 (PER GARMENT)
$9 & $10 UNDERWEAR . . . . . *Reduced to* $5.00 (PER GARMENT)

Other desirable items in Men's Furnishings have been radically reduced.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th Street

Offer Most Exceptional Values Today in a

SALE of MEN'S SUITS

Formerly $50 to $73

At 39.00

SUITS that have been tailored this season to meet the needs of a clientele particularly interested in Metropolitan clothes of the finest type. Wide range of cloths, from the smartest of herringbone mixtures to conservative oxford greys.

Small Charge for Alterations

Men's Mocha Gloves

Silk lined — Regularly 7.50 *3.95*

THESE are all first quality gloves, made of genuine Arabian Mocha Skins, silk lined. We emphasize the fact that these are genuine Mocha skins, because the market is now full of inferior substitutes. Nothing wears better than Mocha — and no glove will give you nearly as good service as these at $3.95. All the wanted shades of grey.

MAIN FLOOR.

GUIDE TO WORLD'S FINANCE.

The Annalist, published every Monday by The New York Times Company, is an authoritative guide to the world's finance and commerce; clear, vigorous, independent. 10 cents at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.

PRAISE ROOSEVELT AS MAN AND PATRIOT

Coolidge Says Late Colonel Served Country Highly in Peace and in War.

JURBED PERIL OF MONOPOLY

Led Crusade Which Restored Democratic Institutions, Says Gov. Miller Before Memorial Association.

Tributes to Theodore Roosevelt, the man and public official, were paid last night by Vice President-elect Calvin Coolidge and Governor Nathan L. Miller, speakers at the second annual meeting of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, held in the Town Hall, West Forty-third Street. Mrs. John Henry Hammond, President of the association, presided and a report, disclosing wide progress in the campaign to restore the former President's West Twentieth Street birthplace, was read by Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood.

Following the speech of the Vice President-elect, he was presented with the gold medal of the Institute of Social Sciences. The presentation was by Dr. Emory R. Johnston, President of the Institute, who declared that it was given because of Governor Coolidge's stand for law and order in the strike of the Boston policemen.

"Great men," declared ex-Governor Coolidge, "are the ambassadors of Providence sent to reveal to their fellow men their unknown selves. To them is granted the power to call forth the best there is in those who come under their influence. They leave no successor. The heritage of their greatness descends to the people.

Roosevelt's Patriotism Undoubted.

"If the ministration of your association is to represent truly the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt it will be thorough and patriotic. In all the criticisms that is seal for the right, whatever the consequences, brought him, no one ever questioned his patriotism, no one ever doubted his love for his country. That country he loved above all else, and on her altar he laid not merely his own life, but the greater sacrifice of those whose lives were dearer to him than his own. Yet it was not in the time of military peril but in the time of civil peril that he performed his most valuable services for America."

Going into detail on this phase of civil service, the Vice President-elect recounted the growth of wealth through business activity in this country and told of the benefits that had resulted to the communities, such as libraries and other public institutions, the gifts of business men. With this era of benefaction, however, the speaker said there had come to some of the captains of industry a conviction that business was superior even to Government.

"The greatest peril," he said, "to our institutions does not lie in a direct assault upon them, nor will it come from those who with evil intent strive for their destruction. Disaster will come from those who probably with good intentions seek the private control of public action. It is an old story, known to all of us, but in the exercise of that eternal vigilance which they tell is the price of liberty it requires constant reiteration, and no estimate of the services and the character of Theodore Roosevelt can be made without the recalling of it.

"The man who finally brought the business men of the nation to see that their course was economically unsound and therefore to be abandoned, and who roused the American people to the assertion again of their right to control their Government for the public welfare, was Theodore Roosevelt. No man did so much to destroy an unsound economic theory and to restore his country to its true form of representative government since the days of Abraham Lincoln. He broke the menace of monopoly; he made the sovereignty of the people again supreme."

Referring to the derision which some men cast at Roosevelt, an allusion to his "discovering the Ten Commandments," Mr. Coolidge added:

Discovered the Ten Commandments.

"What they said derisively, let us state seriously. He had discovered the Ten Commandments, and he applied their doctrine with great vigor in places that had assumed they had the power to discard the Ten Commandments."

The former President's last great service, as the speaker saw it, was his rousing of the nation to the menace and the meaning of the World War.

"He appealed from the things that seemed to be to the soul of the things that are," said ex-Governor Coolidge, "and he roused the national conscience into righteous action. He spoke to the soul of his country, and he saw her response. He saw his fellow countrymen make their sacrifices, and he made his. He knew their suffering, but he knew their courage. He saw their final victory. He saw the beginning of the return to those never conquered banners as they came streaming home. In that triumphant sound of drum beat and bugle he, too, was summoned home, under the brighter banners of truth and righteousness, which, in him, never suffered defeat."

Governor Miller declared that Roosevelt "led the crusade which restored democratic institutions in America," adding that "in these days we have need of Roosevelt Americanism." The Governor introduced Vice President Coolidge and his slip in referring to him as "the President-elect" brought much applause from the audience and an interjection from Governor Miller that "our most certain prophecies are often unconscious."

The meeting was opened with invocation by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity.

CHILEAN MINISTER QUITS.

Alfatte Resigns Foreign Portfolio in Protest Against Senate's Action.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22.—Jorge Alfatte, the Chilean Foreign Minister, has resigned in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to approve his proposal to accredit to China as well as Japan Victor Robles, the present Chilean Minister to Japan.

The Foreign Minister issued a statement, declaring that the Senate's action, which was said to have been taken at a secret session, infringed upon the authority of the President in the handling of foreign affairs. It was stated that the action of the Senate in no way reflected upon China.

Several other members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, but none was accepted.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 22.—Luis Claro Solar, President of the Chilean Senate, sailed for the United States this morning on a pleasure trip.

MORGAN PARTY AT NASSAU.

New Yorker and Guests Enjoying Yacht Cruise in West Indies.

NASSAU, Bahama Islands, Jan. 23.—J. P. Morgan of New York and a party on board Mr. Morgan's yacht Corsair are visiting Nassau.

They will leave tomorrow for a cruise among the West Indies.

18 TONGUES SPOKEN ON INCOMING LINER

Various Nationalities Made the Saturnia, From Glasgow, a Floating Babel.

There were eighteen nationalities among the 748 steerage passengers who arrived from Glasgow yesterday on the Anchor-Donaldson liner Saturnia, including people from Persia to Belgium. Purser J. Mahoney said he had never seen so many races gathered together on board one ship. The list included 206 Czechoslavs, 172 Jugoslavs, 202 Italians, 45 Rumanians, 39 Poles, 1 Croat, 2 Cyprians, 21 Americans, 1 Syrian, 1 Egyptian, 1 Persian, 13 Serbians, 7 Albanians, 9 Greeks and others. There were seventeen nationalities among the 161 cabin passengers, which included Hungarian, Armenian, Syrian, Persian, Spanish and Swiss among the other tongues, which made a babel of strange languages from one end of the ship to the other.

Some of the Rumanians told the purser that they had been three months getting from Bucharest to Cherbourg, where they embarked on the Saturnia, and the expense of the journey had eaten up nearly all their money.

Mrs. Suradina Malzman, 45 years old, accompanied by her five children, said that it had taken six months and cost $11,500 for her to reach New York with her family. She was met at the pier by her daughter, who did not recognize her mother, whom she had not seen for eight years, because the war had changed her so. The father, Mosha, had been killed by bandits, who plundered their home. Mrs. Malzman said, and it was only a few months ago that she was able to let her daughter, Leah, in New York know she was alive. The family were held by the immigration officials to appear before a Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island today.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT TO BE TURNED OVER

Naval Men Go to See the Righting of Leonardo da Vinci at Sea.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 23.—All allied naval Attachés, including Captain Joseph Reeves, American Naval Attaché, have left for Taranto to be present at a triumphant setting afloat of the Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci, which was sunk on Aug. 2, 1916 by order of its commander, Sommi Picenardi. Traitors paid by Austria had placed an infernal machine in its powder magazine. The commander, in order to save the city and the other allied ships in port, ordered the opening of the valves, causing the dreadnought to turn on its side and disappear, together with him.

After the war the authorities initiated one of the greatest hydrostatic feats, namely, recovering the ship stuck in the sand below the sea. Once this was accomplished, the Leonardo da Vinci was tugged into a dockyard upside down, the position in which it was found, to repair the damages caused by the explosion. Now the last achievement is to right the ship, which is being done in the presence of the allied naval Attachés.

The dreadnought has been tugged out to sea. A thousand five hundred tons of chains plus 800 tons of water have been placed in its right side, while the last workman who leaves the ship will touch the mechanism which will cause more water to enter its right side. By minute calculations made it is expected the ship will suddenly right itself and dock once again.

ALLIES MAY OCCUPY TURK CAPITAL AGAIN

Disorder Threatened by Presence of Kemal Followers and Bolshevist Elemenas.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22 (Associated Press).—A renewed military occupation of Constantinople by the Allies is imminent. The inter-allied representatives have notified the Grand Vizier of the measures they purpose to take.

Franco-British reinforcements will be quartered in public buildings requisitioned in Stamboul, where already there are several thousand inter-allied forces.

It is considered that the troops are required to guard against threatened disorder, owing to the presence of followers of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, and Bolshevist elements and the failure of the Turks to ratify the peace treaty. The latter situation is deemed a big factor in the allied decision.

There are now upward of 100,000 former Russian and Turkish soldiers sleeping mosques, cellars and ruins of the city. They are lacking in food and clothing, and it is recognized that they are a potential menace to the enormous stores of foodstuffs and clothing in the warehouses.

There seems to be little fear that the Allies will lose control of the situation unless the Kemalists advance, or in the remote contingency of the much-advertised Bolshevist Spring campaign along the Rumanian border, through Bulgaria to Constantinople.

REPORTS GERMAN RED ARMY

Berlin Semi-Official Statement Says It Is Fully Organized.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—A semi-official statement issued today says that evidence of the existence of a Red army, created by the German Communist Party, has been revealed by house-to-house searches in Essen, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Bremen. The military headquarters, says the statement, is Berlin, and there are subsidiary commands in the cities mentioned.

The statement declares that the Red army possesses light and heavy guns in vast quantities and other war material.

Action was scheduled to begin at the conclusion of the recent strike at the smelters at Hamborn, but it was postponed for a fortnight. A report from Düsseldorf says the General of the Red army has been arrested.

GIVE TO STARVING CHILDREN

Bible Class of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Donates $1,537.

A gift of $1,537.20 for the starving children in Europe by the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, was announced at the close of its session yesterday.

Of this, $1,315 was contributed last Friday evening in the McAlpin Hotel at the close of the annual banquet of the class, at which John D. Rockefeller Jr. presided, and at which Herbert Hoover announced "a personal and individual gift" of $1,000,000 to the fund from young Mr. Rockefeller. The rest was donated yesterday morning. Mr. Rockefeller was present as a pupil, but took no part. He is honorary President of the class.

Accused of Trying to Kill Her Baby.

Eleanor Hert, 24 years old, of 9 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Kings County Hospital yesterday, a prisoner, charged with attempting to kill her newly born infant daughter. The infant was found on the sidewalk in front of the Bradford Street house and the mother was accused of throwing her out of the window.

Macy's Macy's

SALE BEGINS AT 9 A. M. TODAY.

Clothes Satisfaction at a Very Moderate Price

$27.50

Formerly Sold to $49.75

$37.50

Formerly Sold to $54.75

MEN'S WINTER SUITS

Priced for Quick Sale Every One All Wool

Light and dark, conservative and radical, but alike in that every one of these suits is all wool and represents remarkable value. There is a wide variety of models and patterns from which to choose—all of them meeting a high standard of tailoring and style.

These suits come in all sizes and various colors

OVERCOATS $28.50

made to retail up to $50

An excellent selection of Men's Overcoats in all-wool fabrics. Well tailored single and double breasted box coats, double breasted ulsters and ulsterettes. In the popular sizes and colors.

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Macy's Macy's

The Man's Shop

A Floor of Complete Masculinity

Shortening the World's Space Hour — Automobiles, Aeroplanes and the Express Elevators to the Man's Shop at Lord & Taylor

Rich in Lowered Prices

THERE is still an abundant selection of clothes at readjusted prices at The Man's Shop—seasonable for the present moment and for Spring and Summer months to come.

They are the best productions of the tailors who regularly make The Man's Shop's clothes — sold to it at one-half former wholesale prices.

Ulsters, storm coats, travel coats, and slip-on styles, of the finest English and American woolens—$38, $58 and $68.

If you have not had time to see to it, *now is the time.* When these are gone there will be no more of this character at such prices.

Suits selected by The Man's Shop as the finest it could secure for its regular trade—English and American woolens of unusual refinement—many half and quarter lined for year-round wear, at $32, $42 and $48. Longs, shorts and stouts among them.

With a liberal sprinkling of English and American golf suits, two-piece, at $42 and $48.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Man's Shop, Tenth Floor — *New York Home of the Biltmore Homespun Overcoats* — Express Elevators Without Stop

ESTABLISHED 1863

Manufacturer's Clearance Sale

Below Present Wholesale Costs

THE prices quoted have been made low enough to insure the sale of every piece of fur in the house. No matter how small the pocket-book, or how large, there are furs offered which present the opportunity of years. There is everything in the selection, from the richest Russian Sable Coat to a Pony Coat—from a Mink Cape to a Fox Scarf. It is seldom that a person with moderate means has this opportunity of securing the very best furs made, of newest style, at the sale prices of ordinary furs.

H. Jaeckel & Sons' Fur Sale Prices

FUR COATS AND WRAPS

(*Some trimmed with Sable, Mink or Kolinsky*)

Pony	$75.00 to $150.00
Seal Rat (Short)	75.00 to 500.00
Seal Rat (Long)	300.00 to 1200.00
Caracul	250.00 to 1200.00
Alaska Seal	600.00 to 2500.00
Mole	200.00 to 750.00
Nutria	100.00 to 500.00
Mink	800.00 to 6500.00
Tipped Russian Sable (one only)	5000.00

SMALL FURS

Skunk Scarfs	$15.00 to $100.00
Skunk Muffs	32.00 to 75.00
Fox Scarfs—Black, Sitka, Taupe, Kit, Pointed	15.00 to 75.00
Fox Muffs—Black, Sitka, Taupe, Kit, P inted	10.00 to 125.00
Cross Fox Scarfs and Skins	35.00 to 150.00
Nutria Scarfs	20.00 to 35.00
Nutria Muffs	20.00 to 50.00
Jap Martin Scarfs, two skins and more	45.00 to 200.00
Odd Muffs and Scarfs (various furs)	10.00 to 300.00

Coats and Coatees of Kolinsky, Broadtail, Grey Caracul, Squirrel, Tiger Cat, Krimmer and other furs at drastic reductions.

SPECIAL

150 Scarfs of Tipped Hudson Bay Sable and Tipped Russian Sable, made up in scarfs from one to twenty skins. Price, $40.00 to $100.00 per skin.

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.

Fifth Avenue and 45th Street

Automobile Entrance, 1-3 West 45th Street

Borden's "Grade A"

Grade A Service provides a type of inspection which insures the user of this milk a food of utmost wholesomeness.

You will be interested in knowing the advantages of Borden's "Grade A" Milk.

A representative will gladly explain it to you.

Borden's Farm Products Co. Inc.

Cortlandt 7961.

Cuticura Soothes Rashes Of Infancy And Childhood

When little ones are sleepless, fretful and cross because of distressing irritations mothers should know that Cuticura will quickly soothe and in most cases help heal. Bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Deep-Seated Coughs

develop serious complications if neglected. Use an old and time-tried remedy that has given satisfaction for more than fifty years.

PISO'S

ASK QUICK ACTION ON WAR HOSPITAL

Advocates of New York Plan for Treating Veterans Will Be Heard Today.

DECLARE DELAY DANGEROUS

Insist Federal Treatment in State Institution Is Best for Mentally Deficient Ex-Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A New York delegation will be here tomorrow to urge the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report favorably the pending joint resolution providing for carrying into effect the offer of the State of New York to build a hospital for ex-service men suffering from mental and nervous troubles, and to lease it to the Government. It is realized by those having the interest of these veterans of the World War at heart that unless something is done soon many of the veterans will never become normal.

The situation is complicated by the fact that a bill advocated by the Public Health Service, which provides for the erection of Federal hospitals without State aid, has the support of several prominent men in Congress, and may be used to displace the resolution favoring the New York plan. Another feature of the situation is that if the erection of Federal hospitals is authorized and the New York plan rejected a long period must elapse before the ex-service men can receive treatment in the new surroundings. Meanwhile a large percentage of these men are suffering from lack of care and environment essential to their recovery, for it is acknowledged that practically all of the mild mental cases cannot be cured under present conditions.

The New York plan has been carried forward to such a degree that in that State at least ex-soldiers, sailors and marines who are mentally deficient on account of their war experiences will be able to get into the proposed new quarters soon enough, it is asserted, to make certain that their minds will be restored to normal.

Representative Langley of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which the New York plan was referred, has not lost hope of its success. If his committee fails to support the New York plan it will report the bill, appropriating a large sum to build Federal hospitals and place them under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service. This bill was introduced last year, but did not find much support. It provided for an appropriation of $10,000,000. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has increased this amount to $15,000,000.

Representative Thomas B. Dunn of Rochester offered in the House the joint resolution to carry the New York plan into effect. Senator Wadsworth offered an identical resolution in the Senate, but the committee has failed to report it. A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has rejected the New York plan, and contemplates proposing an appropriation of $10,000,000 or more for Federal hospitals.

The main opposition to the proposal of the State of New York appears to be based on the ground that it would not be economy for the Government to lease hospitals from that and other States. The way those who take this view figure out the proposition is about as follows:

The State of New York offers to build the hospital and rent it to the Government for ten years at a yearly rental equal to 10 per cent. of the cost of construction, the hospital to revert to the State at the end of the lease. The Government, they say, ought not to pay more than 6 per cent. per year on such an investment. Therefore it would lose 4 per cent. a year if it accepted the New York proposal. Therefore, again, the Government should build its own hospitals and save 4 per cent. annually on the people's money.

This argument, according to the other side, fails to take into consideration that if the Government built and owned the hospitals its investment would be subject to a depreciation of, say, 2½ per cent. annually. This would leave 1½ per cent. of difference between the New York lease cost and the amount the Government would have to pay over its interest estimate of 6 per cent.

So, to save the Government this 1½ per cent., if such a saving would actually be made, the New York plan is being opposed and the foundation being laid for long delay in providing proper treatment and environment for the mentally deficient ex-service men.

Advocates of the New York plan point out that the State has provided for sweeping away obstacles to quick construction of its hospital. The joint resolution recites that the State enacted legislation last year authorizing the construction of a hospital "for the care and treatment of 1,000 beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance suffering from mental and nervous disorders," has appropriated $3,000,000 for its construction and has provided a site in the Borough of Queens—the old Creedmoor rifle range.

The joint resolution is general in its character for it provides that agreements may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury with any other State which will build similar hospitals for leases not to exceed ten years. Several States have indicated a willingness to build such hospitals.

About 20,000 disabled veterans of the World War are under treatment in more than 1,000 hospitals throughout the United States. About 2,000 of these are in hospitals in New York State, whom between 800 and 900 are suffering from mental and nervous disorders. They are under treatment in thirty-nine hospitals and sanitariums, private and State.

Figures given to Governor Smith at the time the State legislation was initiated show that it was costing the Federal Government about $400,000 a year for the care of fewer than 450 of these patients in New York State hospitals. It was then stated that if all the New York ex-service men were suffering from mental and nervous disorders the Government would be expending more than $770,000 a year for their care.

The average age of the ex-service men is about 25 years, while that of other patients with whom they are thrown in contact is about 55 years. This association of men with such a wide disparity in their ages is a detriment, it is claimed, to ultimate recovery of the younger men.

The number of ex-service men and women under treatment for mental and nervous troubles in official and private institutions is constantly increasing, because many of the afflicted persons have been cared for by relatives and friends who ultimately find it necessary for one cause or another to ask the Government to take charge of them.

Those who favor the New York proposal believe that the wise course to pursue would be to enact the Wadsworth-Dunn resolution so that New York could begin the construction of the hospital at Creedmoor and supplement this if necessary with general legislation for the construction of additional hospitals by the Federal Government.

Money for Housing

In 1920 this Company loaned $49,546,000 on mortgage in and about New York.

In 1921 it is ready to lend $80,000,000.

It will lend as much of this sum as is called for on home construction, if proper applications are presented to it.

The money comes largely from the small investors.

6,745 of them invested an average of less than $9,000 apiece in this way in 1920. The big lenders are out of the market on account of the heavy surtaxes.

There is no difficulty in getting money from the small investors through this Company, if buildings can be built at a fair price for labor and material and a reasonable loan only is asked for.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

176 Broadway, New York City
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

Wool Glove Sale

Centemeri gloves of the superior imported qualities—every thread pure wool.

***Women's* wrist-length and gauntlet gloves in snowy white, soft heathers and clericals, and—**

***Men's* 8-inch gauntlet and wrist-length gloves, including 1 clasp style with leather binding—assorted heathers, Oxfords, white and beaver.**

1.15 & 2.35

***Children's* long wrist and gauntlet gloves in assorted heathers, white and clericals.**

95c & 1.35

Cash Over the Counter Only

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.

With an ARCOLA Pa barks no more

[DIALOGUED FROM STORIES OF ARCOLA USERS]

"Johnny had chilblains. Mary a sore throat and their Pa most barked his head off with bronchitis.'

"'It's this dreadful weather', I said. 'Everybody's sick. I only hope my rheumatiz don't get no worse.'

"Johnny rubbed his itchy toes on the carpet. 'Why can't we have radiators like they do at school?' he growled. 'This house is freezin' all the time, ain't it, Ma?'

"'Radiators your gran'mother!' said Pa. 'We ain't got no cellar!'

"But one day we seen Jack Sunny's ARCOLA window. Jack was doin' a rushin' business sellin' them ARCOLAS. Pa bought one quick, and Jack hitched it up inside a couple o' days.

"'I'm sick 'n' tired o' Johnny's chilbains and Mary's eternal throat' says Pa; an' it ain't no fun to hear you holler about your rheumatiz.'

"'Thanks says I; 'same to you about your everlastin' bark.'

"We ain't got none o' them things now—and we burn less coal."

The IDEAL-ARCOLA gives low-cost healthful warmth, through hot water radiators, to the small home, store, school or apartment. Places the cottage on the heating plane of the *First Mansion of the Land.*

The water-jacketed ARCOLA is of itself a radiator. Replaces stoves, wastes no heat up chimneys, leaks no coal gas. Each tenant may have a separate ARCOLA. If used to heat part of building, extra sections and radiators may be added later.

Complete system, installed by your local dealer, costs but little more than a stove for each room; and far less than old expense for a hot-water heating system. No fire risk.

Catalog has open views of houses, flats, stores, offices, with ARCOLA. Write Dept. 21

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NO EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

104 West 42d Street, New York

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Newark, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Louisville, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Toronto, Brantford (Ont.)

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York — *Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.* — *Telephone Stuyvesant 4700* — *Store hours 9 to 5*

Important Sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos

T-O - D-A-Y

53 new pianos and player-pianos reduced in price showing savings of $75 to $350 each.

66 used pianos and player-pianos taken in part exchange, and offered at $75 up for upright pianos, and $395 up for player-pianos.

Looking critically over the Piano Salons—with an eye to our new fiscal year, which opens February 1—we found many instruments which had done quite a little duty as samples of tone and case design. And, in the workrooms, a number of surrendered instruments which had been put into salable condition. All these we marked at very low prices, and will put them on sale this morning. Music lovers will be glad to have them. They will move out quickly.

Think of being able to buy—

(used upright pianos)

—an upright piano for $75
—a Shoninger upright for $195
—an Emerson upright for $225
—a Chickering upright for $295
—a Hardman upright for $475

(used player-pianos)

—a Walters player-piano for $395
—an Aeolian player-piano for $575
—a Steck player-piano for $695
—a Mason & Hamlin Welte for $950
—an Aeolian Orchestrelle for $1,000

(new uprights)

—$525 J. C. Campbell upright for $410
—$515 Lindeman & Sons for $410

(new player-pianos)

—$785 Lindeman player-piano for $595
—an $850 Autopiano for $650
—an $800 Pianista for $700
—an $875 Lindeman-Angelus for $745
—an $825 Hamilton for $750
—an $865 Shoninger player for $750
—a $925 Ellington for $790
—$1,325 Autopiano-Welte for $1,175

There are eight used upright pianos at $75 to $145—seven at $175—eleven at $195—seven at $225—twelve at $245 to $295—six at $345 to $595 (the latter a KNABE, in excellent condition)....There are three used player-pianos at $395—nine at $475 to $775—a Link Automatic Piano (suitable for clubrooms or moving pictures) at $850....66 used pianos and player-pianos to choose from....53 new reduced pianos, player-pianos and Reproducing pianos to choose from.

Convenient Terms

Monday—Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Bldg.

A New Year's Thought Which May Be Worth Careful Reflection

Looking over back years it seems to the writer that the men of good parts and of good conduct invariably gained success in reaching high points of merit and profit in many channels of human effort by steadily following up the particular path to which they were most bent.

Those who are just starting out on their life tasks may worthily study what has been done by others who have met and conquered the conditions that faced them.

Fixed principals, good health, alertness, perseverance, endurance, are the main essentials, humanly speaking.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

January 24, 1921.

GOLF

The Golf Studio Is Now Open

Instruction given at $2 the lesson

WALTER STODDARD
Mt. Kisco Golf Club

FRANK McNAMARA
Cherry Valley C. C.

The time of the instructors is being reserved for weeks ahead. So, whether you wish to take up instruction now or later, it will be wise to make arrangements now.

Telephone The GOLF SECRETARY, Stuyvesant 4700, Extension 222.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

Mink Scarfs

$9.75 and $15 for one-skin scarfs
$19.50, $30 for two-skin scarfs

Early season prices were $29.50 to $75.

The skins are good quality and color. Medium and large sizes.

Second floor, Old Bldg.

Furniture for Baby at special prices

Bassinette, $17.95; trimmed, $37.50
Four drawer wardrobe, $11.50; trimmed, $21.50
Scales, $10.95; trimmed, $14.95

Enameled wicker, tinted ivory or white. In our own shop a deft needlewoman will add the final baby touch of ribbon, a soft, luscious bow, net and a wee lace edge now and again.

Dainty Bed Coverings

Sheets of soft cambric-finished longcloth, hand-made with wide hand-hemstitched hem, $1.95.

Pillow slip to match, 85c.

Quilts of shell pink or blue, quilted with wee ribbons; of China silk, $5.50; of crepe de chine, satin-bound, $13.50.

Double blankets, ¾ wool, in pink or blue block designs, $5.50.

Third floor, Old Building.

Layette of lovely hand-made things, $50

54 pieces, everything in it which can be hand made is hand made.

Slips, reduced

Exquisite slips of sheer batiste of French, Philippine and domestic workmanship, with wee embroidered yokes, embroidered sprays, making a panel down the front or with the simple trimming of a narrow hand-made lace; $2.95 to $4.95; because slightly soiled; were $3.95 to $7.50.

Petticoats, $1.50 to $4.50

Hand-made "Gertrude" petticoats were $1.75 to $5.50. Nainsook trimmed with laces, scalloping or hemstitching.

Long Silk Wrappers

China silk or crepe de chine padded for warmth and quilted with wee ribbon bows bound with satin.

$6.50 to $27.50.

Third floor, Old Building.

Early American Low-Post Maple Bedsteads

AU QUATRIEME

LOVERS of fine old early American furniture that has the true character and flavor that comes from being cared for by generations of American people will find these low-post maple bedsteads unusually interesting and very low priced. The collection includes curly maple bedsteads with acorn posts or with ball top posts beautifully turned, at $67.50 each. Also low-post maple bedsteads with acorn posts or tall finial posts.

These bedsteads are of very good color—the deep rich color that maple acquires after years of use.

Fourth floor, Old Building.

For Large Women

Lingerie

Corset covers, envelope chemises, drawers, at 95c.

Originally they were $1.45 and $1.65; of nainsook, trimmed with laces or embroidered edges; of Windsor crepe or of pink batiste. Chemises have bodice or round tops.

At $1.95—were $2.65

Combinations, corset covers, drawers, nightgowns. Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery, laces and wee ribbons.

At $2.95—were $3.65

Nainsook nightgowns in several styles, with hand hemstitched square neckline or V necklines trimmed with laces; short or long sleeves. Sizes 46 to 52.

Housedresses

Two models at $3.85

One of a two-tone striped percale with pique collar and cuffs; one of blue chambray with a simple V neckline.

Four models at $6.75

A Billie Burke model of crossbar gingham with embroidered pique collar and cuffs; three models of figured voile with crisp collars of organdie or net, in surplice or shawl fashions.

Green, gray, navy or Copenhagen blue, or black.

Sizes 46 to 52.

All crisp and fresh with large and comfortable armhole for the ¾ sleeve so important to the large woman working about the house.

Third floor, Old Building.

33-inch All-silk Pongee, 85c yard

There will be 3,000 yards of this very desirable imported silk, in the Silk Rotunda, today, at 85c yard. Last week it sold at $1.25. We do not think it can go any lower—perhaps not so low, again.

It is in the natural shade, so greatly in favor for summer frocks, blouses and skirts.

Main floor, Old Building.

Separate Skirts for Large Women

of Baronet satin, $12.75

A simple tailored model, every line developed to emphasize length to give the figure the effect of slenderness.

Straight lines with a slight fullness over back and hips, hidden pockets, vertical lines and vertical trimmings of buttons; finished with narrow girdle, which fastens with one large pearl button.

Black, navy blue, gray, white.

Belt measures 24 to 42 inches.

Second floor, Old Bldg.

The February Furniture Sale

is the dominating furniture event of the day, greater in its relative savings than any other of our great furniture sales which preceded it.

For more than thirty years we have been holding this seasonal sale, giving to the public each year the best furniture values to be found in the market. The BEST always came to us, because we originated the February Furniture Sale, and demonstrated the broad distributing power of the Wanamaker Stores, which appealed very strongly to furniture manufacturers.

This year we have gone beyond all previous records in value-giving. The furniture market is firm. There is little—if any—surplus. We could not duplicate our present stocks to sell at regular prices. Indeed, at the February Sale prices, some of the furniture is below today's cost of production.

People who require furniture should know this

They should know, also, that nowhere else is there such a large and varied stock of good furniture, every piece at a reduced price. More than $800,000 of furniture for the bedroom, dining room and living room is at reductions of 25 to 35 per cent. Many pieces are at half price. About $150,000 is at ten per cent. reduction.

It is time to invest in furniture

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

BUILDERS

One thing every client of this Company knows is, that we're not roll-top desk builders, but an honest-to-goodness building organization splashed to the blinkers with lime, sand, and such other ingredients of building construction!

Put it up to us to put it up for you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

$5.00 ROUND TRIP Including War Tax

Washington OR Baltimore

SUNDAYS, January 30; February 27 and March 13

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES New York (Penna. Sta.) 12.10 A.M.

Returning Leaves
Washington . . . . . 4.35 P.M.
Baltimore . . . . . 5.40 P.M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion

The right is reserved to limit the sale of tickets to the capacity of equipment available.

Pennsylvania System

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS RENTED

LATEST MODELS

3 MONTHS $10 UP.

2 COLOR RIBBON

PATTEN TYPEWRITER CORP.
71 Chambers St., Worth 1932 — 53 W. 125th St., Harlem 1617-9485

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

Cannot burn or Explode CARBONA Cleaning Fluid Removes Grease Spots without injury to fabric or color

Carbona Products Co., 304 West 26th St., N. Y.

CHESTERTON TALKS ON 'HEALTH PERILS'

Shows Why It's Natural to Think About Disease, Even When There Is None.

HE DISCUSSES PACIFISTS

And Laughs at the Modern Martyr Carrying Around the Taxi That Killed Him.

It was hard to tell whether G. K. Chesterton, who admits that he despises the word "paradox," got more fun out of his lecture on "The Perils of Health" at the Times Square Theatre last night or from the questions on prohibition or the single tax that were asked by the audience after he had concluded. His quick wit was best evidenced in his answers on prohibition, and he smiled in a diplomatic way when some one called angrily from the balcony.

"What do you think of a free people not being able to drink if they wish?"

"I would really prefer that the audience answer that question," said Mr. Chesterton.

"Well, what would you think, if you were one of the audience?" continued his interlocutor.

"I think I would say," said Mr. Chesterton, with a beaming smile, "well, what the devil are you doing here for?"

Mr. Chesterton was introduced as the "Prince of Paradoxes," but he said that as a fantastic statement flying in the face of common sense it could not be applied to himself, an ardent defender of common sense. The title of his lecture, while seemingly paradoxical, was not so much so as it seemed, Mr. Chesterton said, and proceeded to prove it. One trouble with his titles, he explained, is that frequently they have only the slightest connection with his subject.

"One is constantly told that it is morbid to think about illness," said Mr. Chesterton. "But to me it seems perfectly healthy to think about disease and morbid to think about health. A man is only wasting his time when he thinks about the absence of disease when it is absent. There is a saying of an old Chinese emperor that 'though there are 900 legitimate subjects for conversation there are some people who cannot meet a cripple without saying something about feet. What could be more natural than if you were walking amid beautiful mountain scenery, and had a sore foot, that your attention should be distracted from the scenery. But it would be highly unnatural for a man in good health to walk through beautiful scenery thinking of the calves of his legs."

"G. K. C." referred to the increasing concentration of man in industrial cities, the growth of mechanical science and the "breakdown in belief in liberty which is everywhere accompanied by a breakdown in the belief in religion." He recalled that a short time ago H. G. Wells, in a book entitled "The Great State," showed doctors as not merely treaters of disease, but as the advisers of the community, who had watch over the health of the people even when they were not ill.

Since he has arrived in this country he had received, he said, a number of letters from pugnacious pacifists, the only kind for whom he has any sympathy. He looked on the soldiers in the trenches as he looked on the Christian martyrs, and while there might be some instances in which, had he been present, he would have advised the martyrs to "chuck it," he did not believe he would have meant what he said because reason would have been against him. "No decent man desires that there shall be an instrument of torture too powerful for his courage," he said.

Most of the arguments against war in as good a cause as that of liberty, Mr. Chesterton thought, were due to a lack of humor, a solemnity such as led the English doctor to suggest that cigarettes should not be sent to the soldiers because they were bad for the health. It was the kind of lack of imagination which led in early pictures to the portrayal of St. Lawrence carrying about with him the gridiron on which he was tortured.

"It would be amusing to apply that to modern deaths," he said, "to picture a man as carrying about with him the taxicab which ran him down or the drainpipe by which he was poisoned. That sort of thing is merely ridiculous, absurd. It is curious that liberty and freedom should be so in danger of neglect after a war fought to uphold them," he continued gravely. "It would be a terrible thing if it should be said that after Prussia was destroyed Prussianism became universal."

When Mr. Chesterton announced that he was ready for questions, the first that was asked was what he thought of the single tax.

"It everywhere affords healthful amusement," said Mr. Chesterton, sitting down heavily.

Save Your Back

No more tugging and hauling on Ash Day. Ash-can drudgery becomes a thing of the past when you have a

Little Ash Man TRADE MARK Ash Barrel Truck

Enables you to slide a full can of ashes up or down stairways with the greatest ease. Has smooth-running rollers for level surfaces. Users say, "It's simply wonderful!"

NO DUST—NO DIRT

Saves your clothes, as well as your back—prevents the ashes from spilling and flying all over you in clouds.

Prolongs the life of your ash can by protecting it against bumps. Safety grip holds can securely. Lasts for years; constructed of steel, coated with a weather-proof protection.

Department, Hardware and Housefurnishing Stores

GEO. BORGFELDT & CO.

National Distributors — 16th St. and Irving Place, New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

The National Thrift Movement

This is the Second Week of a 52 Week Campaign

In my letter published last Friday I closed by saying:

"If you want to know why we must depend upon creating a new class of investors, and if you want to help in creating better business conditions, you can read a letter that I will publish in the papers on Monday."

However, I have been asked by those interested in the Thrift Movement to devote this letter to further Organization Work—and I am glad to comply.

While at present I am writing these letters over my own signature, this is not because there are not plenty of people other than myself interested in this movement, but because there are in addition to several organized movements a great many other groups in process of organization.

Their plans have not progressed far enough to choose either their spokesman or to formulate definitely their plans, nor even to determine whether they had best work independently, or amalgamate their efforts. Some of these groups are national in character, with members scattered from coast to coast, and therefore will be unable to complete their plans until the date of their annual conventions.

I have therefore been asked to act as spokesman for the present and endeavor not only to sustain but to stimulate public interest.

I have been particularly requested to say what I have said before—that there is no problem that this country faces which would not be solved, or greatly simplified, by making Thrift and Investment a general practice in America. Lack of space does not permit me to go into details, but I have been requested to ask everyone now interested in any organized form of improvement work, whether it may have morality, charity, Americanization or something else as its object, if they have carefully considered the part which Thrift and Investment will contribute to their objective, and, if desirous of adopting, or even of investigating, the matter, to write me and I will see that the letter finds its way to the proper group.

The publishers of the Business Papers are one of the groups now in the process of organization. As you probably know, every separate line of business has one or more publications devoted exclusively to its particular line. Each employer, be he big or little, looks to his particular business paper for guidance. These publishers believe that they can contribute greatly to this movement by getting each employer, in turn, to organize his employees to save and to invest their money.

On Friday, January 21st, a group of these men met and arranged to call a special meeting for this present week to organize, and sent the following telegram to the national headquarters of both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus so the work would be maintained until they could get into action.

"We strongly urge that the splendid work of the Thrift Campaign be continued by the maintenance of the committees now organized and that they make immediate effort to get employers to start thrift and investment campaigns among their men. We endorse and will support editorially the thrift and investment idea and will recommend similar action by other business publications."

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Motor World,
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Tire Rate Book.

I am not only willing to assist any other groups that may become interested in this work but will be extremely glad to do so.

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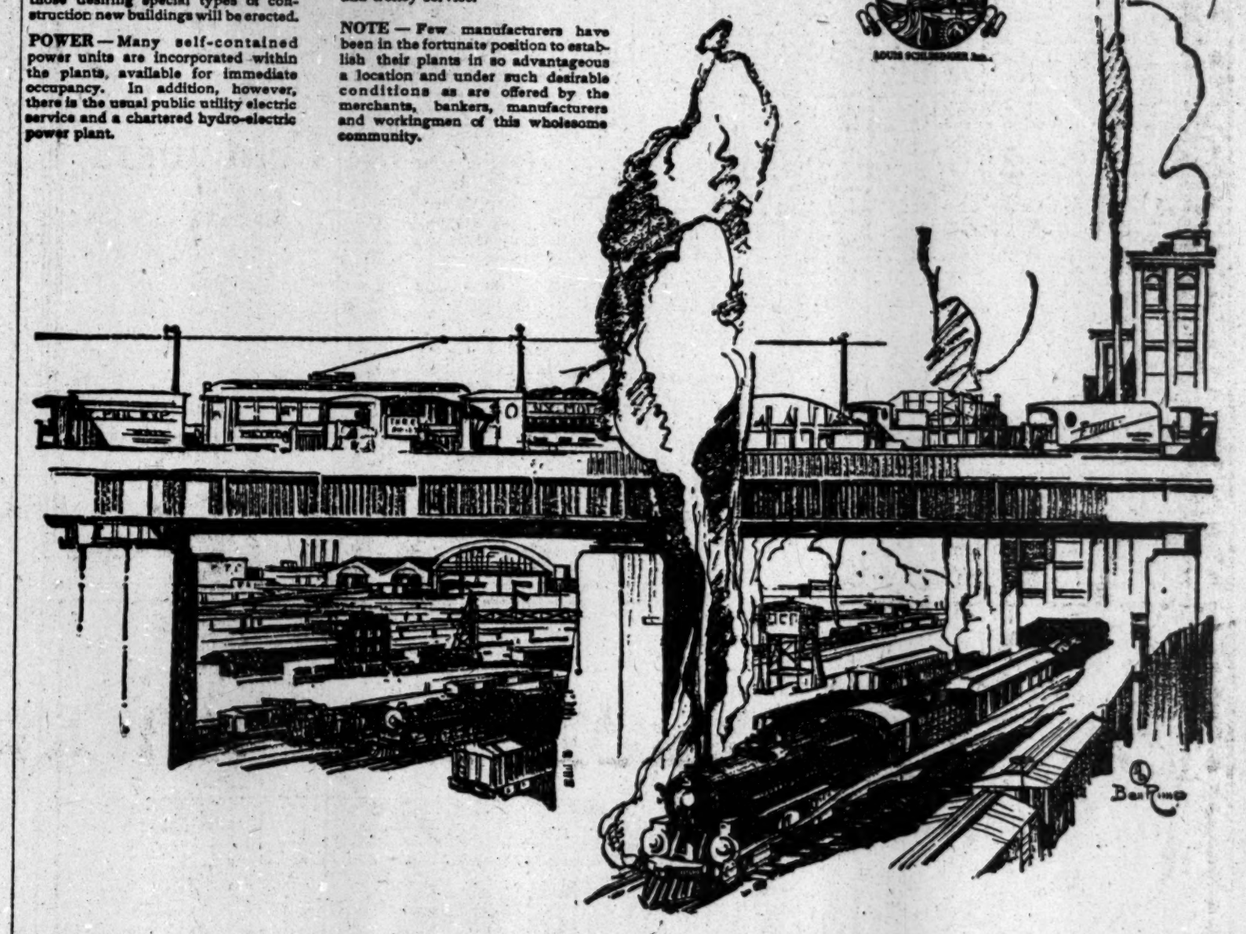

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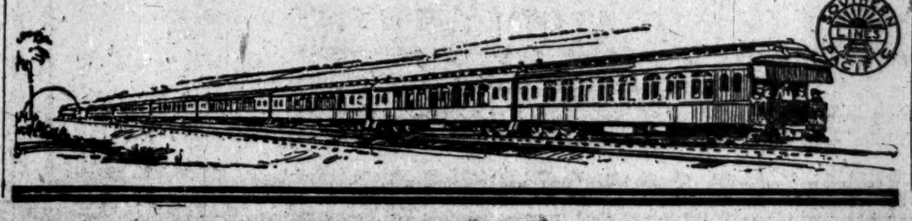

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1921.

THE PRESIDENT ON RUSSIA.

The note which Mr. WILSON directed the State Department to send to the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations starts off with the question of mediation in behalf of Armenia. That work the President had undertaken, at the request of the League, but now points out that it is complicated by the attitude of Soviet Russia. So is the whole matter of pacification from the Caucasus to the Baltic. The border States live in terror of the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki profess to fear attack by foreign troops. To clear the situation, the President proposes that the Great Powers unite in a "solemn engagement" not to undertake nor to permit any invasion of Russia.

In everything but joint form, this engagement has already been made. The British Government has officially bound itself not to attack Russia. So has the French. That the United States should begin an offensive against Russia is as incredible as that Italy should. Russia stands today absolutely safe from any foreign aggression.

How about a Russian aggressive? Mr. WILSON does not rule out the possibility of it. He merely desires outside nations to make their position so plain that if any war does break out on the Russian frontier the "responsibility" for it will be "clearly placed." In such an event, the President could not possibly wish Western Europe to bind itself not to resist a Bolshevist irruption that would threaten to overwhelm civilization. It certainly would be resisted by France, probably by Germany, almost surely by England. It is for this reason that the reported concentration of a Red army on the western front is the cause of apprehension and of preparation. If it seeks to overrun Poland and Germany and Rumania, it must be fought and beaten and driven back and pursued into Russian territory, if necessary.

There is nothing in the State Department note to forbid such action. President WILSON is under no illusion respecting Soviet Russia. He speaks of the original Russian Revolution as "beneficent in its main purposes," but is aware that it has been perverted in the hands of a "violent and tyrannical minority," who seized power by a military coup d'état. If the unscrupulous and untrustworthy dictators at Moscow should seek to prolong their bloody reign by a foreign war of conquest, they would have to be met and crushed by arms. The President's plan is not to yield to them, but to leave them without excuse if they attack.

THE LEAGUE AND ITS FUTURE.

Mr. BORAH'S move for limited disarmament and Mr. KNOX'S plan to make peace with Germany by declaration are piecemeal correctives of dangerous conditions that would have been met as a whole by the ratification of the Versailles Treaty. They are symptoms that disclose the presence of disease. That is not the whole problem. It is not simply a question of abating the competition in building warships, or of ending the technical state of war with Germany. Our position before the world and in the world is in jeopardy so long as we resist the profound desire of a very great part of our own people and of all our sister nations that we unite with other Governments and other peoples in the effort to make secure the fruits of the war.

We bespeak of all the friends of the League of Nations and of those who have opposed it a candid reading, more than that, a faithful study, of the series of articles of which the first appears upon this page today; there will be five articles in all, appearing upon successive days. These articles, "Why a League of Nations Is Needed," prepared by "A Pro-League Republican," put before the reader a picture of the League as it stands after the discussions and practical demonstrations of the first meeting at Geneva. It is a picture drawn by a friendly but impartial hand. The five articles will present a clear and informing analysis of the nature and powers of the League, of its virtues and of its defects, of errors in its constitution that are curable or have been cured. They dwell upon the great gain in practical efficiency through the creation of the International Court of Justice, and point out how grounds upon which much of the opposition in this country was based have been removed by clearer understanding reached at Geneva or by rulings in actual cases arising. The aim of the writer is to demonstrate that there is now no obstacle which reason cannot surmount to the union of the United States with the forty-seven other nations that have come together to substitute law and justice for war in the adjustment of differences.

There are premises and postulates in this series of articles from which THE TIMES would withhold assent. We believe the United States, by staying out, has already suffered greater losses than any that would have accrued to it from going in. But all that is of the past. The question now, and it is a question of immeasurable importance, is not of theory, but of the conditions that confront us. We are in a position of visible danger. Business men know and feel this now, great numbers of far-sighted students of international conditions knew it months ago. We may leave out of the account our moral loss, the sacrifice of leadership; we may put in the second place the risk of some cooling in international friendships, even the impairment of our influence in councils of the nations. But we should be very blind, indeed, if we did not see that by holding aloof we foolishly surrender to others a decisive advantage in availing of commercial opportunities that, as a great producing nation, we should have been alert to secure for ourselves. If American business men will attentively read the articles of "A Pro-League Republican," and having read them will see and understand, we shall hope for some effective pressure from that quarter in favor of the desired end. It is no longer a question of politics, and prejudice ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the prosperity and welfare and the good repute of the American people.

ALREADY A SUPER-SENATE.

In suggesting a body of thirty men to have charge hereafter of foreign affairs, Mr. VANDERLIP says that it might be called a "Super-Senate." But he has been anticipated. The thing we already have. It is to be found in the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations. This consists of seventeen members. As the Democratic Senators do not count, control lies with the ten Republican Senators. A majority of them would be six. These six—say, LODGE, BORAH, BRANDEGEE, KNOX, JOHNSON, MOSES—really decide everything. They set aside the President. They dictate to the Senate. Naturally, six can do it better than thirty could. And if one were to charge them with setting themselves up as a Super-Senate, they would not deny the soft impeachment. They would smilingly be proud of it.

MR. HARDING TO THE SOUTH.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Georgia Central Republican Committee were asked to resign in a peppery meeting of that body on the day when Mr. HARDING was making his Republican and protective overtures to the "Southland." His friendly and cordial feeling, apart from any political intention, is evident; but what has politics got to do with friendship save among irritable or fanatical partisans? The South and the North are perfectly good friends, and the conversion of the South or much of it to Republicanism wouldn't make them any better friends.

Protection is the road by which the South is asked to come from the wilderness to the Republican fold. The South must be made "as industrially "eminent as the States of the North "and East." There is but one way to industrial eminence, "a national "economic policy, safeguarded in "protective tariffs." The North and East are not fervid with the old "flame of industry," as Mr. HARDING calls it. Won't the farmers and manufacturers of the South and West put their hands to the holy fire and take the place of these Eastern Laodiceans?

The little flurry of protection in the South is presumably transient, and Mr. HARDING will scarcely stimulate it by using the before-the-war formula:

> I do not see how we can retain our home markets, upon which American good fortune must be founded, and at the same time maintain American standards of production and American standards of living, unless we make other peoples with lower standards of living pay for the privilege of trading in the American markets.

This is antediluvian. It doesn't occur to Mr. HARDING that our debtor nations can't pay interest, to say nothing of principal, save in goods; that our farmers and manufacturers must sell their surplus abroad. The making of a protective tariff of the old style is impossible under the new imperious conditions. Not for South or North has the outworn talisman the magic power so long attributed to it. Facts have knocked down the fetich.

JAPAN'S GRIEVANCE.

Ambassador MORRIS made a useful contribution to the stock of public information when in his remarks at the University Club luncheon on Saturday he clearly set forth the nature of the differences between the United States and Japan which he and the Japanese Ambassador are endeavoring to bring to an adjustment by treaty.

The Japanese Government does not complain of our naturalization laws; it recognizes the right of a sovereign State "to determine the conditions and limits of naturalization." It recognizes our right to make laws regulating "the admission or residence of foreigners among us," and in the agreement of 1908 it voluntarily limits emigration. It does not ask the removal of existing restrictions.

The discrimination of which that Government complains is embodied in the California land laws. By the act of 1913 and in the laws sanctioned by the recent referendum that State deprives aliens ineligible to citizenship of certain property rights, including the right of holding land individually or through a trust. The Japanese, says Ambassador MORRIS, "contend "that it is unjust and unfair to pick "out a particular group of aliens who "are under certain political disabilities and deprive them of rights "which all other aliens are permitted to enjoy." In the Ambassador's view their protest presents this question: "In the larger view "of our relations with the Orient is "it wise thus to classify aliens on "the basis of their eligibility to citizenship?"

California's answer does not meet the question at all. She sees danger to the interests of her people in the coming of Japanese, in the ownership of land by Japanese. But that is no evidence that discrimination based on lack of the right to become a citizen is the wise way or the just way to attain this desired end. It is a one-sided answer; for it takes account only of the wishes of Californians, altogether disregarding the desires and the sensibilities of the Japanese. Any permanent settlement of the issue must regard both sides. We must consider the just demand of the Japanese to equality of treatment; they must take account of the strong feeling that prevails among the people of California. It is upon the basis of mutual concession and understanding that just and enduring treaties are made between nations.

This is not a matter for popular clamor and agitation in either country. The settlement must be reached by the intelligent efforts of responsible statesmen of Japan and the United States, negotiating in the spirit of that firm friendship which has always prevailed between the two peoples.

RELIEVING THE UNEMPLOYED.

As the growing army of the unemployed are the victims of economic conditions for which they are not to blame, temporary relief is the duty of the community and local governments. The condition will pass, but while it is acute no man should go hungry, no family be neglected. In almost every city social service organizations are providing meals for the unemployed who have saved nothing for a rainy day or who have been unfortunate. But what most of the destitute want is work, not benevolence or charity; and work is being found by many municipalities to the limit of their resources. A typical case of municipal aid is the appropriation of $250,000 by the City Council of Detroit, where two weeks ago 160,000 men were out of work. During the war the wage rate was high in Detroit, the standard having been set by HENRY FORD, who was in a position to defy competition and to be a law unto himself in making wage schedules. Detroit today is paying the penalty of his uneconomic policy. It has more than its share of unemployed. The money now appropriated by the city is to be administered by the City Welfare Commission.

It is the duty of employers of labor, especially of those whose profits were large during the war, to strain a point to furnish work for their deserving men. And they are doing it in a great many cases, some of them at a steady loss. In the end they will not be losers by their humanity. One great concern near New York has much stock on hand that it cannot dispose of, but it provides work for its operatives five days each week. Only a company with a surplus or unfailing credit could afford to do this.

Demonstrations by unemployed men to draw attention to their necessities should be permitted so long as they keep within the law. They will be wise if they do so. Lawlessness would only have the effect of aggravating their condition and postponing the resumption of employment for all. Disorder is not a congenial atmosphere for industry. Montreal has witnessed a disquieting incident that stopped just short of lawlessness. A crowd of men, some of whom were out of work and others of whom did not want to work, as the sequel showed, marched into a restaurant and demanded food. They were at first refused, and threats were made. Subsequently they were fed, but the police had to be asked to clear the place for the regular patrons. Some restaurants make it a practice to provide a "bread line" at night for the hungry, but in the Montreal case the proprietor evidently believed that he would escape trouble, at the time or later, by becoming host to his threatening visitors. The demand for food was in its nature a disorderly manifestation, and it was not warranted by the attitude of the local authorities toward the unemployed. Later these demonstrators could all have had city work shoveling snow, but many of them declined it, some of their leaders persuading them not to consider a wage of 32½ cents an hour.

Montreal has arranged to give employment to every man in need of it, provided he shows his good faith by registering. The restaurant invasion was disquieting, because, according to the Chairman of the Administrative Commission, a Bolshevist element is fomenting trouble among the unemployed and has a hand in every demonstration. This official intimates that a resort for the radicals was a place opened by an organization calling itself the Unemployed ex-Service Men's Association. This would be sinister if true. In the United States, where the American Legion sets an example to ex-service men by championing law and order, radicals of Bolshevist tendencies could not claim sympathy in that quarter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Course He Will Be Envied.

Three men of science connected with the Everhart Museum in Scranton started by steamer from this port, last week, for the Isthmus of Panama, where they are to collect for their institution specimens of plant and animal life in the Canal Zone. With them, whether as a reward of merit or in response to supplication is not stated, went one FORD PETHICK, Boy Scout and senior in the Scranton High School, and of him it is reported with entire plausibility that "he is the envy of the Scranton youth because he gets out of five months' school work, and is in for a heap of adventure, yet will receive a diploma on his return."

Of course, PETHICK is envied by any boy, scout or other, who is worthy of any name better than "mollycoddle" or "fraidy-cat." Also, utter forgetfulness of his own boyhood would be revealed by any commentator who professed astonishment that escape from school for five months should loom large in PETHICK'S mind, and in those of his fellow students and scouts, among the reasons for holding him enviable. Yet it would be very easy to prove that boys should like to go to school and should grieve whenever for a month, a week, or even a day, they are deprived of a chance to add to the store of knowledge and training which will be, as they all perfectly well know, of enormous value to them later in life. After the demonstration had been made, however, the fact would remain that, except in cases rare enough to be mpre or less pathological, the young of the human species inclines to regard the teacher as a natural enemy, rather than as a friend and benefactor, and holds every holiday as gain, not loss.

Education Gained Out of School.

There may be a hint of present appreciation on the part of teachers that school is not the only place to get "education" in the decision by the school authorities of Scranton that five months of association and work with naturalists in the Canal Zone are an equivalent to attendance for the same period at high school. There have been, and probably are, however, a good many professional educators who would doubt or deny that that equivalence, though now there are not a few, one can believe, who would admit, or even proclaim, that what young PETHICK will get on the Isthmus, if he is the sort of boy to profit by his opportunity, will be, not as much as, but much more than, the high school could have given him.

Perhaps the last words should be changed to "would have given him," but not unless the Scranton High School is a very unusual one. If it is—if to the pupils in it the teachers can and do open paths to as high adventure in letters and science as exist in Panama—then the difference is not so great and might be the other way around and PETHICK would be a proper object of commiseration, not of envy.

His "Way" Was Not Made for Him.

In his speech at the dinner of the Young Men's Bible Class of which he has been so long a member, the younger JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER said that his own life had been such, in comparison with that of his father, that the latter seemed enviable to him for only one thing—"he had to make his own way in the world, and I never have known what that was."

Perhaps if the son were less modest than he is he would realize, whether he said so or not, that he, too, has had to make his own way in the world, and to do it against obstacles and difficulties at least as great as those that confronted his father, and that his success, though different from that of the father, has been, if anything, more notable.

It is not necessary to hold that a rich man's son starts his career under a heavier handicap than does the poor man's son, for early poverty gives no better assurance against failure in life than does early wealth. Both poverty and wealth have their dangers, but while the son of a rich father does not have to make his own way in the sense Mr. ROCKEFELLER had in mind when he used the phrase, he yet is exposed to quite as many temptations as is the son of the poor father, and if he yields to them he may be sure that his defeat will attract vastly more attention and be the subject of vastly more comment than follows a progression from the slum to the prison or the almshouse.

And not less ability is required for the wise handling and utilization of a fortune than for its acquisition. Indeed, so many and so lamentable have been the failures to meet the obligations imposed by prosperity that the man who does it as well as has the junior ROCKEFELLER hardly is justified in expressing regret that he missed in early years the various compulsions to industry and thrift to which the sons of the poor are subjected.

When at the same dinner he made the million-dollar gift for the starving women and children of Europe he could not have had a thrill as keen as would have been his who, in doing the same thing, as the saying is, had "started with nothing." That is a loss which he can charge against fate, but surely he can get, if he will, a compensating thrill from the consciousness that, in spite of never having known what it was to be poor, he has been able to show the qualities, the sense of trusteeship, that are the vindications of great accumulations in any man's hands.

A Yielding Under the Pressure.

In the dispatches of a single day last week there was announced the turning of a great wine cellar into a gymnasium and of a large brewery into a place to raise mushrooms. Previous announcements of the same sort had been numerous in the year during which prohibition had been, according to some authorities, such an utter failure, and, taken together, they give not a little excuse for hoping—or fearing—that the failure has not been quite so nearly complete as some have reported.

That the success of prohibition has not been complete—as yet—is admitted, even by its most zealous friends, but they are not despairing and have no reason to be. Instead, they watch the progress of events with a fair approach to equanimity, knowing, as they do, that accumulated stocks in private and public hands, though large, will not last forever.

The Fingerprint System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly surprised to read in your issue of Jan. 19 in a Paris dispatch the phrase "Since Bertillon established the science of fingerprints."

This is a popular and for some reason a deep-rooted fallacy. Let me quote from Bertillon's own work on identification—page 13, 1893 edition, English translation. After argument in favor of his own fine system, he says:

"Thus, the solution of the problem of judicial identification consists less in the search for new characteristic elements of individuality than in the discovery of a method of classification. Certainly I do not deny, to speak only of the Chinese method, that the filigreed arabesques found on the epidermis of the anterior face of the thumb may be at the same time permanent in the same subject and extraordinarily variable from one subject to another; and that every individual may thus possess a species of seal, original and entirely distinctive. Unfortunately, it is quite as undeniable, in spite of the ingenious investigations made by Mr. Francis Galton in England, that these designs taken by themselves do not present elements of variability sufficiently well defined to serve as a basis of classification in a file of several hundred thousand cases."

It is perfectly apparent from this paragraph that Bertillon did not establish the fingerprint system, as he argues against it, and at the same time names the individual who did establish the scientific basis on which the art is practiced throughout the English-speaking world today. That Dr. Bertillon guessed wrongly about the classifying of fingerprints is, of course, common knowledge today.

As I write, the 1920 report of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Department of Justice, Leavenworth, Kan., is before me, wherein A. J. Rense, special agent in charge, reports 322,093 fingerprint records on file June 30, 1920, and I am informed that our Navy Department has a file of well over a million records.

That Bertillon came to see and acknowledge his error is evident from a circular issued January, 1894, giving instructions and making provision for the taking and recording of the digital impressions from the right hand on the signaletic card of his department.

Give to Galton the credit for establishing the fingerprint system, and to Bertillon the credit for establishing the anthropometric system that carries his name. Don't mix them.

G. TYLER MAVIS,
Fingerprint Expert.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1921.

Mr. Craig as Budget Maker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation of Controller Charles L. Craig as Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate is to be regretted. As one brought into close relationship with him I may say that I have found him intelligent, straightforward, extremely able in financial estimates and most punctilious in meeting actual obligations. Mr. Craig has shown ability in the preparation and presentation of a budget which is without a rival in the country for clarity and fullness. After this budget is adopted not an alteration can be made in it. It is flexible in the making, inflexible in the application. I may add that the examiners who look into the estimates while the budget is being made are also most able, conscientious and fair-minded. Needless to say, they are overworked. To the present civic administration must be given the credit of making the largest appropriations which have ever been made to the city's free public institutions of learning and education. There are certain inside troubles with the schools which might be disposed of had the School Board a system adequate to deal with $70,000,000 of accounts.

There is much to be said in favor of the present financial administration. Few people ever know that the city had a working budget system. I have thought it right to send you this communication in justice to Mr. Craig and to the department over which he has presided.

CIVIC STUDENT.

New York, Jan. 22, 1921.

Latin Seeds of Culture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President-elect Harding's letter to the Sulgrave Institution, in which he says that "destiny has made it a historical fact that the English-speaking peoples have been the instrument through which civilization has been flung to the far corners of the world," and from which one might surmise that the present League of Nations is called "a bungling association," sounds rather undiplomatic as written by a future President.

The Teutonic race had, and probably still has, a similar self-sufficient appreciation of its importance to civilization; and not destiny but actual accomplishment induces the Latins to believe that they have not flung but scattered the seeds of civilization all over the face of our planet.

Bearing in mind that something is better than nothing, the world at large is satisfied that the League of Nations exists and awaits in suspense for that "workable association" which seems still in formation in the mind of the President-elect.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, Jan. 20, 1921.

THE UNBORN SONGS.

I was a strolling player, in those years
When all the world was sane, before the war,
And people loved my music, for the notes
Were high and keen and clear, and like the call
Of wild birds homing—or, sometimes, the tones
Would throb and beat and moan, like life itself.
And they were all my songs—my songs—and, God!
I was so happy.

Then war came, and I saw it only as
A high adventure, and a dear, glad service.
The red tumult, and swift murder—all the loathsome
Things around me tore the very fibres of
My heart—and that I could have borne, until
They shot my arm away!

And now this wan, chaotic peace has come,
And I sit huddled here, a deeper blotch
Of dark among the graying shadows, while
Sweet, unborn songs in search of fingers run
All tingling down my arm to where it—stops!
And high, clear notes, or deep and true, that once
Were mine, like plaintive, far-off Pipes of Pan,
Are always calling. . . .

H. WILSON EVANS.

WHY A LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS NEEDED.

Political Differences That Have Stood in the Way of America's Participation Should Now Be Overcome—Promises of the Republican Platform.

By a Pro-League Republican.

First Article.

Something less than sympathy has been meted out, on either hand, to pro-League Republicans. Being Republicans, how can they be for the League—any League? And if they do believe in the principle at stake, how can they be opposed to the Paris covenant? Both questions are asked in the tone of accusation.

To a superficial view of the present political situation, both parties have executed a volte-face. For decades before the war Republican leaders, men of vast experience in foreign affairs, have with scarcely an exception championed the cause of world peace. In this they have truly represented the spirit of the American people, who have traditionally stood for international law and for the friendly adjustment by arbitration of such differences as are purely political. Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft have all been explicit on the subject and, with their Secretaries of State and Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, have labored unceasingly in the cause. The same cannot be said of the one leader of the Democratic Party who has been our Executive during this period and who is now the chief champion of the covenant. In 1914, on the eve of the war, President WILSON declared:

"America should lead her own life. We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way. We need not, and we should not, form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who hold their honor higher than their advantage, do not need alliances."

During the first two years of the war this was his guiding principle. Our duty was to be neutral even in our thoughts. The war was not our war; with its causes and consequences we had nothing to do.

It is with no wish to open old sores that all this is recalled. The issues to which it relates are past, a matter of history. And if the President changed his mind it must also be acknowledged that not a few of those Republicans who were once most wholé-heartedly in favor of a League of Nations became enemies of the Paris covenant and thus laid themselves open to charges of inconsistency, even of partisan malice. For the present the important point is to establish the historic fact—to envisage it calmly, candidly, in its true proportions. If we could eliminate the strife of the last few years we should, I believe, find that the leaders of both parties are at heart warmly in favor of the basic principles of a League of Nations.

As time passes other facts are emerging. Even in the height of the Senate struggle the calm vision of Lord Grey of Fallodon discerned, what is now generally conceded, that the issue involved much more than a partisan gain. Beneath the question as to the Paris covenant was a grave constitutional question as to the prerogative of the Senate in foreign affairs. Nor is the repute of the covenant among its champions what it once was. The session of the League at Geneva has shown that Senate misgivings as to certain vital provisions in the covenant were prophetic. Generous minded Republicans meanwhile have seen reason for softening their condemnation of President WILSON. This much, at least, is beyond dispute: his advocacy of the covenant was inspired by a white heat of intellectual passion seldom equaled in an American statesman, and in obeying its call he has given himself to the utmost, with a heroism little short of martyrdom.

Yet differences remain that are very great, perhaps irreconcilable. How shall we account for them? A single word gives the answer—politics. The price that republics pay for their freedom is government by party. As long as the cause of world peace remained detached and esoteric it inspired generous minds to harmony and the spirit of co-operation. In politics, it has been said, the noblest issue tends to be fought out on its lowest level. President WILSON'S passion for a world alliance was that of the neophyte in whose blinding vision there is no place for the realities of day to day. He was impatient of doubt, neglectful of our traditional methods in negotiating treaties—and so laid himself open to the charge of autocracy. More experienced and inveterate champions of world association perceived that his course threatened the ruin of an age-old aspiration—and their opposition to him was construed as mere partisan spite. Regrettable as is this tendency to the abasement of issues, it has one advantage. In the long run it is not the great leaders who determine the fate of a new idea, a new spirit, but the mass of common men. When an issue has borne the test of a political campaign it is no longer esoteric. For better as for worse, it has become a part of the multitudinous consciousness. Hopes that are too generous and passions that are base alike subside. Reality remains—a reality that is scaled to the normal vision. Truth is brought down from the skies, but it dwells among men.

Something of this sort, I believe, has come to pass with regard to the League plank in the Republican platform. At the time of the Chicago convention it was assailed as a low compromise, a "straddle" between the pro-League and the irreconcilable elements in the party. Even Republican newspapers were lukewarm toward it, or openly satirical. That its precise form had a certain relevancy to the political situation can scarcely be denied. Nor need it be denied. In every party conflict—beneath it and above it—is the fact that the destiny of the people is at stake. Only four years ago the leadership of the nation in the great war had been determined by a factional strife having even less relevance to the dominant issue. Under party government to keep a party united is often a work of statesmanship. The most one can ask is that the means employed shall be candid, sincere. It must be based upon a true and intrinsic, not a factitious, principle of harmony. This, I believe, was the case with the League plank in the Chicago platform, and I believe that the time has already come, thanks to the clearer vision that has resulted from the Geneva meeting of the League, when fair-minded men will admit it.

The genuine differences between the Republicans and President WILSON were only two, but they were vital. Under McKinley in 1899 and under Roosevelt in 1907 the United States had taken a leading part in the Hague conferences. The obstacles to the cause of peace had then proved to be very great; as regards the establishment of any sure check upon warfare they were, at least for the time being, insurmountable. But definite progress had been made toward instituting a permanent court for the arbitration of political issues, and the American representatives had high hopes that at no distant date the opinion of mankind would be prepared to accept a court that should render decisions under international law, and in so doing enlarge its scope and codify it. Desirable as it undoubtedly is to put a direct check upon the belligerence of the nations, it seemed more immediately feasible to nip the causes of war in the bud by procuring the arbitration of political issues and the impartial adjudication of such causes as fall under international law. To gain the maximum of benefit, the jurisdiction of the court should be obligatory over all member nations. While the covenant was taking form at Paris, this view was vigorously urged. President WILSON set his face resolutely against it, preferring to vest the chief authority in a purely political council dominated by the great nations and wielding the powerful weapons of an economic blockade and military force. As a result of Republican criticism of the first draft of the covenant, provision was made in the second and present draft for an international court; but it fell far short of satisfying the critics. Under the covenant resort to law, even to arbitration, remains voluntary, and the basic power in dealing with disputes, including those that are essentially legal, is still vested in a political council.

The feasibility of this plan of a dominant council was always doubtful to those who had intimate experience with the Hague conferences, and their doubts have been, to say the least, heightened by events at the Geneva meeting of the League; but their objection goes far beyond the question of feasibility, important as that is. Between a court of law and the Council of the League there is a difference which is a difference of kind, and which often involves a difference of morality. The representatives in the Council are, strictly speaking, ambassadors responsible to and controlled by the member nations—often, indeed, reponsible to and controlled by a single party. It is in the nature of their office that their decisions shall be dictated by the interests of their nations—or of their political parties—at the time of the crisis in hand. Their controlling principle is, and must be, expediency. But the expediency of any given moment is often a very different thing from permanent principles of right. These are a matter of law, and for their proper interpretation impartial judges are indispensable, whose honor and allegiance are not to any nation, least of all to a party, but to a permanent code as established and interpreted by the free conscience of mankind. To subject such questions to the decision of a political council must often be to mock justice and sow seeds of discord that will disrupt the best efforts of mankind toward peace.

This first objection to the Paris covenant is explicitly stated in the Chicago platform. Though "the Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world," it believes "that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts." The Paris covenant "ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation." As we shall see, the plank does not exclude a political council—quite the contrary; it only stipulates that the basis of the league or association shall be in law and justice.

The second difference between the Republicans and President WILSON was with regard to the powers of the Council—or, more strictly speaking, with regard to the degree in which the member nations should give pledges as to their future action. To say that the party stood "against all surrender of national sovereignty" is in a measure misleading. In many existing treaties our sovereignty is already distinctly abated, as in the treaty with England agreeing not to fortify the Great Lakes. Many of the Republican leaders, moreover, had already declared in favor of a League of Nations armed with a military and naval force to give its decisions "sanction." President ROOSEVELT was vigorously explicit on this point. Senator LODGE, though he never failed to stress the many difficulties in the undertaking, seems also to have contemplated what, in some degree at least, is a superstate. Ex-President TAFT, though he voted the Republican ticket, is still an ardent advocate of a league to enforce peace. Clearly, the ideal toward which the Republican leaders are tending is a world in which right and justice are strictly enforceable. If the present world were an ideal world, then indeed Article X.—somewhat more clearly drafted—would be the heart of the covenant.

Unfortunately, the present world is not ideal; nations are often jealous and grasping, and thus opposed to any association which subjects them to external control. The late war, and especially the insensate bickering that followed the war, awakened most dreamers of an enforceable peace with a cold douche of reality. A great danger was seen in the attempt to do too much, in the attempt to pledge the people to the enforcement of world peace before they were aware of all it involved and prepared to make the necessary sacrifice. As was clearly manifest at Geneva, the "automatic" exertion of the armed forces of the nations—possibly, also of the economic boycott—are feasible only in a world so advanced in idealism as to be scarcely in need of them. To pledge the nations to "automatic" obedience in such matters is to place them in an attitude which, however unconsciously, is essentially insincere; it is to open the way to charges of bad faith and disloyalty, and thus to multiply and not to extirpate the roots of discord.

Here also the Republican platform is explicit:

> We believe that all this [the development of international law and the organization of a Council for immediate political action] can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

With regard to the Council, the political arm of the League, the Republican platform calls for an abatement rather than for an extension of the functions conferred under the covenant; but the spirit of its criticism is the same. It proposes to build firmly, however slowly, upon the established and familiar practice of the present. "Leg over leg, the dog went to Dover." National policies are often based, not upon any established principle of right, but upon the sovereign will. Of this our Monroe Doctrine is a shining example, and it has many analogues in Europe. When such policies come into conflict, or threaten to come into conflict, the inconsistency practice has been to call a conference of all the nations involved or in any way interested.

As early as 1849, Richard Cobden, speaking of the Congress of Vienna, exclaimed: "I want to know whether as good men as Lord Castlereagh could not be found to settle these matters before, as after, a twenty years' war?" The idea was expanded by the King of Portugal in opening the Cortes:

> "Congresses which assemble in consequence of war only sanction, as a rule, the advantages secured by the strongest; and the treaties which result from such congresses rest on accomplished fact rather than on right. They create forced situations, ending in general uneasiness, and producing protests and armed demands. A congress before war, and intended to prevent war, is to my mind a generous idea, favoring progress."

In 1905 the Algeciras conference, brought about largely by the influence of President ROOSEVELT, gave time for reflection and an exchange of views which probably prevented war. In 1912, when the Balkan wars threatened to spread among the great powers, Ambassadors from all Europe met in London and managed to avert the crisis. In 1914 Sir Edward GREY endeavored to bring about a similar conference, and it is probable that if he had succeeded the great war would have been averted. The Paris covenant provides for a most natural, comprehensible and efficacious extension of this "generous" idea.

The Council is, in effect, a permanent international conference of Ambassadors. It does not depend upon the chance offices of a distant statesman, as in the case of President ROOSEVELT, nor upon the more difficult intervention of a statesman representing a nation more closely concerned, as in the case of Sir Edward GREY. It exists permanently. It has, furthermore, the important duty of searching out causes of conflict in their infancy and of bringing them into the world's forum, so that all nations may become informed as to the facts of the situation and the rights and wrongs involved. As no pledge for future action is involved, there can be little doubt that this mechanism will be not only "automatic" but instant and almost inevitably successful. A large part of the Paris covenant is devoted to this function of the Council. In his first commentary upon it, in his letter to Will H. HAYS, dated March 29, 1919, Elihu ROOT gave it unstinted praise. "I repeat that this scheme for the settlement of political questions such as brought about the present war is of very great practical value, and it would be a sad thing if this opportunity for the establishment of such a safeguard against future wars should be lost."

The Republican platform declares in favor of an international association "which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist on what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war." Note the words "insist" and "power." Much can be done in the clear light of a threatened crisis which no nation can safely pledge itself to do in an indefinite crisis of an indeterminate future.

This League plank, obviously, avoids details, confining itself to basic principles. During the campaign the Republicans were reproached for not more clearly outlining their "international association." The President himself had called upon them to "put up or shut up." But there was at that time no body of men authorized to draw up a detailed plan. If there had been, they could scarcely have done so without knowing what Europe was prepared to accept. In such negotiations it is the height of unwisdom to have the appearance of presenting an ultimatum. Almost a year must elapse, moreover, before the party could come into power, and the situation promised to be—as in fact it already is—radically changed. It was manifest, furthermore, that the great strategic weakness of the President's own position lay in the fact that he had produced the covenant complete in all detail and was irrevocably committed to it without having paused to consult the Senate or to enlighten the people of the United States.

Though the declaration in the Chicago platform was necessarily lacking in detail, however, on every vital issue as to the League of Nations it was explicit. During the campaign it held the party with a united front. If certain leaders privately demurred and still hold aloof, the fact is largely attributable, I believe, to an imperfect comprehension of the terms of the platform. The thought contained in that statement was far ahead of its time. But the time is rapidly coming abreast of it, and in such manner that the future seems destined to unite not only a single party, but all Americans who believe profoundly in the possibility of minimizing warfare.

In the covenant as it stands there is a vast deal that is of great value, inspired by the highest wisdom. But there is also, as it seems to pro-League Republicans, a vast deal which, at the present stage of world opinion and morality, is impossible—and which the League itself, as it comes into action, is destined to slough off. The outstanding feature of the Geneva convention is that, quite unconsciously and in obedience to the instinctive reactions of human nature, the League is shaping itself to the dimensions of the Republican idea. The force of this statement will develop with a consideration of the transactions of that remarkable convention.

OHIO COLLEGES ASK BIG APPROPRIATION

Five Institutions Supported by the State Lump Their Budgets for the Legislature.

OHIO STATE OVERCROWDED

With More Than 7,000 Students, It Has Equipment for Only 5,000—Many New Buildings Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Combining forces, the five State-supported colleges and universities of Ohio are waging a campaign in the State Legislature, which is now in session, to obtain an appropriation of $3,516,101 for operation and maintenance annually for the next two years and $5,839,800 for new buildings and other capital outlay during the same period.

These educational institutions are upsetting the former practice of a wild, competitive scramble for State support in which their jealousies often worked harm to all of them. The State of Ohio supports Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio University at Athens, Miami University at Oxford, Bowling Green State Normal School at Bowling Green and Kent State Normal School at Kent.

The grant stated in the budget for operation and maintenance exceeds the last biennial grant by nearly $1,200,000. However, the educational institutions state that the decreased purchasing power of the dollar really makes the proposed appropriation less than the grant of five years ago. Furthermore, enrollment at each of the five institutions has inceased greatly during this period and predictions point to an even greater increase.

In anticipation of this almost unprecedented swelling of enrollment, a vast building program is planned which even then will not take care of the needs of the various schools. Ohio State, the largest of the five, will get about fourfifths of the building appropriation and thirteen new buildings are contemplated. These new structures include a unit for the power plant, to cost $384,000, a new home for the College of Education for $500,000, and one for the College of Commerce and Journalism at $480,000. Erection of a general hospital for $850,000 is the largest single project followed by the $750,000 for a new recitation and administration building. An agricultural building to cost $369,000 and a chemistry building for $275,000, with an automotive laboratory, a wireless laboratory, a horse judging laboratory, dairy, cattle barn and a beef cattle building at lesser prices are also on the program.

Other portions of the fund would be used for buying more land for the university. Four other buildings, already authorized by the Legislature, will be built as soon as conditions permit. Although more than 7,000 students attend Ohio State University, the present equipment can only care for 5,000 comfortably.

Conditions are similar at each of the other institutions, though to a lesser degree. The number of students attending schools of higher education has been as high or higher in Ohio than in any other State. This has led to an overcrowding which has at last forced Ohio State University to adopt the four-term plan, beginning next fall. Under the new system, the school year consists of four equal periods instead of the present two semesters in Winter and the Summer session, leaving the educational plant idle for much of the summer.

The program presented by the colleges to the Legislature is more of a plain statement of what is actually necessary to keep these institutions from being swamped, and to take some steps toward an alleviation of conditions. Even the extensive building program does not take care of all the needs.

However, the Legislature will probably be in a more favorable frame of mind than usual in approaching the subject. In former years, not only were the State schools competing among themselves, but legislators were influenced by the interests of the numerous small schools in their won districts. Now, that the five State schools are working together, and Ohio State University has become recognized throughout the State, much of this sectionalism and selfishness will be eradicated.

OPPOSES BLUE LAW SUNDAY

Pastor Says Lutheran Church Does Not Favor Austere Observance.

"The Lutheran Church is not in favor of enforcing Sunday observance by what are called 'Blue Laws' in their austere and narrow severity," declared the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder yesterday morning in St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, of which he is pastor.

"The position of the Lutheran Church respecting Sunday has ever been more liberal than that of the Calvinistic churches," he said. After quoting Christ as saying,. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," he added:

"The Lutheran Church holds that Sundhy should be a day for the free exercise of worship and a season of rest and gladness. When God and His worship are remembered in the forenoon the Lutheran Church thinks it well for those who have little opportunity for pleasant recreation during the toil and stress of the weekdays to be accorded such liberty during the rest of the day."

"There is great danger that the 'blue laws' will make Sunday a day to be dreaded," declared the Rev. Dr. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel. "Some people are becoming impatient and trying to take a short cut for making people good.

"The result will be inevitable. The Sabbath, instead of being a day of rest and gladness, will be again as Ruskin described it, 'A day which passed its shadow three days in advance.'"

NO BLUE SUNDAY IN SULU.

Sultan Makes It Only Day for Cockfighting to End Industrial Tie-Up.

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MANILA, Jan. 23.—Blue Sundays have gone into the discard on the Island of Sulu in the South Philippines and blue weekdays have come in instead, and all because the inhabitants have followed too closely the example set by their illustrious Sultan.

The Sultan of Sulu is an ardent cockfighting fan—too ardent in fact—for it is whispered that it was during the Sultan's visit to the royal pits not long ago that the favorite of his harem eloped with the Chief of Police. It was on Sunday, by the way, and the new Chief of Police, appointed by the enraged Sultan, promptly ordained the first Sulu blue Sunday law—no cockfighting on Sunday.

But the result of the law's operation has been disastrous. Farm work was neglected all over the island and the natives devoted every day of the week except Sunday to their favorite sport.

To set the wheels of industry once more in motion the Sultan himself has invoked the royal prerogative and has proclaimed Sunday to be the official cockfighting day in his domain, the sport being taboo the rest of the week.

NORTHCLIFFE NIECE TO WED.

Daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth Engaged to American.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The engagement is announced of Terry C. Durham, a lieutenant in the American Field Artillery, and Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe.

Lieutenant Durham is a son of the late W. A. Durham of Appomattox, Va., and is a graduate of the University of Virginia and of Christchurch, Oxford.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond gave a dinner last evening at her residence, 9 East Ninety-first Street, for Vice President-elect Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge and for Governor Miller and Mrs. Miller. The guests included Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. H. Mck. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Alexander Lambert and Mrs. Lambert and William Williams. Mrs. Hammond is President of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer gave yesterday the first of two Sunday receptions for her granddaughter, Miss Sylvia Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's sister, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, and Mrs. Rufus King assisted her in receiving. Miss Van Rensselaer was at the tea table and Mrs. Christopher Wyatt, Miss Grace Cuyler and Miss Eleanor Peabody, daughter of Mrs. Archibald R. Peabody, assisted her.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Gaynor and John Townshend Rennard of 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, is to take place today in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. Mrs. Whitney Kernochan, formerly Mrs. Helen Gaynor Bedford, will be her only attendant. H. Rogers Benjamin, a brother-in-law of Mr. Rennard, will be the best man.

Edward R. Stettinius and Miss Betty Stettinius are at Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood.

Miss Katharine Mackay has returned from Washington, where she was the guest of Mrs. Laurence Townsend, who gave a tea for her, and Miss Anne Hamlin gave a luncheon for her. Mr. Mackay is giving a small dance for her on Feb. 5, at his town house, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening will be Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Mrs. Charles Addison Miller, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mrs. Robert Olyphant and Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Neilson Vanderbilt, who will afterward take her young guests to the play.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby gave a reception yesterday afternoon at their residence, 7 East Ninth Street, which was followed by a buffet supper and music.

DEAR MEDICAL TRAINING.

Columbia Finds Costs Doubled—Plans $10,000,000 School.

It cost $4,600 to train a doctor at Columbia, according to university authorities, who say that of this sum the student contributes only $1,280. The expense has practically doubled in the last six years. Walter Mendelson, retiring President of the Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, says that Columbia needs a real university hospital. The Trustees are working on a plan to establish a medical centre, the cost of which will be about $10,000,000. Owing to lack of laboratory space, clinical material and proper instruction, the College of Physicians and Surgeons this year was unable to accept more than 100 students from 300 applicants.

Dr. James, Columbia alumni Trustee, in his report says that it is possible to carry on the work as inexpensively as before if the people are willing to go back to the health conditions of those days.

Henry E. Hale, class of '96, has been elected President of the Medical School alumni for the coming year, it is announced.

As representatives of the P. and S. Association on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Federation, Walter Mendelson reappointed the following: Robert Lowis, class of '83; A. Le Roy Goodman, class of '95, and J. Arthur Booth, class of '73.

WOMAN DEFIES LIFTERS.

"Georgia Magnet" Gives Demonstration to Prove She Antedated Coulon.

In order to prove that she antedated by twenty years the feats of Johnny Coulon, who is now amazing Paris, Miss Annie Abbott, who calls herself "the Georgia Magnet," gave an anti-lifting demonstration in a group of reporters and other observers in the Astor Hotel yesterday. Four men who grasped her by the elbows and under the shoulders were unable to lift her from the floor nor could they push her against the wall when she stood with her finger tips resting against it.

Dr. Carleton Simon, Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Narcotic Division, and also a specialist in mental and physical phenomena, after watching Miss Abbott's performances, repeated them himself to a group of newspaper men, showing how she had made use of simple laws of gravity to defy her would-be lifters.

"If I place my hands on your arms," he said, "you will have to lift yourself to lift me. That is what Miss Abbott did." And he suited the action to the word. No one could budge him. He put his arms against the wall, each slightly bent, as Miss Abbott had done, and could not be pushed toward it.

"There is nothing metaphysical or supernatural in what Miss Abbott does," said Dr. Simon. "The laws of gravity she makes use of are well known. It is as simple as trying to lift oneself by the boot straps."

STANDS BY PARDON BOARD.

Prisoners' Relief Society Assails Texas Governor for Abolishing It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Abolition by Governor Neff of Texas of the State Board of Pardons was attacked today by E. E. Dudding, President of the Prisoners' Relief Society, as the "removal of the great moral anchor" which has tended to control convicts. The spirit behind the Governor's action, Mr. Dudding declared, was "that of the days of Nero."

"When an oppressed, despondent man comes to believe that nobody cares for him he comes swiftly to care for nobody," Mr. Dudding said in a letter to the Texas Governor. "You shout brutality at a man and he will shout back with more brutality.

"A system of all hurting and no healing is bad, and I hope that you will change your attitude and grant Executive clemency to every convict who shows by his prison conduct that he wants to be a better man. You must remember, my dear Governor, that the devil is in us all."

The Prisoners' Relief Society announced receipt of a telegram from a committee in one of the Texas penitentiaries saying that the Governor's action had thrown the convicts into a panic. The society sent the committee the following reply:

"Be of good cheer. The people of Texas will not stand for the backward step the Governor proposes to make."

MRS. HARDING IN CAPITAL.

Will Pack Family Belongings Before Joining Husband in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President-elect, arrived today in Washington, where she will spend several days prior to joining Mr. Harding at St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Harding announced that she would be compelled to decline all social invitations while here, as her time would be wholly occupied in supervising the packing of the family's belongings in the Washington home.

Wander-Rudnick Wedding.

Samuel A. Wander, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Wander, of Albany, and Miss Anna Elizabeth Rudnick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris A. Rudnick, of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at the Astor by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons. The Misses Sadye H. Weill, Marion P. Rudnick, Adele L. Levey, Bessie Levin, Dorothea V. Solomon and Florence Alexander were bridesmaids. Henry A. Schatzkin of Albany was the best man and the ushers were Arthur V. Levey, Philip Katusky, Julius Finkelstein, Robert Albert and George Robinson. The honeymoon will be in Florida and Cuba.

Y. M. H. A. Holds Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association took place in its building, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, last night. Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, President, in his report, told of the year's progress in membership and social activities and his hopes for the future. There was a musical program, arranged and conducted by A. W. Binder, the music director.

PRINCETON TO LIMIT STUDENTS TO 2,000

Restriction Is Necessary to Maintain Present Educational Methods, President Says.

SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY

Plan in Line With Dr. Hibben's Ambition for "Not a Big University, but a Great University."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Plans to limit the student body of Princeton University, perhaps to 2,000 members, were announced here today by President John Grier Hibben, who said that a Faculty committee would be appointed to frame a proposal. Although Dr. Hibben did not mention the figure of 2,000, another unofficial statement gave that number as the desirable maximum, in the general opinion of the Faculty and alumni. The announcement is in line with a former statement of Dr. Hibben that it was his ambition that Princeton should be "not a big university, but a great university."

"We wish to limit the enrollment to that number which we can properly accommodate and still maintain the character of our Princeton life and educational policy," says the President's statement. "We have always believed in the greatest possible amount of direct contact between teacher and student and likewise in concentrating the life of the university upon the campus. We do not feel that we can maintain the university's traditional policy and our present educational methods if we allow ourselves to be drawn into a policy of indefinite expansion.

"Though there are other factors that enter into the situation, at the present time the deciding consideration must be that of sound educational policy. Financial difficulties, though with our present deficit of $212,000 they are serious, might be overcome.

"In restricting our numbers it would seem that for the present we are also confining ourselves to sound financial policy. Our plans for the endowment campaign were drawn in the belief that we were making provisions for the work of the university for the next ten years. Based on the rate of increase in enrollment in the ten-year period from 1905 to 1915, it was assumed that the university's undergraduate body would not reach the 2,000 limit before the expiration of that period. In the year 1917-18, as a result of the war, the total number of undergraduates at Princeton was reduced to 898.

"This year there are already in attendance 1,816 undergraduates, and it would appear as if the 2,000 limit would be reached shortly. It appears that the dormitories at the present time have a capacity for accommodating only 1,275 students. The laboratories, the gymnasium and the library would also be crowded beyond their capacity and beyond the possibilities of doing effective work if the undergraduate enrollment were allowed to exceed the 2,000 limit. This would necessitate a large building program, upon which the university is now unwilling to enter, and seriously alter the character of Princeton's life.

"It seems to me that the moment had come when we must consider what policy we are to follow in the future, and whether we are to preserve our present character or allow ourselves to increase in size indefinitely, even at the cost of sacrificing much that we believe to be good in our present system."

WALLIS PROPOSES REFORMS

Favors Bathing and Sterilization Equipment at Ellis Island.

Intelligent selection abroad and scientific distribution in this country should be carried out in immigration, Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, said last night in an address at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Commissioner Wallis described some of the problems he was trying to solve at Ellis Island and reforms of administration with a view to the comfort of the newcomers he was inaugurating.

He said that he would always carry in his memory the picture of joy on the faces of immigrants who saw sugar for the first time in four or five years when they marched into the dining hall for food on their arrival at the station. Describing the needs of the station, Commissioner Wallis said there should be comprehensive bathing and sterilization systems, such as the army had devised in wartime as a preventive against disease and vermin.

NIGHT FOG DIMS HARBOR.

Ships Delayed, Ferries Late, Trucks Drive Into Battery Park.

The fog which hung over the harbor from midnight until 7 o'clock yesterday morning caused considerable delay to the ferry service and the river craft and vessels entering and leaving the port. The Pavonia of the Erie Railroad, which left Jersey City at 2 A. M., was an hour and a quarter making her slip in Manhattan at the foot of Chambers Street. The Staten Island ferryboats were about thirty minutes late and the same thing occurred with the Thirty-ninth Street ferry from the Battery.

At South Ferry the fog was so dense that the drivers of trucks arriving before dawn missed the roadway and drove into Battery Park and were rescued by policemen on duty.

MADE A FIRE FOR HER DOLL.

Child's Clothes Caught Alight, but Father Saved Her.

Ray Boyet, 3 years old, of 21 Louis Place, thought her dolly was getting too cold, so she built a bonfire on the kitchen floor while her mother was out yesterday afternoon.

Her clothing caught fire, but her father arrived in time to tear it off her. Father and daughter were treated for burns at St. John's Hospital.

Smith College Club Concert Feb. 2.

The Smith College Club will have a concert on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, at Carnegie Hall, for the benefit of the College Endowment Fund. The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrielowitch conductor, will furnish the program. Mischa Levitski will be the soloist.

The patronesses for the concert include Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Mrs. Seth Milliken Jr., Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Herbert Scoville, Mrs. William J. Curtis and Mrs. Joseph Parson.

Bridge in Aid of Free Shoe Fund.

The Free Shoe Fund will hold a benefit bridge this afternoon at the Pennsylvania, for which 1,000 tickets have already been sold. The shoes are provided for needy children, and the store is at the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education, in East Sixty-eighth Street. No shoes to wear is no longer a truancy excuse, according to the organization.

Robert Goelet in Paris to Wed.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Robert Goelet of New York, who tomorrow will marry Mlle. Anne Guestier, daughter of a Bordeaux land owner and Director of the Orleans Railroad, in this city tomorrow, arrived in Paris today. The civil ceremony will take place Monday and the religious ceremony on Tuesday.

MUSIC

By Richard Aldrich

The New York Symphony Orchestra

Ernest Chausson's symphony, which had been previously announced for performance by the New York Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall, and was withdrawn for further rehearsal, was put on the program yesterday afternoon. It was not unfamiliar to the audiences of the Symphony Society, having been played several times by Mr. Damrosch. It maintains its place well as one of the best of modern French symphonies; strong, appealing, and individual in its musical substance, glowing in its orchestral color, and pregnant in its suggestion of mood.

It seems, indeed, now a landmark of a period that is gone by; the period of the Wagnerian influence in France; one of no long duration, but one that brought forth some significant fruits. Chausson's symphony shows this influence, without doubt, yet the composer's individuality shines undimmed through the work.

A new American composition was presented for the first time in New York; a piano concerto by Leo Sowerby of Chicago, a young Westerner, 26 years old, who gained his musical training in Chicago. His overture "Comes Autumn Time," was played by the New York Symphony Society three years ago; and the concerto dates from about the same period. It was played yesterday by E. Robert Schmitz, a pianist who has before now signalized his interest in the new and untried.

Mr. Sowerby is young; and youth, the eagerness and daring of youth, perhaps the indifference of youth to accepted canons of taste and continence, appear in his concerto. It is in three movements, which are played without interruption, entitled "March," "Fantasy" "Material and Rhythmic, Broad and Heroic," respectively. There is great energy of rhythm and boisterousness of statement and sometimes a certain unabashed commonplaceness of theme. In the "Fantasy," the slow movement, there is really much that is poetically conceived. In even this, however, as in the other two, it seems as if the composer's best thoughts were often damaged by the recklessness of his development and treatment. He uses one somewhat sentimental and commonplace phrase to considerable excess in the last movement, and this movement is prolonged unfortunately, at the end, where it seems as if the composer could hardly bring himself to let go. He, of course, enjoys dabbling deeply in acid dissonances, in the unison passages, in splashes of orchestral color. As for the piano part, it cannot be called grateful, though it has its share of difficulty.

But with all the deficiencies of taste and lack of continence in this work, there are much that can hardly be heard but with a kindly and a lenient ear. Its boisterous excess signifies life and energy, a fermentation of idea. Mr. Somerby, as has been observed, is young and will no doubt not attempt to deny the atrocious crime of being so. But he will possibly gain wisdom and moderation with advancing age. He has already gained something of them—this concerto as first performed in Chicago contained a part for a soprano voice. The soprano voice has been eliminated: a good sign. Perhaps more will follow, in one way or another.

Mr. Schmitz played the concerto brilliantly: a difficult and not, in the ordinary sense, a grateful work. But it did seem as if the orchestral part, also difficult and complicated, had not been fully mastered.

GETS CHINESE SCULPTURES.

U. of P. Museum Acquires Two Stone Horses From an Emperor's Tomb.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Through the liberality of Eldredge R. Johnson, President of the Victor Company of Camden, the University Museum has acquired possession of two sculptured Chinese horses which are considered the finest specimens of Chinese sculpture extant, and among the finest in the world. Neither Mr. Johnson nor officials of the University Museum will disclose the price involved, but it can be said that this is the most valuable acquisition from any point of view in the history of the Museum. It marks an era in the acquisition of Oriental art objects in America.

The specimens acquired are two out of six which embellished the tomb of Emperor T'ang T'ai Tsung, who in the seventh century of our era rose from humble birth by his military achievements to put his father on the throne and then to succeed him. He was the Napoleon of the Far East, and died in the 49th year of Chinese art. For his tomb he had sculptured the six war horses he used in battle, all of which were wounded, and four of these are held by China as priceless treasures. The two which the University Museum has acquired were smuggled out of the empire a few years ago, and China has agreed that they shall remain in this country, while jealously guarding the others.

One of these horses was named Autumn Dew, as appears from the inscription, and the other may be called Strong Wing-Foot, although it is not easy to translate the archaic name. The horses in stone are slightly mutilated, but still show the marvelous skill of the sculptor and are looked upon by experts as ranking with anything of the sort produced by Greek art in its golden age.

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM DIES.

Former President of New York State Bar Association.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—William Nottingham, Regent of the University of the State of New York and former President of the New York State Bar Association, died here this morning. Death was caused by an attack of heart disease. He was 68 years old. Since last Spring, when he suffered an attack of heart disease, Mr. Nottingham had been in poor health. He was a member of the law firm of Nottingham, Nottingham & Edgcomb. Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Nottingham was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1902. He was President of the New York State Bar Association in 1912. He organized the Syracuse Trust Company, was a director of and attorney for the Empire State Railroad Corporation, a director of the New York Telephone Company, trustee of Syracuse University and a member of the American Geographical Association. Mr. Nottingham was one of the leaders of the Republican Party in this part of the State, and while active in its affairs had always refused public office.

Archbishop of La Paz Dies.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 22.—Monsignor Celestino Loza, Archbishop of La Paz, died today.

Obituary Notes.

VALENTINE M. HODGSON, who was made a Captain in the Civil War for bravery at the Battle of Malvern Hill, died yesterday at his home, 14 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains, aged 84. He had been City Clerk and for many years was a Special Pension Examiner in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, retired Methodist minister, former district superintendent of the Central Pennsylvania Conference and the oldest trustee of Dickinson College, died yesterday at his home in Carlisle, Pa., aged 85. He had held many pastorates in Pennsylvania.

Captain MARK P. CHASE, who took part in thirty-one engagements in the Civil War as a member of Massachusetts and Maine regiments, died in Oneco, Conn., yesterday, at the age of 78.

Dr. RICHARD HENRY JESSE, President of the University of Missouri from 1891 to 1906, died at his home in Columbia, Mo., Saturday, after a long illness. Dr. Jesse was at one time President of the Association of Presidents of State Universities. He was 66 years old.

MARY GARDEN HOPES FOR OPERA 'ENTENTE'

Woman Impresario Suggests Friendly Relations With the Metropolitan.

HERE FOR SIX-WEEK SEASON

Wishes to See Farrar in Her Favorite "Louise"—Tribute to Oscar Hammerstein.

Mary Garden, here to direct the Chicago Opera Association's largely subscribed performances at the Manhattan Opera House tonight and for six weeks to come, told her immediate plans as an impresario on her arrival yesterday afternoon, twenty-three hours after singing her last opera of the season in Chicago, finishing with "Three Kings" and filling a house.

Miss Garden's fellow artists, who sang again Saturday evening, including the main body of the troupe, are due by special trains early today. Several stars of the Manhattan's opening nights had already arrived and were among her callers last evening at the Ritz-Carlton, where they passed barricades of arriving baggage that recalled Paris hotels in Peace Conference time.

Miss Garden said she honed sincerely that grand opera in America had reached a point where her company could establish an "entente" with the Metropolitan, "our first established institution," she exclaimed, "solid as a rock." She hoped also to see Mr. Gatti-Casazza's production of her favorite "Louise," not tonight, of course, when she will be at the Manhattan as director while Miss Raisa sings "Norma," but possibly at Miss Farrar's matinee at the rival house next week. Asked as to her own return to the Manhattan stage, where she had first appeared in New York, Miss Garden paid a characteristic tribute to the late Oscar Hammerstein.

"There," she said with emphasis, "was a man, and one who did much for opera. Think of me, coming back into his house to succeed him in that work, and Campanini, too. What a circle we have traveled since we began in 1911 in Chicago! Life brings strange things to pass, does it not?"

Miss Garden on Chicago Opera.

From small beginnings with the public there, Miss Garden said, interest in opera had grown each year, save for one interruption during the war, until the last ten weeks had seen the greatest audiences constantly at the Chicago Auditorium. Another season has been guaranteed by Harold F. McCormick and his wife, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, and Miss Garden has agreed to direct the artistic course of this period, receiving only her usual cashet when she sings.

"After 1921-22, I am out," she said, "unless whoever is the Director shall re-engage me as an artist merely. I must first sing; that was one of my conditions. I believe, however, that Chicago has a big future for opera and that it will be richly supported and endowed."

Miss Garden confirmed the appointment of George Miller Spangler as the new business manager, saying he would come East in another week, as he had now to familiarize himself with the past business affairs in consultation with the retiring executive manager, Herbert M. Johnson.

"Mr. McCormick will himself be our manager this week," she added, "as he arrives tomorrow, and with him his lawyers, who will take charge of the theatre at once."

Mr. Spangler, it was explained later, had long been active in Chicago in directing civic betterment enterprises of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and it had been hinted in the West that his selection for the opera post was an indication that business men generally out there would take a hand in continuing the opera after Mr. McCormick's guarantee expires.

Will Give More Repetitions.

As to the financial guarantee, Miss Garden herself had a word to say.

"Making expenses?" she responded to an inquiry. "Well, opera is opera, you know. But not with a $300,000 deficit—that's what we must wipe out. I shall give more repetitions, and not attempt offering a different opera every night of the season. We have just given thirty-five operas in ten weeks, and as a singer I know what a strain that means for those who sing so many different rôles."

For the Manhattan's first week, the repertory stands as announced here before she arrived, Mary Garden added. A second week will start next Monday with Mme. Galli-Curci in "Lucia," then, on Tuesday, the American tenor, Charles Marshall, in "Otello," with Miss Raisa as Desdemona and Mr. Ruffo as Iago. Miss Gall and Mr. Muratore follow in "Manon," Galli-Curci will sing again at the matinee, and Mary Garden will present herself in "Thais" and "Faust," this last on Saturday night, Feb. 5, with Muratore and Baklanoff.

ALIENS CONTENTED IN CAMP.

800 on Pier Get Plenty to Eat—Sleep on Mattresses.

Guarded by customs officials and Cunard Line detectives, the immigrants landed on Pier 53, North River, at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, from the Saxonia on Saturday, were still encamped yesterday on the upper floor and are likely to remain there for the next two or thre days.

The customs men said they had never seen such a sight during their twenty-five years' experience along the New York waterfront. Camp beds or cots were not obtainable, and the immigrants were made comfortable with mattresses on the floor. There was plenty for them to eat, including soup, roast and boiled beef, vegetables, pudding and coffee.

In the afternoon 78 of the 800 were moved from the pier onto the Anchor liner Saturnia. In the opinion of customs officials, a squad of Immigration Inspectors and two surgeons could have passed two-thirds of the persons held on the pier in less than five hours.

BERWICK LID ON TIGHTLY.

"Permits to Walk" Worn by Objectors to Sunday Law Edict.

BERWICK, Pa., Jan. 23.—Berwick's first Sunday under the order of Council for a strict observance of the Sunday closing laws found only half a dozen business places, most of them cigar and ice cream stores, remaining open. Scores of establishments, including clothing and grocery stores that formerly counted Sunday their biggest day, obeyed the edict.

Burgess F. R. Kitchen modified the closing order to the extent of permitting the sale of Sunday newspapers, gasoline, milk and ice.

The police made an inspection of the entire town and announced that arrests would be made tomorrow of the proprietors of the stores that remained open. The penalty for the first offense is $4.

Tags with the words "Permit to walk the streets of Berwick on Sunday" found a big sale and were worn by objectors to the blue law crusade.

Married.

BERG—PURDY—On Jan. 22, 1921, at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., by the Rev. C. M. Douglas, Margaret Stryker Purdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Purdy, to Henry Berg Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berg of Orange, N. J.

GREEN—SHAW—On Sunday, Jan. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Greenfield, Beatrice Shaw to Jack Green.

HENDERSON—HALL—On January 20, in Calvary Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, Mary Ludlow Hall, daughter of Edward Ludlow Hall, to Forest Henderson.

Married.

PROUDMAN—CLAYTON—Edward H. Proudman and Mrs. A. M. Clayton on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson.

Died.

ADAM—On Saturday, Jan. 22, at Chicago, Alexander B. Adam, President of Edson Keith & Co. of Chicago, in his 82d year. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 25.

ALLEN—On Friday, Jan. 21, at Portland, Ore., Mary Lester Harris, widow of George William Allen, in her 72d year. Funeral service at the home of her son, Edward Warner Allen, 300 East 18th St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

ATKINSON—Teresa L. Atkinson, Sunday, Jan. 23, 1921, at Harrison, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BACKHAUS—Entered into rest after a short illness, Sunday, Jan. 23, 1921, William H. Backhaus, dearly beloved husband of Anna M. Backhaus (nee Hoffmann) and brother of Adele Backhaus and Elma G. Klein. Service on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at 8:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 188 St. Nicholas Av. Relatives and friends, also members of Liederkranz Society and Hermes Bowling Club, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

BARZILAY—On Jan. 22, 1921, Emanuel, aged 79, father of Isaac, Jack, David and Rose Ferro. Funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 150 West 120th St., New York, on Monday, Jan. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

BECKER—On Jan. 23, in her 65th year, Marie K. Becker (nee Hluboky), beloved wife of Herman H. Becker. Funeral service at her late residence, 281 East 160th St., at 8 o'clock Tuesday. Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock, private. Please omit flowers. Interment Woodlawn.

BEMAN—Jan. 23, 1921, Emma Oliphant Beman, at her residence, 111 East 117th St. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 25, 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BESSER—Herman, father of Mrs. Lena Richner, Isidor, Samuel, Leo, Sophia, and Abraham, suddenly, at his residence, 130 West 112th St., Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921. Funeral from the house Monday, Jan. 24, at 1:30; from the Temple, 114th St., 7th Av., at 2 P. M. sharp. Relatives, friends, members and seatholders of Temple Anshe Chesed are invited to attend.

BESSER—Herman. Members and seatholders of Temple Anshe Chesed are requested to attend the funeral services of our late sexton and friend Herman Besser, 7th Av. and 114th St., Monday, Jan. 24, 1921, at 2 P. M. Meyer Goodfriend, Pres. Sol Mutterperl, Hon. Sec.

BEXELIUS—Dagmar Campbell Funeral Church, B'way, 66th St., Jan. 25, 3 P. M.

BISSELL—Jan. 22, George P. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 11 A. M.

BLOOM—William D., retired, beloved husband of Pauline Clark Bloom, deceased. Thursday, Jan. 20, at his residence, 33 Pennsylvania Av., Bellemington, N. J. Funeral services at his late home, 11 A. M. Monday. He was 70 years of age and formerly of Bloom, Burgess & Todd, grain and hay merchants.

BOOTHE—At Saratoga Springs, Jan. 22, 1921, Laura Olivia Boothe. Services the Funeral Church, Broadway-55th St., Monday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment Danville, Pa.

CALLAHAN—John D., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at his residence, 367 East 7th St., Flatbush. He is survived by his wife, Sarah E., two sons, James J. and Eugene J., and two daughters, Sarah H. and Sister Mary Thomesena of the Order of St. Dominic. Solemn requiem mass will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10:30 A. M., at Holy Innocents Church, Beverly Road and East 17th St. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

CHRISTLEIN—On Saturday, Jan. 22, Erhardt Christlein, in his 82d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

COLEMAN—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 21, at Washington, D. C., William Maurice Coleman, aged 46 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1 West 89th St., Monday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CREAR—Jan. 22, Rebecca E. (Beckie) Crear, beloved daughter of the late Rebecca C. Crear. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 344 West End Av. Requiem mass 10 A. M. at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Interment Calvary.

FORD—Charlotte, age 93. Funeral from the Chapin Home, Jamaica, L. I., Monday, 11 A. M.

FRANK—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 22, 1921, Nathan Frank, husband of Mary Frank. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 21 Hawthorne St., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921, James H., beloved husband of Hattie V. (nee Hensey) and devoted father of Walter J. Gallagher. Funeral from his late residence, 431 East 135th St., Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass at St. Jerome's Church at 10 o'clock.

GONZALEZ—On Jan. 21, Edward W., beloved husband of Florence I. Gonzalez (nee Smith). Funeral from his late residence, 1,920 Ditmas Av., on Monday, Jan. 24, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Refuge, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Automobile cortege.

GRIFFIN—At his home, Stamford, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1921, John D. Griffin, late of New York City, son of the late Maurice and Julia Griffin. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 26, from his late residence, 30 Second St., Stamford, Conn., at 9:30 A. M., to St. John's R. C. Church, 10 o'clock. Interment in Springdale.

HOFFMAN—At Red Hook, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1921, Charles Beekman Hoffman, aged 65 years. Funeral services at his late residence Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.

HUSTACE—Amy Barlow Hustace, widow of William A. Hustace of Mount Vernon, and daughter of the late David and Rachel W. Allerton, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921. Funeral services at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSTON—At his residence, 61 West 106th St., on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921, Howard Ross Johnston.

KENNY—On Jan. 23, at his residence, 65 Morningside Av. (121st St.), Arthur, beloved husband of Catherine Kenny (nee McGinnis) and father of the Rev. Arthur C. Kenny of Mineville, N. Y. Notice of funeral later. Please omit flowers.

KERVAN—At Bayside, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 23, Mary N., widow of Lawrence W. Kervan, in the 70th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Elmwood Av., Bayside, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock.

KISH—William V., in his 67th year, beloved husband of Carrie (nee Wolf), father of Mrs. Jacques Frankel, brother of Mrs. A. I. Strasburger. Services at Meyer's Funeral Chapel, 226 Lenox Av., Monday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

KLEIN—Nettie, widow of Gabe Klein, mother of Minnie Behr, Henrietta Herzog and the late Rosalind Klein, in her 70th year, on Jan. 22, 1921. Memphis papers please copy.

LA

PITTSBURGH OBTAINS RABBIT MARANVILLE

Boston Star Is Traded to the Pirates for Barbare, Southworth and Nicholson.

FILLS GAP IN INFIELD

Smoky City Team Weak at Shortstop Since Passing of Wagner—Braves Get Good Hitters.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23. — Walter Maranville, star shortstop of the Boston Braves since 1913 and regarded as one of the most brilliant infielders in baseball history, today became a member of the Pittsburgh Club through a deal which sends three members of the Pirates to Boston. The players given up by Manager Gibson for the diminutive infielder are Walter Barbare, also an infielder, and two outfielders—Bill Southworth and Fred Nicholson.

The addition of Maranville plugs up a gap in the Pittsburgh infield which has been a source of trouble to local managers since Hans Wagner passed out of the game. Several players have been tried at the post, but none filled the bill satisfactorily. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pirates, has frequently expressed the opinion since the close of the 1920 pennant chase that his team would have carried off the National League championship if the club had been as strong here as in other positions.

The trading of Maranville to the Pirates does not come entirely as a surprise, as it has been known for several weeks that Dreyfuss and Gibson were trying to put through a deal for the player. It was believed that New York had the inside track, but the fact that Dreyfuss was willing to give more in playing material enabled him to swing the deal.

A Star Since 1913.

Maranville joined the Braves late in the season of 1912 and became the regular shortstop at the start of the 1913 campaign. When he first joined the team critics regarded him as entirely too light for major league baseball, but he soon convinced all that he was a star. He is one of the most spectacular infielders the game has known in recent years and his wonderful defensive ability clearly offsets his weaker hitting. He is a normal .260 hitter.

It is regarded here as a good deal for the Pirates in one way, since the team gets a player to fill the gap where weakness has been so apparent; but at the same time there is no denying that Dreyfuss paid high for the Boston star. In Southworth and Nicholson he gave up two of the best-hitting outfielders in the major leagues today, and Barbare is an infielder of merit. He does not class with Maranville as a fielder, but he outhit the Boston midget in the 1920 race and is normally as good with the stick as is Maranville.

Southworth has been a member of the Pirates since the middle of the 1918 campaign, coming here from the Birmingham club of the Southern Association. He was a sensation during his first few months with the team, hitting hard and fielding brilliantly. He closed the 1918 season with a batting mark of .341 and was generally rated as the find of the season in the National League. During the 1919 campaign he did not hit up to his 1918 standard, but he was far from a weakling with the stick, finishing with a batting mark of .280. Last season he batted .284. This ability with the stick, coupled with his great speed in the outfield, stamped him as one of the younger stars of the league. Southworth has not yet celebrated his twenty-seventh birthday.

Nicholson a Hard Hitter.

Nicholson is a comparative newcomer to the Pirates, but his hitting through the 1920 campaign gained him considerable prominence. For a great part of the season he was the batting leader of the organization, and he closed the season in second place. Rogers Hornsby was the leader with a mark of .370, and Nicholson, who took part in ninety-nine games during the year, was close behind with a batting mark of .360. Nicholson played with the Detroit Tigers before joining the Pirates.

Barbare has been more of a utility infielder than a regular with the Pirates, though he took part in about sixty games last season. He shared the shortstop work with Caton, who was released to Brooklyn since the close of the season. Pittsburgh has a young infielder named Traynor, who is regarded as about ready for a regular berth, and it is possible that Gibson plans to use him at third base next year, with Maranville at short. This will allow for the shift of Whitted to the outfield, making an outfield trio of Carey, Bigbee and Whitted.

FRANK FRISCH IN LINE.

Signed Contract of Young Infielder Reaches Giants' Office.

It was announced last evening that the Giants had received the signed contract of Frank Frisch, their crack third baseman, for the season of 1921. In accord with time-honored custom in big league circles, the terms were not made public, but it is known that the Fordham Flash is to receive a substantial increase in his monthly stipend in recognition of the excellent work he did both at the third corner and with the ashen wand during a great part of the last pennant chase.

Acute observers of affairs of the diamond are almost unanimous in the belief that the illness of Frisch and his consequent absence from the game for several weeks cost the Giants the hunting last season. The battle of 1920 was hardly under way when the doughty and clever infielder fell ill while the team was returning from an invasion of Boston. The trouble proved to be caused by a recalcitrant appendix, which had up to that time been a perfectly placid and respectable tenant of his person for as long as he could remember.

During the debate between Frisch and his appendix, which resulted in the eviction of the latter, the Giants did a good deal of floundering around in the league cellar. Their uncanny showing during this period was what finally enabled the Robins to flutter through on the rail and land the flag. Of course the absence of Frisch was not wholly responsible for that early-season decline and fall of McGraw's machine, but it had a good deal to do with it, as was evidenced in the team's bracing upon the return of the third baseman after many weeks of recuperation.

Frisch, who shares with Eddie Collins the distinction of being listed among the greatest all-round athletes who ever broke into the big leagues, was born on the Hudson, a few miles above Fordham, and has been a Fordham boy all his short life. He distinguished himself at St. John's Hall, Fordham Prep and, later and more emphatically, at Fordham University, not only in baseball, but also in football, basketball and track sports. McGraw's eagle eye was upon him, and an attractive contract drew him to the Polo Grounds in June, 1919. He made the second Western trip with the Giants that year, first breaking into the line-up as a pinch hitter in Chicago. Later his showing in the morning practice sessions at the Polo Grounds induced Manager McGraw to send him in at Doyle's place. The Fordham youth did such effective work at the keystone corner that he became a great favorite with the fans as well as with the mentor of the team, and since then, save for the period of his illness last year, his star has been constantly in the ascendant.

Another signed contract besides that of Frisch reached the Giants' offices yesterday. It came from Olin M. Voigt, a young pitcher purchased from the Rockford Club of the Three-Eye League last Fall. Voigt is a left-hander, and Dick Kinsella, the scout, thinks very highly of him.

Brothers May Face Each Other in Army-Navy Football Game

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—Two brothers named Strohecker who hail from Oregon, stand well over 6 feet in height and weigh over 200 pounds each, are members of the newest classes at the Military and Naval academies and may meet some day in the annual service football match, as both are making reputations as athletes. Soldier Strohecker is the elder. He played on the eleven of Oregon Agricultural College and was a substitute guard last year at West Point, his first season there. Sailor Strohecker is 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 203 pounds, though yet very youthful. He played class football and is now stroking the plebe crew. He shows much promise as an athlete.

NEW YORK SOCCER TEAM BLANKS ERIE

Metropolitan Eleven Shows Brilliantly in 4-0 Victory Over Jerseyites.

That the New York Football Club possesses a soccer team that need not play second fiddle to any combination of stars in the country, notwithstanding the recent setback at Bethlehem, was demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of a big crowd of metropolitan followers of the game at New York Oval yesterday afternoon, when the powerful soccer machine representing the Erie Athletic Association or Kearny, N. J., was defeated by 4 goals to 0 in a National Football League championship fixture.

All in all, it was the worst showing of the season made by the Eries and immediately after their great triumph over the Robins Dry Dock team, holder of the A. F. A. cup. Clearly, the Jersey men were below form yesterday, but New York's football was gilt-edged throughout and of the sort that would have landed the club a cup winner, but for its early elimination, when not at full strength.

As a result of yesterday's victory, New York is again tied with Bethlehem in points, each team having 15. The steelmakers, however, have not lost a game, whereas New York is charged with one defeat. Erie is left in third place with 10 points, followed by Robins Dry Dock with 8.

The line-up:

NEW YORK (4).		ERIE A. A. (0).
Bell	G.	Tintle
Kelly	R. B.	Post
Van den Eynden	L. B.	Spalding
Meyerdirks	R. H.	Ingram
Bustard	C. H.	Rogers
Herd	L. H.	Blakey
Vandewerghe	O. R.	Koelsch
McDonald	I. R.	Stark
Hardy	C.	Hemingsley
Philo	I. L.	Rooney
McGreevey	O. L.	Brown

Referee—James Muirhead. Linesmen—T. Carter and J. Reilly. Goals—Vandewerghe, Philp, McGreevey, Hardy. New York F. C. Time of halves—45 minutes.

FEDERAL SOCCERS WIN.

Defeat Babcock & Wilcox Eleven in Thrilling Game, 5-4.

Federal Shipyards soccers and the Babcock & Wilcox team staged a thriller in a National League championship game before a big crowd at Harrison Field yesterday, the final result being a win for the Federals by 5 goals to 4 in a most exciting finish. At half time, the Federals were leading by 2-1.

Two penalties were given against Stewart, the Federals' left back, and both times the Babs collected in full. The latter took the lead early in the game, when Muir negotiated the first penalty, but five minutes from half time M. Jameson and Fildes scored for the Federals in quick succession.

From the second penalty soon after the restart, Campbell equalized, and the same player, with a shot from 25 yards out, gained the lead for the Babs soon after. Brierley, in turn, equalized for the Federals, but Campbell, in a mix-up, once more placed his team ahead. With ten minutes to go, the Federals fairly peppered the opponents' goal until Richardson evened up the score. Five minutes from the end, Knox took a corner, and passes by Fildes and Richardson enabled Brierley to land the shot that won the game.

The line-up:

FEDERAL SHIP (5).		BABCOCK & W. (4).
Errington	G.	McDearty
McGrum	R. B.	Muirhead
Stewart	L. B.	Lank
Williamson	R. H.	Nell
Jameson	C. H.	Stock
Robb	O. R.	Ferguson
Knox	I. R.	Elliott
Brierley	C.	J. Smith
Richardson	C.	Muir
M. Jameson	I. L.	Campbell
Fildes	O. L.	C. Smith

Referee—R. McMahon. Linesmen—Messrs. Munchener and Parkinson. Goals—M. Jameson, Fildes, Brierley (2), Richardson, Muir, Campbell (3). Time of halves—45 minutes.

TEBOS HAVE EASY TIME.

Score 5 to 0 Victory Over Carleton Hill in Soccer League Game.

Tebo Yacht Basin soccers assumed the lead in the annual championship series of the New York State Football League yesterday by defeating the Carleton Hill team by 5 to 0 at Todd Field in Brooklyn. The visitors always had the game in hand, shooting three goals in the first half and two in the second. Mitchell, the Tebos' centre forward, was credited with four of the five goals.

The line-up:

TEBO Y. B. (5).		CARLETON HILL (0).
Whalen	G.	Sears
Hunt	R. B.	Murray
Kidd	L. B.	Keay
Kirkpatrick	R. H.	Goldsmith
Fryer	C. H.	J. Turner
Feat	L. H.	Barclay
Fletcher	O. R.	H. Turner
Pepper	I. R.	Peacock
Mitchell	C.	Hulley
Shaw	I. L.	Duncan
Edmondson	O. L.	Harbison

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—T. Murray and S. Feligman. Goals—Shaw, Mitchell (4). Time of halves—45 minutes.

GAME OF MANY GOALS.

Astoria F. C. Defeats Calpe-Americans at Scooer, 9 to 5.

As many as fourteen goals were scored in the Metropolitan Football League championship match between the Astoria Football Club and the Calpe-Americans at Astoria yesterday, the result being in favor of Astoria by 9—5, after leading at half time by 5—3.

Frost, with three, led in the scoring for the home team. Moffatt and Sherritt added two apiece and Haupt and Reid one each. Martinez, who came through twice, was most successful for the losers. F. Gonzales, Alecio and A. Costa each contributed a goal.

YALE PLAYERS CALLED.

Baseball Work to Be Started in the Cage Next Week.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 23.—Yale's baseball campaign for the 1921 season was started today by Captain Wilton Peters, who issued a call for the battery candidates to report to Coach Bill Lauder next Monday. Peters said that more extensive preparations have been made than ever before. The schedule, upon which Manager Bob Paul is at work, probably will include a game here with the University of Tokio nine. The plans for the Easter training of the team at Macon, Ga., have been announced. The nine will spend ten days at Easter on the grounds formerly occupied by the Detroit American League team.

WILLARD LEAVES TO COMPLETE TRAINING

Will Establish Headquarters in New York for Bout With Dempsey.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion, who is scheduled to meet Jack Dempsey, the champion, in New York on March 17, in a bout to regain the title, left here last night for the East, where he will complete his training for the match.

Willard was accompanied by Ray Archer, his manager. The former champion has been training for several months at his farm near Lawrence, Kan.

According to Archer, they expect to go to New York City first, after which they will make a business trip to Boston. Late this month, he said, Willard expects to establish training headquarters somewhere in New York.

Willard declared that he had decided to make his future home in Hollywood, Cal., where he lived until several years ago, when the family removed to the farm near Lawrence. Willard said he was planning to sell most of the property he now owns in Kansas.

Discussing the coming fight with Dempsey, Willard said: "If I didn't think I could win back the title I lost in Toledo, I wouldn't enter the ring again. I would rather let the fight tell the story. I shall have the best corps of sparring partners that money can buy, and I shall be ready."

RICKARD CONSULTS LAWYER.

Ready for Assignment of Brady-Cochran Interest in Big Bout.

The next development in the Dempsey-Carpentier championship bout situation will probably be the completion of arrangements whereby Tex Rickard, one of the triumvirate which originally signed to promote the bout, will be installed as sole promoter for the international scrap. Rickard yesterday declared he had not yet received any reply from Charles B. Cochran, British promoter, to a cablegram sent last week, in which Rickard requested official confirmation of the authority of William A. Brady to act for Cochran.

In view of the fact that Brady announced the receipt of a message investing him with full authority to act in the best interests of Cochran, however, Rickard said yesterday he was prepared to resign himself to the situation. Already negotiations are in progress to effect a transfer of the interests of Brady and Cochran to Rickard. The latter said yesterday he had consulted his lawyer, and is prepared to accept an assignment of interests from his late partners in the enterprise as soon as Brady is ready.

TIGER CLUB WANTS HOME.

Princeton Varsity Athletes Seek Building for Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Princeton's 'Varsity Club is at present greatly interested in the possibility of a clubhouse which will form a meeting place for the letter men among the undergraduates and for the "old grads" who formerly played on the various university teams.

The 'Varsity Club, which is a firmly established institution at Old Nassau, has no regular home of its own, although its members are always welcome during the training table seasons at the McCormack Field House at University Field. However, there is a long Winter period after the close of the football season and before the outdoor track, baseball and crew seasons begin when the Tiger athletes have no common meeting place. This interferes greatly with the activities of the club, which controls to some extent the athletic policy of the university.

Agitation for a clubhouse reached a culmination at the recent annual banquet, which was attended by many former stars, and as soon as the Princeton Endowment Fund has been completed action will undoubtedly be taken to raise funds for this purpose.

The 'Varsity Club is open to membership for all men who have received letters in the four major sports, football, baseball, track and crew, and, in addition for members of intercollegiate championship minor sports teams which are awarded the "P" instead of the usual insignia which does not qualify for membership. A few "outsiders" are also admitted to membership from time to time, usually in the case of coaches of long standing such as Keene Fitzpatrick, Dr. Spaeth and Bill Clark, the mentors of track, crew and baseball. Bill Roper, head football coach, and his staff of assistants are all old letter men, and as such are regular members.

PLAY FOR HANDBALL TITLE.

Thirteen Teams Win Matches in Metropolitan Doubles Tourney.

Three of the five New York A. C. teams in the Metropolitan A. A. U. doubles championship handball tournament advanced to the second round as a result of the play held yesterday on the Mercury Foot open-air courts. Sixteen teams went successfully through the opening round play. A total of thirteen matches were played, the other three scheduled clashes in this bracket going by default. The title seekers started their battles atop the New York A. C. roof at 10 o'clock in the morning, and as the last match was being decided dusk was fast enveloping the court.

The summaries:

Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship—Doubles. First Round—T. Philbin and P. McDonough, Pastime A. C., defeated C. Regan and R. Powers, Annunciation A. C., 21—13, 21—11; W. Barry and E. McCormack, Loughlin Lyceum, defeated J. Newman and C. J. O'Connell, Trinity Club, 21—14, 21—10; W. Sackman and M. Curry, Trinity Club, defeated C. Ruggles and J. Hanley, New York A. C., 21—14, 21—9; R. Butler and A. Borchwick, Trinity Club, defeated A. Brissel and J. Gold, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, 21—17, 21—19; H. McCoy and L. Van Twistern, New York A. C., defeated S. Frankel and P. Dworsky, City A. C., 21—11, 21—11; A. Crosby and G. Shields, Pastime A. C., defeated F. De Witt and S. Powers, Annunciation A. C., 21—12, 21—11; Leroy B. Doriand and William Adams, Pastime A. C., defeated G. Friel and R. McCoy, New York A. C., 18—21, 21—18, 21—12; H. Doherty and R. L. Ripley, unattached and New York A. C., won from F. Peck and M. Yellin, Educational Alliance, by default; A. Badinelli and J. Badinelli, Annunciation A. C., defeated A. Penn and P. Riccio, Columbia University, 21—12, 21—10; T. Jordan and R. Dowling, New York A. C., won from M. Dworsky and D. Frankel, City A. C., by default; E. Raggie and W. Smale, Harlem Heights Y. M. C. A., defeated H. Mins and I. Blum, Morningside A. C., 21—5, 21—11; C. Henriquez and R. Manes, unattached, won from C. McMann and J. Musazus, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., by default; Andrew H. O'Brien and Edward Desmarest, Annunciation A. C., defeated T. Badinelli and C. Beakey, Annunciation A. C., 11—21, 21—3, 21—14; O. Brady and A. Baer, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, defeated D. Levinsou and M. Seltzer, Morningside A. C., 21—4, 21—11; S. Buxbaum and J. Van Camvenberg, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., defeated T. Milligram and T. Sweritow, Morningside A. C., 21—16, 21—12; J. Kelley and T. O'Rourke, New York A. C., defeated A. Schiller and A. Duerk, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, 21—8, 21—6.

Pilkington to Box Maxwell.

Charlie Pilkington, former amateur featherweight champion, will engage Frankie Maxwell of Harlem in one of the stellar twelve-round bouts this evening at the Star Sporting Club. The other twelve-round encounter will bring together Sol Seaman, another former amateur title holder, and Jimmy Blute of Yorkville.

American Skaters to Compete For Canadian National Title

MONTREAL, Jan. 23. — Many American amateur ice skaters are expected to compete in the Canadian national speed championships, which, it was announced tonight, will be held here next Friday and Saturday. Canadian racers will compete in the United States championships at Saranac Lake, N. Y., the following week and in the international events at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10 to 12.

CULLEN IS LEADER IN LEAGUE SCORING

Dartmouth Forward Has 45 Points in Intercollegiate Basketball Circuit.

Penn's rise to the top of the Intercollegiate Basketball League during the past week carried along with it Captain Danny McNichol, who came up from fifth to a tie for second place in the individual scoring averages. Although the Pennsylvania leader has played in only two games, he has compiled a total of 36 points, and with this is deadlocked with Sidman of Cornell, who was the leader in last week's standing.

Taking Sidman's place as the leading scorer is Cullen, Dartmouth's speedy forward, who has a total of 45, made up of 13 field goals and 19 tosses from the foul line. After the three leaders comes Molinet, Cornell's Cuban captain, who still leads the league in field goals with 14. Johnson of Columbia is fifth and Millar of Dartmouth sixth. The latter came up rapidly last week.

The championship Penn team now has an undisputed lead in the league race. The Quakers have won two games and lost none, giving them an average of 1,000. Dartmouth, which had won three games until Saturday night's encounter with Penn, has three victories in four contests, a standing of .750, and Columbia and Cornell are tied for third with a .500 average. Princeton won its first game during the week after two setbacks, and Yale lost another, the third in succession.

The team record shows Cornell still holding the palm as the best scoring aggregation, the Ithacans having compiled 104 points in four games. Dartmouth is second, with 91. Cornell also has the best average total per game, and it likewise leads in the matter of field goals, with 39. The best defensive five is Penn, which has had only 17 points a game scored against it. McNichol's ability from the foul line has been the outstanding feature of the team's play. He has scored 32 out of 42 attempts.

The individual and team averages follow:

Player.	Games.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points
Cullen, Dartmouth	4	13	19	45
McNichol, Penn	2	2	32	36
Sidman, Cornell	4	7	22	36
Molinet, Cornell	4	14	4	32
Johnson, Columbia	2	4	18	26
Millar, Dartmouth	4	11	2	24
Alderman, Yale	3	6	10	22
Balther, Yale	3	7	7	21
Legendre, Princeton	2	5	9	19
Brawner, Princeton	3	1	10	12
Yulli, Dartmouth	4	6	0	12
Cornish, Cornell	4	6	0	12
Rippe, Cornell	4	6	0	12

TEAM RECORD.

College.	Games.	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.	Oppon. Points.
Cornell	4	39	26	104	83
Dartmouth	4	35	21	91	88
Princeton	3	19	21	59	60
Yale	3	20	17	57	94
Penn	2	8	32	48	34
Columbia	2	11	18	40	42

COWARD WINS AT SQUASH.

Defeats Whitlock in Class B Tourney, Loser Failing to Score.

Squash tennis of an unusually high order for Class B players was in evidence yesterday at the Squash Club, where the National Class B squash championship tournament entered the second round. Five matches were played and two went by default.

Thomas Coward of the Yale Club put up a remarkably strong game against B. E. Whitlock of the Columbia Club and won in straight games, the score being 15—0, 15—0, and it was the first occasion on which any player has completely failed to count against his opponent. Coward is looked upon by many as the most probable contender in the final, with J. C. Rochester as his likely opponent.

F. A. Seller of the Montclair Athletic Club furnished considerable of a surprise when he defeated C. W. Dingee of the Crescent Athletic Club in straight games. One of the most interesting matches of the day was that between N. F. Torrance of the Crescent Athletic Club and Basil Van Gerbig of the Squash Club. Both players are much older than the average squash players but they put up a remarkably speedy exhibition and it took three games to decide the match, Van Gerbig winning.

The first game was close all the way, while in the second Van Gerbig took the lead at the start but was eventually overtaken by Torrance, who won, 15—12. The attempt tired him, however, and Van Gerbig won the third game and the match. Basil Harris, who was reported to have forfeited to E. H. Heminway on Saturday, will play him today.

The summary:

Second Round—E. P. Pierce, Jr., Harvard Club, won from Andrew Baxter, Jr., by default; W. A. Kimball, Columbia Club, won from Kingsley Kuhhardt, Columbia Club, by default; F. A. Seller, Montclair A. C., defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent A. C., 18—16, 15—8; Thomas Coward, Yale Club, defeated B. E. Whitlock, Columbia Club, 15—0, 15—0; Alfred Moses, Columbia Club, defeated F. B. Shaw, 2d, Columbia Club, 12—15, 15—4, 15—5; John W. Ivins, Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated A. C. Schermerhorn, Yale Club, 15—13, 17—15; Basil Van Gerbig, Squash Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 18—16, 12—15, 15—5.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $1,000; for two-year-olds; maidens; three furlongs. Misdeal 112 pounds, Who Can Tell 112, Red Tom 115, Rich Boy Evelyn 112, Red Winfield 115, Kate Brummel 112, Hawrioron 115, Maryland Belle 112, Adventure 118, Bumpety Bumps 112, Rob 115, Margaret Elnora 112.

SECOND RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Circulate 108 pounds, Yaphank 111, St. Just 113, Dr. Campbell 113, Jay Thummel 103, Carl Elwanger 108, Pueblo 109, Miss Kruter 108, Jean Bullant 109, Rafferty 111, John R. Roche 109, Valerie West 104, Sandy H. 106, Little Maude 106, Jeweler 103, Vansylvia 108, Toe the Mark 111.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Jago 110 pounds, Zone D'Armee 108, Bally Bell 106, Philandarer 105, Harvest King 115, Blue Jeans 106, Ahlaze 108, Harry Burgoyne 110, Troitus 110, Meliora 110, Anticipate 108, The Nephew 108, Yellow Blossom 95, Frederick the Great 110, Jock Scot 115, Captain Tom 108, Shilling 113.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, $1,500; the Oakwood; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Fantoche 104 pounds, Brown Check 108, Joaquina 94, Pimlico 108, White Star 108, Gilt Fringe 99, Two Pair 105, Cutup 94, Tharon 90, Botheration 99.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Sagamore 98 pounds, Tantalus 103, Pastoral Swain 105, Bone Dry 107, Besthoff 110, Frogtown 103.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Bar One 100 pounds, The Portuguese 100, Claquer 100, Pirate McGee 104, Wadsworth's Last 100, J. C. Stone 107, Paddy Dear 100, Jack Reeves 100, Lord Herbert 112.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse, $1,000; claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Counterbalance 105 pounds, Wild Flower 88, Repeater 102, Searchlight III. 105, Tiger Rose 100, Arbitrator 100, Betsy 99, Blue Bannock 105, Salute 98, Iwin Iwin 107, P. G. King 106, Susan M. 100, Magnet Land 105, Corson 109, Serbian 106, Keziah 95, Colonel Lit 102, Rolsterer 93, Nebraska 104, Fountain Fay 105.

Weather clear; track fast.

CADET POLO TEAMS BEAT YALE TWICE

West Point Opens Intercollegiate Season With Pair of Victories, 6-1 and 4-0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 23.—West Point won two decisive victories over Yale, 6 to 1 and 4 to 0, in the opening of the intercollegiate indoor polo season here today. The games were played in the big riding hall and attracted an unusual amount of interest on account of being the first intercollegiate polo games ever played at the Military Academy.

The Yale squad in charge of Major R. E. B. Hoyle, U. S. Army, arrived yesterday and were the guests in barracks of the Cadets over the week end. Last night mixed teams composed of the Cadets and Elis engaged in a couple of hours' practice in the hall under the glare of the arc lights.

The workout last night and the contests today were in the nature of practice matches for both sides, inasmuch as they were both playing their first games. West Point has had Cadet polo teams in the past, but not for the last three years, due to the war. On the other hand, Yale has a polo team in the field this year for the first time. It is made up of members of the R. O. T. C. unit at the University.

In today's game Hopkins, Haskell and Dean played well for Yale, while Griffis, Greening and Mudgett led for the Cadets in the number of goals scored. The riding of both sides was hard and fast and the contests were spirited and hard fought.

Colonel Lewis Brown Jr., who is at the head of polo at West Point, said today that Princeton would play here next Saturday and Sunday.

The line-up:

ARMY 1ST (6).	YALE 1ST (1).
1—Douglass.	1—Syms.
2—Griffis.	2—Hopkins.
3—Greening.	3—Haskell.

Goals—Haskell, Douglass (3), Griffis (2), Greening.

ARMY 2D (4).	YALE 2D (0).
1—Bosserman.	1—Hartshorpe.
2—Reese.	2—Judy.
3—Mudgett.	3—Dean.

Goals—Bosserman (2), Reese, Mudgett.

Referee—Major A. H. Wilson. Time of play—Four periods of 7½ minutes each.

FURBELOW FIRST HOME.

Wins Marianao Handicap, Feature Event at Oriental Park.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 23.—With the Marianao and the Havana Post handicaps as the star attractions at Oriental Park today, a large crowd turned out for a splendid program of seven events. The Marianao Handicap, a sprint event for three-year-olds and upward, resulted in a victory for Mose Goldblatt's Furbelow, which, under Kennedy's rousing ride, gained the decision in the last stride.

Different Eyes and Belle of Elizabethtown alternated in the lead to the last sixteenth. Then Furbelow came with a rush and won by a head, while Belle of Elizabethtown defeated Smart Money a length and a half for the place. The race carried a net value of $2,390.

The secondary feature, the Havana Post Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, was won by Walnut Hall, which closed favorite. His margin of victory at the end was small, as he led Exhorter by only half a length, with Bally third, a neck away. The victory of Walnut Hall was largely due to Pickens's strong ride in the closing strides, when he kept the seven-year-old gelding in the lead. The distance was run in 1:46, the first mile being negotiated in 1:39 3-5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—Purse $700; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Breadline, 104 pounds (Kennedy), 6 to 5, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4, first; Sayona, 112 (Crump), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Willie Woods, 110 (Dominick), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Plantagenet, Yorin, Finis, Stiletto, Starkader, Miss Dixie, Biscuit, Sir Edgar and Lyric also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700; for three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Gratian, 100 pounds (Penman), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, first; Roseate, 107 (E. Barnes), 4 to 1, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; King's Belle, 102 (Lancaster), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Cigale, Natural, Spugs and Frank Moody also ran.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Runnymeo, 107 pounds (Dominick), 3 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, first; Merry Feast, 100 (Mangan), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Out The Way, 115 (Kennedy), 2 to 1, 1 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Byrne, The Blue Duke, Black Prince, Ina Wood, Polar Cub and Treadwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE—$2,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; Marianao Handicap. Furbelow, 111 pounds (Kennedy), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, first; Belle of Elizabethtown, 114 (Hoffler), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Smart Money, 108 (E. Barnes), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Mumbo Jumbo, Brig of War, All Aglow, Different Eyes, Grundy, Mavehona and Just Fancy also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,200; for three-year-olds and upward; Havana Post Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Walnut Hall, 108 pounds (Pickens), 6 to 5, 3 to 5 out, first; Exhorter, 104 (Francis), 5 to 2, even out, second; Bally, 108 (Kelsay), 4 to 1, 7 to 5, out, third. Time—1:46. Docod and The Pirate also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $700; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and fifty yards. Roundel, 102 pounds (Wilson), 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 3, first; Doublet II., 95 (Lancaster), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, second; Lady Hester, 100 (Penman), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Guardsman, Semper Stalwart, Buncrana, Wilfreda, Timothy J. Hogan and Bulger also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Allivan, 104 (Wilson), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, first; Faux-Col, 110 (Kennedy), 6 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 4, second; All Smoke, 103 (E. Barnes), 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46. Pierre-a-Feu, American Soldier, War Plume, Lackawanna and Stepson also ran.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

(Tuesday).

FIRST RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. *John J. Riley 101 pounds, Terrible Susan 104, Dee D. 104, Superior 106, Ambassador 3d 107, *Musket 108, Little Buss 109, Franks Burke 109, Honest George 109, Triomphant 113, Short Change 113, Garbage 113.

SECOND RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. *Onwa 105 pounds, *Winona 105, Hamam 106, *Algrette 106, *Twenty-seven 107, *Blondel 107, Misericorde 107, Ed Garrison 109, Black Rook 109, Miss Sweep 111, Crystal Day 111, Orderly 113.

THIRD RACE—For maiden three-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. *Kentmere 97 pounds, *Helen Lucas 98, *Flew High 98, *Julieanne 102, Mabel Reynolds 103, Scotty 105, Eschanalian 107, *Talent 107, *The Enquirer 107, Molinero 108, Kayman 109, Johnnie O'Connell 112.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Fright 98 pounds, The Blue Duke 107, Brother MacLean 107, Mess Kit 105, Penelope 111, Cromwell 112, Rancher 115.

FIFTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Hush 100 pounds, *Osgood 101, *Salvo 101, First Consul 102, *Chimera 102, *Happy Go Lucky 104, Military Girl 105, *Byrne 106, Polar Cub 107, Sister Susie 109.

SIXTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and fifty yards. *My Ada 96 pounds, *Clare Boothe 101, *Rhadames 103, Ulster Queen 106, Miss Proctor 106, *Timothy J. Hogan 107, King Cal 108, Silver Sandals 110, War Tax 110, Cadilla 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SMITH AND RICE LOSE.

Are Beaten by Schlottman and Ellsworth in Match at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 23.—Alex Smith, who broke the Belleair course record here yesterday, played in a four-ball match today with Grantland Rice as a partner against Joe Schlottman of Detroit and Augustus Ellsworth of Cleveland. The latter pair came out victorious by 3 and 2, due mostly to a fine 73 by Schlottman. Augustus had a 78, Rice 80 and Alex Smith 74.

Severe Price Revisions No Change of Standard

The regular stocks of these stores exclusively. There are no higher standards of styling, tailoring or fabrics. Price revisions were never as severe. Immediate action is suggested.

The Suit Reductions		The Overcoat Reductions	
$50 to $60 Suits	$37.50	$50 to $60 Overcoats	$37.50
$65 " $75 "	$46.50	$65 " $80 "	$49.50
$75 " $80 "	$53.50	$85 " $100 "	$66.50
$85 " $110 "	$63.50	$110 " $125 "	$74.50

All Golf Suits are included. Burberry Coats much reduced.

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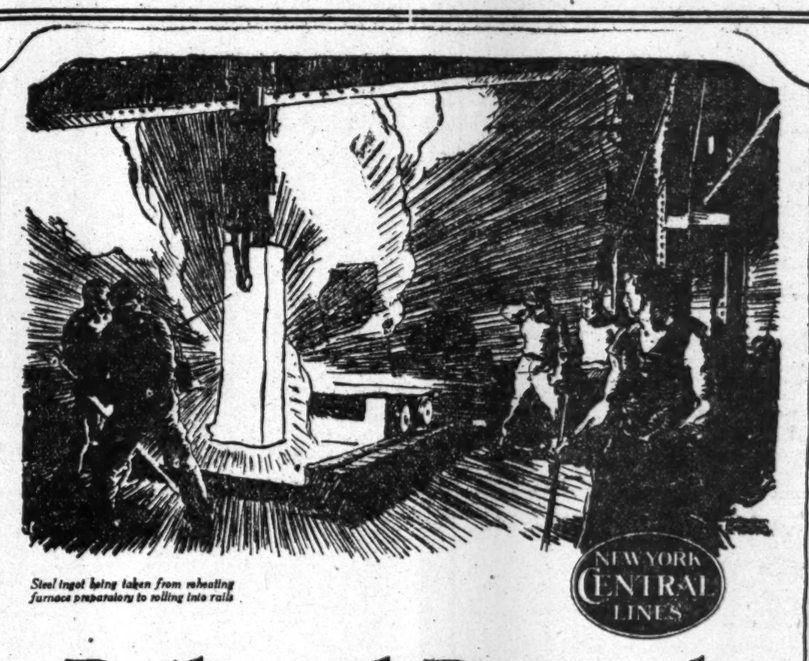

Steel ingot being taken from reheating furnace preparatory to rolling into rails

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Rails and Research

THE New York Central Lines have placed orders for 184,275 tons of heavy open-hearth rails, enough to lay a new single track from St. Louis to New York.

In the New York Central research laboratories, out of the experience of never-ending road tests, has been developed the highest type of rail used in this country.

This search for absolute dependability in rails, to carry the weight of more and more powerful locomotives and heavier trains, insures the safety and comfort of the millions of passengers who ride each year on the New York Central Lines.

The rail ingots are made on precise physical and chemical specifications. From the time the ore enters the furnaces until the rails emerge from the great rollers, every step in the process is in conformity to the most rigid scientific requirements and under the eyes of New York Central rail experts.

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The Allerton Standard

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The cost of residence is low, but our standards of admission are high.

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* * *

The newest of the Allerton Group, a seventeen story residence for men at 55th Street and Madison Avenue, is NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. The same low rentals asked at Allerton House, 148 East 30th Street, will be maintained.

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The jump South may find you wishing you'd stocked up with Summer wearables.

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DANCE OF LAND OF SUNSHINE.

The Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday will portray young society folk of Tampa, Fla., entertaining, under the direction of Mme. Lee Scoblile, the Winter colony gathered there from all quarters of the country.—Advt.

SHOOTERS ORGANIZE TO REDUCE PRICES

Pinehurst Trap Contestants Protest Against High Cost of Shells and Targets.

MAY BUY FROM GOVERNMENT

Army Ammunition Said to Be Available — May Bring Restraint of Trade Charge Against Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—Following the unusually successful mid-winter trap shooting tournament at Pinehurst, at which shooters from all parts of the country were present, a mass meeting presided over by John Phillip Sousa, the famous band master, was held today to protest against what those present felt to be the excessively nigh cost of ammunition, targets and other trap shooting accessories.

C. Ford Seeley of Baltimore, Md., was elected permanent secretary of the organization and was authorized to take such steps as he saw fit to obtain a sounder financial basis for participation in the sport. His instructions were as follows:

To get in touch with gun clubs and shooters of the United States with a view to co-operation in the effort to reduce the costs of targets and ammunition.

To take as his first step in the reduction of costs the purchase from the Government of several million dollars' worth of shells and targets which were bought for war purposes and are now ready for release.

To obtain from the gun clubs and shooters agreements to purchase through the secretary all shells and targets which tney use for a period of five or ten years.

If necessary to build a shell and target factory, for the backing of which those present pledged their support.

To seek legal advice to determine whether the munition companies were not acting in restraint of trade in their adherence to an alleged agreement to keep prices at their present level for another year.

C. C. Newman of Indiana reported that the gun club of which he is a member had purchased shells from the Government at $23 a case of one thousand, and had found them to be extremely satisfactory. This figure is nearly one-half the present market price.

Several of those present spoke of the present high cost, pointing out that the prices of almost all other commodities, including paper, brass, copper and lead, had dropped, while the price of shells remained at the maximum figure which they had attained during the war.

Trap shooters from thirty-two States of the union, including practically all the States east of the Mississippi and many of the Western ones, took part in the meeting.

CHANDLER IS HIGH GUN.

Visitor at Larchmont Y. C. Traps Has a Card of 99.

A. Chandler, a visitor, was the high scratch gunner in the shoot at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. He took the prize with the excellent total of 99 out of a possible 100 targets, the highest card of the year. The "bird" he missed was his tenth in the first time at the traps. His individual strings were therefore 24, 25, 25 and 25. W. E. Ferguson did the best work among the club members. He took the club prize with a 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

No less than five gunners tied for the high handicap prize. They were Francis M. Wilson, W. E. Ferguson, F. A. Lewis, A. Baxter, Jr., and F. M. Hoyt. All had full scores of 100 targets. With the exception of Ferguson, who was not eligible, as he had won the high scratch prize, all shot off for the cup. On the first shoot-off, Baxter and Hoyt fell by the wayside. On the second shoot-off Wilson defeated Lewis by a 23 to 22 score out of a possible 25 targets.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
F. W. Wilson	85	18	100
W. E. Ferguson	94	6	100
F. A. Lewis	73	30	100
A. Baxter Jr.	72	30	100
F. M. Hoyt	84	16	100
A. Chandler	99	0	99
J. W. French	83	16	99
W. E. Webb	81	15	96
E. M. Dalley	88	6	94
F. A. Moore	74	18	92
W. B. Short	86	3	89
R. A. Gamble	76	12	88
C. A. Krlckl	81	7	88
T. J. McCahlil	87	0	87
L. C. Dalley	81	3	84

POULTRY SHOW CLOSES.

Had Most Successful Exhibit in History of the Fixture.

The task of restoring to Madison Square Garden its accustomed atmosphere was begun last night shortly after 8 o'clock, or just as soon as the thirty-second annual Poultry Show concluded its week's run. A staff of experienced "wreckers" tackled the temporary arrangements soon after the Garden portals were shut on the exhibition of fowl and made great progress in the removal of all barnyard evidence. Only a comparatively small crowd attended the closing day of the show, in contrast to the consistently large attendance of previous days which made the exhibition the most successful in the history of the organization.

Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook (N. J.) breeder, won the Challenge Cup for the best display of light Brahmas, making his fifth triumph for this award. F. H. Davey of Vineyard Haven, Mass., who last year won the Silver Wyandottes Cup for the best male and female owned and bred by the exhibitor, repeated this success in yesterday's judging of specials. Another of last year's successful exhibits to repeat this year was the Robadel Farm, Cos Cob, Conn., entry, which won the single comb White Orpington Cup. The exhibit of the Prospect Farm, Newark, N. J., was adjudged the victor in the single comb Black Minorcas Cup special.

A record for pigeon prizes during the show was established by R. H. Steelman, owner of the Liberty Pigeon Loft, Trenton, N. J., whose exhibits, consisting of twenty-six carneau pigeons, accounted for fourteen first prizes, four second prizes, three third and two fourth prizes.

TRANSFER SKATING RACES.

P. S. A. L. Events Will Be Held at Brooklyn Ice Palace Feb. 5.

Officials of the Public Schools Athletic League have decided to transfer the inter-city scholastic ice skating races between students of this city and Chicago, on Feb. 5, to the Brooklyn Ice Palace. The change was made because of the uncertainty of the plans for flooding the City College Stadium. The matter of securing a formidable, representative local team is absorbing the atention of the local scholastic officials.

Qualification trials and elimination tests have already been held, with the result that the officials have selected sixty youngsters from which to mold a local team of about forty skaters who will compete in the coming inter-city championship events. The trials were held indoors, the rinks of the 181st Ice Palace and Iceland being utilized in Manhattan, and the Ice Palace in Brooklyn. The survivors of these trials are now receiving special training to prepare them for the decisive trials which will determine the selection of twenty elementary schoolboys and a similar number of high school lads to represent the city.

Catholic Club Soccers Win.

Harlem Oval was the scene yesterday of a New York State Cup tie match between the soccer team representing the Catholic Club of West Harlem and the Franco-Swiss eleven, and resulted in a decisive victory by 4 goals to 1 for the Catholic Club, which at half time led by 2—0.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BOXING

Recent developments concerning the proposed bout between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier for the world's heavyweight boxing championship appear to bring out plainly two facts:

1. The contest will not take place in the United States.

2. When the bout does occur it will not be a half-million dollar proposition.

The passing of the $15 limit rule for admission to championship bouts was the forerunner of the withdrawals by two of the promoters, since it was intended from the time the articles were signed that the contest should be staged close to New York. When this restriction was made nation-wide by the new association to control boxing, the doom of the big fight in the United States was sealed. This legislation made a $500,000 bout a certain liability and the failure of the boxers to deposit their money as per agreement furnished just what was needed to protect the promoters.

The arguments of the boxers' managers that Carpentier's money was on deposit in France and that the Dempsey bond was mislaid, carry no particular weight. In neither instance did the promoters have protection if something had developed since Nov. 20 to make the boxers desire to nullify the agreement. Kearns should have made certain that the bond was on deposit and Carpentier's manager should have arranged with a bonding company in this country if they wished to be protected on a proposition meaning so much to them. Both were lax in their arrangements and they left the way open for the promoters to withdraw when newly enacted rulings changed the complexion of the enterprise.

There is some doubt about England's being in a receptive mood for the bout, the late advices from Britain giving this indication. Canada still is a possibility, but there is a question whether Montreal will support the bout up to the demands of the boxers. Tex Rickard still inclines to the belief that he will stage the event alone, but he prefers to make a new arrangement, one that will put the contestants on a percentage basis instead of a guarantee of a half million dollars. This appears the logical solution.

The international bouts at the Commodore Hotel last week proved a dismal failure, competitively, for the United States representatives, but they paved the way for big things in the boxing line. Both Army and Navy, stirred to activity by the defeats sustained at the hands of the Britons, are arranging a more thorough system of elimination and are aiming at other tournaments. Victory would have meant satisfaction over present conditions and the good to be derived from the nation-wide elimination tournaments would have been lost entirely.

The United States representatives in last week's bouts showed the spirit that defies criticism, but the fact stands out that there was too much haste in determining the men who were to take part against the Britons. The lesson learned last week will be remembered when other selections are to be made.

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TURF

For many years it was cause for regret among Americans interested in the development of the thoroughbred horse that William K. Vanderbilt, who owned one of the greatest stables in the world, would neither race nor breed horses in this country. Owners and breeders, therefore, welcomed the news that A. K. Macomber intended to bring to the United States the pick of the horses which he purchased from the Vanderbilt estate.

The interest is mainly in the stallions Sea Sick and Oversight, which are to be added to our growing list of imported sires. These were two of the best producers at the model Vanderbilt breeding establishment in France, which turned out winners for practically all the important stake events of the French turf. They form a valuable contribution to the American breeding industry, which has of late generously patronized the European markets.

Both Sea Sick and Oversight are young stallions and should be steady producers for many years in this country. They have passed the experimental stage as sires, for already they have a number of good horses racing abroad. Both Sea Sick and Oversight are bred in the purple, coming from patrician English thoroughbred stock, to which also trace the best of the American horses. While it is the hope of breeders in this counttry to produce a distinctly American line that will match the best that England has, they are as yet dependent on the best blood of the English thoroughbred.

With the two stallions that Mr. Macomber plans to send here, America will have taken within a year four of Europe's best sires. Edward F. Simms last Summen bought at a high figure Prince Palatine and Negofol, both of which distinguished themselves abroad as race horses and sires.

There will, however, be immediate interest in the horses which Mr. Macomber proposes to put into training for the coming season. Some of these horses, notably Tchad, have been turf stars in Europe. Frequently imported racers have failed to perform up to expectations, and those of the Macomber string will be closely watched when they make their appearance during the coming season.

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FOOTBALL

Although most football observers had expected Yale to reappoint Tad Jones as its head football coach, not so many had anticipated that Jones would leave his position with a Seattle shipbuilding firm, sign a contract for an unstated period of years and attempt the task of building a permanent and consistent football system at New Haven. This latter announcement has all kinds of interesting possibilities in it, and one can sympathize with Yale's jubilant reception of the good news.

There seems to be small doubt that Jones is capable of handling the assignment, provided of course that Yale will leave him free to work out his own destinies. Other coaches, too, might have done well at New Haven if Yale had let them alone. To smooth over difficulties between various factions and satisfy completely a host of old graduates, each with his own idea of how the game of football should be played, is one of the tasks with which most Yale coaches have to deal, and often it did not leave them time enough to devote to the work at hand—training and building an eleven.

The fact that Jones is abandoning his business interests and adopting as a calling the coaching of Yale football teams would indicate that both Yale and Jones believe he will cope with the situation at New Haven. Jones would hardly take this decisive step without assurances that he will be given both the time and freedom to work out his own ideas in his own way. If this should come to pass, the Elis should soon see the beginning of a football system on the same lines as those of Princeton and Harvard.

Jones's success last year, of course, was far from remarkable. He had good material and a long list of injuries. The team lost decisively to both Princeton and Harvard, and it was accused again of playing mediaeval football. But with all this, Yale undergraduates and alumni maintained a remarkable confidence in Tad Jones. He has conservative ideas, but a keen knowledge and proper appreciation of modern football and its possibilities. He is a graduate, but not one of those whose only gridiron theories are based on vivid memories of the tactics that defeated Harvard in 1894. With this school of football Jones is likely to have little sympathy, and even less as he comes to realize with experience the size of the task he has undertakn. Building football teams at New Haven is likely to be as absorbing and difficult a job as building ships at Seattle.

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TENNIS

It is difficult to recall another such instance of an absolute monarchy in a sporting realm as that established and maintained through a decade and a half by Jay Gould, who, the other day, successfully defended his open court tennis championship of America against the challenge of Jock Soutar, the Philadelphia professional. Soutar acquired the privilege of encountering the mighty master by winning the tournament in which the best of the players to whom court tennis means daily bread and meat competed. He was, in the strictest sense, the survivor of the fittest. Yet, in the hands of this miracle of the ancient court game, he was only another pupil to be taught the finer points of the pastime.

There is no direction toward which Mr. Gould may hopefully look upon this globe for an opponent who will thoroughly try his mettle and test his fibre at the game which he has made peculiarly his own. Amateurs and professionals—they are all alike to him. Behind two horizons his master may lurk unseen. The most likely one is called middle age, although he is already scoffing at its approach, for he is in the thirties. The other, more problematical, is some possible young phenomenon now undergoing careful training under expert supervision.

It is now fifteen years since this amazing wielder of the racquet tasted of defeat at court tennis. In 1906, at the age of eighteen, he won the American amateur championship from Joshua Crane. In 1907 he went to England and won the British amateur title from Eustace Miles, who came to America the following year seeking vengeance, only to partake once more of defeat. It was in 1914 that Mr. Gould captured the world's open championship from the English professional, George Covey, whom he beat decisively, allowing him only one set in eight. Since that time he has encountered the world's best, with the one seemingly inevitable result.

There is, in some quarters, an apparent tendency to jeer at the "nursery-bred" athlete. There have been many examples, especially in the court games, and, more particularly yet, in lawn tennis, of youngsters drilled on private courts by star professionals and versed before they made their tournament debuts in the entire curriculum of strokes and of form. Some of them have had notable careers in competition, and one, at least, has won a national lawn tennis crown. In general, however, these carefully developed players have attained slight prominence. In the case of Mr. Gould, although he played almost constantly as a lad upon the private courts of his father, George Gould, at Lakewood, there was no fixed design on his part, or on the part of anybody else, to make him a dominant factor in the tournament game. He played because he loved the sport and he played marvelously because he had the physical and mental endowment. At the present time only a challenge from Mars could cause him any perturbation.

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BASKETBALL

The championship Penn team has finally reached the top of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, but there must be an uncomfortable conviction in Quakertown that the titleholders are going to have plenty of trouble holding their laurels. The league has settled down apparently to another close and sizzling race, and any one of five teams has at least an outside chance to capture the final honors. Yale is the sole exception, the Elis having dropped three games, two of them on the home court.

Dartmouth's rapid rise to the second rung of the league ladder is without doubt the outstanding feature of the early stages of the struggle. Penn's two victories were not unexpected, and, furthermore, both were gained on the Quakers' own court. But Dartmouth had no such great reputation. It had nestled snugly for many years at the bottom of the league, and it was to this notch that the unthinking critics, and many of the thinking, had again assigned the Hanoverians. That the team has won three out of four contests is sufficient cause for rejoicing at Hanover and for amazement elsewhere.

The league struggle is still too young for the dopesters to make much progress with their calculations. Cornell, which had distinct possibilities as a contender, has lost two games and is perilously near the danger limit of three defeats. Yale is out of it, to all intents and purposes, and Princeton, with two downfalls, will have to rise to great heights if it is to overcome the handicap. Dartmouth is an outstanding contender, and Penn and Columbia are strong but still unknown forces.

Columbia's hopes for final victory rest partly on an advantageous schedule. The New Yorkers began with two games away from home, Princeton being defeated and Penn downing the Blue and White. Five of Columbia's eight remaining games will be played in New York, while Penn will have only three home contests during the remainder of the season. What the champions will do when they leave Philadelphia and a peculiarly constructed playing hall is apt to be the biggest factor in determining the ultimate winner of the league race. If the Red and Blue should falter, there are two or three strong rivals ready to slip into the vacated throne.

RICE AND OWEN TIE AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Former Wins Shoot-Off for High Scratch Prize at York A. C. Traps.

R. F. Rice and R. M. Owen tied for the high scratch prize at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Each had a score of 98 out of a possible 100 targets. On the shoot-off the trophy was taken by the first named gunner. As it then was very late and darkness was gathering fast, the committee decided not to hold a shoot-off for the high handicap prize, a contest in which there were more than a dozen ties. The shoot-off will be held next Sunday.

Along with A. L. Burns the two nimrods who tied for the high scratch prize also scored legs on the Buermeyer Cup. In this event each had a straight card of 50 targets. In the distance handicap R. F. Rice again was in the money, tying with A. E. Ranney for the prize. Each was credited with a leg. A scratch special went to T. H. Lawrence.

Although the scores were not as high as they were on Saturday, an unusually large number of gunners made straight runs of 25 targets in the regular events. The Tournament Cup was the exception. Not a straight was hung up in the event. In the Byronel shoot straights were made by R. B. Cole, W. G. Allen and L. M. Smith. In the President Cup race straights were made by J. H. Vanderveer, R. F. Rice, A. L. Burns, T. H. Lawrence, G. H. Martin, R. M. Owen and F. W. Finch.

The scores:

	Tour. Cup.	Byr. Cup.	Pres. Cup.	Lyon Cup.	Scr.	&Hdc. Cups.
Anderson	0 23	0 24	0 22	0 23	92,	0— 92
Vanderveer	0 22	0 23	0 25*	0 20	90,	4— 94
Knight	1 21	1 24	1 24	1 24	88,	6— 94
Cole	0 22	0 25*	1 24	0 23*	95,	6—100
Rehtz	3 24	3 24	3 24	3 24	84,	14— 98
Pynchon	4 22	4 24	4 23	4 23	76,	18— 94
Gluck	3 22	3 23	3 25	3 21	80,	14— 94
Higgins	6 20	6 25	6 21	6 24	67,	25— 92
Webb	2 22	2 24	2 24	2 24	86,	9— 95
Allen	1 24	1 25*	1 24	0 25*	96,	7—100
Bristol	4 25	4 24	4 25	4 24	88,	16—100
Delehanty	4 23	4 23	4 24	3 22	78,	16— 94
Hodkinson	3 23	3 24	3 24	3 25*	87,	15—100
Alexander	0 19	4 24	4 25	4 25	85,	17—100
Donnelley	0 22	0 24	0 19	0 22	87,	0— 87
Spotts	0 22	0 21	0 24	0 23	90,	0— 90
Corbett	0 22	0 24	0 21	0 23	90,	0— 90
Rice	1 25	0 24	0 25*	1 25*	98,	2—100
Hodges	4 22	0 20	0 24	2 25	86,	18—100
Burns	0 23	0 22	0 25*	0 25*	95,	0— 95
Sloan	2 25	2 24	0 23	0 23	91,	9—100
Lawrence	0 24	0 24	0 25*	0 24	97,	4—100
Martin	0 22	0 24	0 25*	0 24	95,	4— 99
Smith	0 22	0 25*	0 24	0 24	95,	0— 95
Ranney	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 25*	97,	0— 97
Callahan	3 24	3 21	0 21	3 25	82,	15— 97
Rowlands	2 23	2 25	2 20	2 25	86,	9— 95
Kennedy	3 23	2 22	2 23	2 24	84,	9— 93
Curtis	0 23	0 24	0 24	0 21	92,	0— 92
J. Reiss	6 20	6 21	6 19	6 19	55,	25— 80
R. Reiss	6 15	6 17	6 14	6 15	37,	25— 62
R. M. Owen	0 24	0 24	0 25*	0 25*	98,	4—100
R. T. Owen	3 15	3 16	3 22	3 23	96,	14— 80
Finch	4 25	4 23	4 25*	3 25	88,	20—100
J. Hessian	5 25	5 25	5 24	5 25	81,	22—100
Mrs. Hessian	0 19	0 23	0 17	0 21	70,	0— 70
Decker	5 24	5 25	5 25	5 25	82,	22—100

*Ran straight.

WINNERS.

High Scratch—R. F. Rice, A. L. Burns and R. W. Owen.

Buermeyer Cup—R. F. Rice, A. L. Burns and R. W. Owen.

Distance Handicap—R. F. Rice and A. E. Ranney.

Scratch Special—T. H. Lawrence.

LEWIS TO DEFEND TITLE.

Will Meet Caddock This Evening in Championship Mat Bout.

An interesting wrestling bout is expected this evening at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, when Ed (Strangler) Lewis, Kentucky grappler, who recently relieved Joe Stecher of the heavyweight championship, defends his title against Earl Caddock, Iowa wrestler, acclaimed as the "man with a thousand holds." The contest is being conducted by Promoter Jack Curley, who reports unusual interest in the match and a heavy demand for tickets to the bout.

The bout has aroused considerable speculation. Followers of the two grapplers are confident of success for their favorite. The admirers of Lewis are in the majority, for, with his recent victory over Stecher, Lewis added to his legion of friends. The champion undoubtedly will take the mat a decided favorite. The terrific, crushing force of the powerful Lewis headlock, a hold which has left its after-effects on three victims—Wladek Zbyszko, Joe Stecher and Dick Daviscourt—together with the psychological advantage which goes with possession of the championship, are factors which will compel a leaning to Lewis irrespective of the physical comparisons of the men, which favor the burly Kentuckian in overwhelming degree.

Lewis has announced that he will depend on his headlock to subdue Caddock. The match, therefore, promises to develop whether Caddock is capable of resisting the subduing pressure of the Kentuckian's powerful arms or whether the shifty Iowan, with his speed, agility and his variety of holds, can inveigle the champion into a position which would result in a transfer of the title. Caddock doesn't fear the headlock. In fact, he is confident that his cleverness and speed will prove effective mediums for combating the damaging hold. Lewis, on the other hand, is confident his strong left arm will crush Caddock as it has done others he encountered on the path to the championship. Both grapplers are reported to have trained hard for the title match. Each is said to be in superb physical condition and fit for the test.

MEETS FOR YALE FENCERS.

Six Matches Arranged for Eli Swordsmen—Columbia on List.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The Yale fencing team's schedule, announced tonight, includes the following matches:

Feb. 5, Massachusetts Tech, at New Haven; 18, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 19, Naval Academy, at Annapolis; 26, Columbia, at New York.

March 5, Harvard, at New Haven; 12, Dartmouth, at New Haven.

High Winds Handicap Gunners.

High winds made the conditions rather difficult for the week-end shoot of the Pelham Country Club yesterday. The targets ducked and soared in a manner that made it almost impossible for the nimrods to hit them. Still G. E. Laugercrantz, the winner, had the satisfactory score of 42 out of a possible 50 targets. Fred Schauffler was second with a card of 41. Other scores were: G. LeBranche, 40; W. Swan, 38; W. Graves, 38; J. D. Nicklas, 35; H. L. Loomis, 30; W. Bavier, 30; G. Tashimiki, 30; A. P. Walker, 29.

NEW COURSE RECORD SET BY SILVERSTEIN

Glencoe A. C. Harrier Betters Former Mark in Road Run by 27 Seconds.

Sol Silverstein of the Glencoe A. C. carried off fast-time laurels yesterday in the Harlem and Heights Athletic League handicap road race, held over the Morningside A. C. course of about five miles, and in doing so attained a new course record. Silverstein, starting from scratch against a field of sixteen rivals, finished in eighth position, in the actual time of 25:30, eclipsing the previous course mark, held by Peter Zabudlofsky, by 27 seconds.

Irving Lehman, Morningside A. C. harrier, led the pack home, after one of the keenest finishes in the history of the league. Lehman, starting with a handicap of 1:45, advanced to the front with J. Cain, Mohawk A. C., about 100 yards from the finish, and they raced shoulder to shoulder until within twenty-five yards of the end of their journey. Here Lehman spurted and gradually pulled away from the Mohawk harrier, to win by about three yards. Max Tea, Glencoe A. C., the second H. A. L. runner to finish, was third, about five yards back of Cain. The latter is a member of the Bronx Athletic League, whose participation in the race was sanctioned by the officials. Lehman's actual time was 26:38.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1—	I. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	1:45	26:38
2—	J. Cain, Mohawk A. C.	2:15	27:09
3—	M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	1:15	26:15
4—	W. Gladding, Glencoe A. C.	3:15	28:20
5—	A. Pohring, Morningside A. C.	2:00	27:17
6—	P. Hecht, Glencoe A. C.	3:00	27:25
7—	R. Moorehead, Alpha P. C. C.	0:45	26:14
8—	S. Silverstein, Glencoe A.C.	Scratch	25:30
9—	V. Miller, Harbrook Heights A. C.	3:15	27:52
10—	W. Barrett, unattached	3:45	29:25
11—	G. Thompson, St. Christopher Club	1:30	27:24
12—	F. Wilson, Harbrook Heights A. C.	2:15	28:30
13—	W. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	2:00	28:35
14—	A. Seitel, Morningside A. C.	3:30	30:24
15—	E. Taylor, Alpha P. C. C.	3:45	31:29
16—	S. Keeley, Morningside A. C.	2:45	30:30
17—	H. Wallman, Morningside A. C.	3:45	33:00

WERNS SHOWS THE WAY.

Knights of St. Antony Runner Wins Easton A. A. Road Race.

Aided by the limit handicap of 3 minutes 30 seconds, W. Werns of the Knights of St. Antony, raced to victory yesterday in the invitation road race held over a course of about three and one-half miles under the auspices of the Easton A. A. of Brooklyn. Werns, setting the pace over practically the entire route, finished first in 19:18. Andy Craw of the Brooklyn A. A., scratch starter, finished second in the actual time of 18:13.

The order of finish follows:

W. Werns, Knights of St. Antony (3:30), 19:18; A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A. (scratch), 18:13; B. Francis, Easton A. A. (3:30), 21:17; J. Rousch, Easton A. A. (3:00), 22:00); J. Haupt, Easton A. A. (3:00), 23:05; E. Eichorn, Easton A. A. (3:30), 23:20; A. Meklers, Kenwood A. C. (3:00), 24:06; H. Jacobs, Easton A. A. (3:00), 26:40.

The Last Call! This Great Sale Closes Monday, Jan. 24th

Final Week

Custom Tailor Remnant Clearance

America's largest Wholesale Tailoring House concludes its great pre-inventory house-cleaning of all its tab-end yardages—offering its finest qualities—$50 to $75 grades—at less than cost—to insure complete disposal.

Thirty Dollars
Suit or Overcoat to Order

$50 to $75 Quality
Business Suitings
Special Blue Serges and Broadcloths
Fine Flannel Worsteds
Silk Mixtures
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Hard and Soft-Finished Worsteds
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Young Men's Style Fabrics
Brilliant Offerings in all latest woolen and worsted designs—
Pencil Stripes
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Custom Tailor Creations
$30 TO ORDER

$50 to $75 Quality
Overcoatings & Ulster Cloths
Knitcloth
Meltons
Scotch Mixtures
Fancy Backs
Homespuns
—a great variety of warmth-without-weight cloths of finest grade
$30 TO ORDER

Thirty Dollars
—Tailored to your own taste
—Tailored for quick delivery
—Tailored to satisfy or money back

In order that great crowds of men and their families may shop in comfort at this sale, we have turned over additional floor space from our wholesale business for special service during this sale. Extra tailors and measure-takers will be on hand to insure prompt and conscientious service to everyone—no matter how large the crowds.

Extra Salesmen! Extra Floor Space! Extra Service! During this Sale

Also, to facilitate the rapid movement of these small yardage remnants, we will tailor all orders, during this sale, in especially quick time.

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Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A44870 and B58286, for 20 shares and 10 shares, in the name "Fred L. Thomas." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Fred L. Thomas, Sandy Spring, Md.

LOST—Between Broadway, Riverside Drive, or Amsterdam Av. between 146th and 168th Sts., Friday night, valuable bunch of keys; reward. Phone Orchard 6362 or 9782.

LOST—On Broadway car, near 57th St., small address book, name inside, Hildegarde Nelson. Reward if returned to Apt. 35, 251 West 87th St. Alexander.

LOST—Portfolio, important papers, West End express at De Kalb Av. station; reward G. Weiss, 336 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—On West End express, portfolio, with important papers. Reward return Weiss, 336 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Beaded bag in or near B. R. T. subway; liberal reward. Mrs. Henry Bloch, 15 West 38th. Fitz Roy 2676.

LOST—In the vicinity of 181st St. and B'way, lady's black patent leather purse; reward. Call Schuyler 2295.

LOST—Purple silk umbrella, silver handle, initials R. Y., in Lexington Av. subway. Call Stuyvesant 6850.

LOST—Black bag on Lexington Av. subway, Sunday; reward. Lenox 5387. Fox.

Jewelry.

LOST—LADY'S SQUARE DIAMOND AND PLATINUM WRIST WATCH, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN VOISINS, STRAND AND ST. REGIS HOTEL; HANDSOME REWARD IF RETURNED TO CASHIER, ST. REGIS HOTEL OR CALL PLAZA 4500.

LOST—At Morosco Theatre at evening performance, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921, an imported gray beaded bag containing jewelry. Suitable reward if returned to owner, L. A. Conrad, Room 1500, Hotel Biltmore, N. Y., or Room 1750, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 5088.

LOST—Will the party who picked up the ebony case Saturday, 2 P. M., 8th St. crosstown car, please return same; may keep money as reward. Return 133 2d Av., care Emil Kiss or Mr. Martin. Orchard 4230.

LOST—A platinum and diamond crescent pin between 9 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, in Morosco Theatre or between Vanderbilt Hotel and Theatre; no questions asked; liberal reward. W. G. Wrightson, Box 290, New York City.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, at Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden, part of gold watch fob, with amethyst charm. Reward if returned to W. C. Pitkin, 253 B'way, N. Y.

LOST — Waltham watch, open face, stem wind, set, and chain, Saturday evening, Proctor's 23d St. Theatre; liberal reward. Murray Hill 4584 or Chelsea 3308. Jacques.

LOST—Square black plush box, containing large opal ring, set with diamonds, and round lapsi-lazuli pin, wide gold setting; liberal reward. Apt. 4, 50 West 9th St.

LOST—Double string of imitation pearls, vicinity Fordham Road and Concourse, 1 P. M. Sunday. Reward. Phone Fordham 6600.

LOST—3-pendant tortoiseshell earring Friday night, Madison Av., 58th-60th Sts. Cutajar, 645 Madison Av. Plaza 7483.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Elgin, Hotel Astor vicinity, Sunday, between 10-11 P. M.; sentiment; reward. Wadsworth 4624W.

$250 REWARD

for return of octagon shaped ring, containing 1 large emerald and 2 rows of diamonds, lost Jan. 10, at or between Temple B'nai Jeshurun, High and Broad Sts., Newark, N. J. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St.

$125 REWARD

for return of platinum and gold diamond horseshoe brooch lost Jan. 14, between 67th and 92d Sts. I. H. and B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$15 REWARD for return of Gruen gold-faced Veri-thin watch, initials "C. W. T.," lost between 72d St. and Waldorf, Wednesday; no questions asked. Phone John 1968.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Between Portchester, N. Y., and Carnegie Hall, Jan. 9, black baby lamb scarf, silk tassels, Crocker label; liberal reward. Return Belmont Hotel, Room 560. Call Murray Hill 5400.

LOST in 81st St. Theatre, flat mink muff, Thursday matinee. Kindly return Manager's office; no questions asked.

LOST—Fisher fur-piece, either in front of or at Cafe Beaux Arts, Wednesday; reward. Spring 6318.

$100 REWARD for fur scarf lost in front of Beaux Arts Cafe Saturday evening, 8:30. Frances Marion Thomson, 180 5th Av., 4th floor, north. Phone Gramercy 5029.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, wire-haired fox terrier, female, all white except black patch on head. Reward if returned to Henry A. Colgate, 116 East 53d St. Plaza 2830.

$25 REWARD

for return of white coon cat with gray spots and gray bushy tail. Return to 310 5th Av.

PERSONAL.

SADIE MURPHY—Immediately get in touch with me; important. Benj. F. Schreiber, Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York.

WHEREABOUTS SAVELY GREENBERG OF New Orleans wanted. ARSHAM, 937 E. 181st St., N. Y.

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SAVE 30% ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS

Compare These Prices

TUNGSTEN LAMPS

Watts	Regular Price	Our Price
10 to 50	.40	.28
60	.45	.32
100	1.00	.70

NITROGEN LAMPS

Watts	Regular Price	Our Price
75	.75	.53
100	1.10	.77
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Many opportunities for conservative investment are offered in the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times. Prospective investors in going concerns would do well to announce their intention.

The New York Times

SING SING LOSES JOY UNDER NEW RULES

Prisoners May Not Wear Gems, Woo, Dine or Dress Too Well After Feb. 1.

THREE GRADES OF CONDUCT

Convicts Will Start In First Class—Regulations Apply to All Prisons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Sing Sing's prisoners are forbidden to wear jewelry, woo, write love letters, dine luxuriously, or dress stylishly under drastic new rules made public today which will tighten the reins of discipline at the prison. The rules, issued by Charles F. Rattigan, Superintendent of Prisons, will be put into effect by Major Lewis E. Lawes, the Warden, a week from Tuesday. They will apply to all State prisons, but will be especially felt at Sing Sing, where privileges have always been more numerous than in up-State prisons.

The prisoners will be divided into three grades to denote their behavior. Service stripes will be worn, to indicate how many years the prisoner has been in confinement.

Every prisoner will start on Feb. 1 under the new rules, with a clean slate. All will be listed as first grade as long as they observe prison rules, and while in that class will wear a white disk on the left sleeve.

If a first grade man misbehaves, he will be reduced to second grade for six months, and will wear a blue disk. If while a second grade prisoner he errs again, he will go into the third grade and wear a red disk. The red disk is to be the mark with which any prisoner attempting to escape will be denoted.

A third grade man will be able by six months' good conduct to advance to second grade, and similarly a second grade inmate may regain the first grade. However, a prisoner who regains the first grade will not wear the white disk again, but a white circle instead. For each year that a prisoner remains in the first grade he will wear "a bar or other mark of distinction."

Inmates will not be allowed to possess or wear any jewelry or rings, and silk shirts, fancy ties, white collars and silk hosiery must go under a rule which states: "The clothing of all inmates must be uniform, and such as is provided by the institution, except that inmates may be permitted to supply themselves with underclothing, socks of a quiet color, a gray flannel shirt, a gray sweater, black shoes, overshoes or rubbers, gloves and a black tie."

No women except relatives will be allowed to see a prisoner, but an inmate may receive a visit from friends other than women once a month upon approval of the Warden. For years the unmarried prisoners and some of the married ones have had many young women callers. Often elderly women would visit a young prisoner to hear him tell what beautiful eyes she had or what an inspiring influence she was. Usually such callers left money, jewelry or some other gift for the prisoner.

Love letters will also be eliminated under a rule that, "Promiscuous letter writing is to be discouraged and any inmate abusing the privilege herein accorded will be punished at the discretion of the warden."

Prosperous prisoners who have always had food sent to them from outside the prison must rely on prison fare. No packages may be received except on Thanksgiving, on Christmas, on Easter and on the Fourth of July.

The new rules also teach cleanliness and etiquette. The inmates are to keep their person, clothes, bed and cell clean. They must remove their caps in the offices and hallways and when appearing on business before prison officials are also to have their coats buttoned. When passing from building to building, collectively, they are to "march with military step and carriage."

Polish-Americans Coming Home.

COBLENZ, Jan. 22.—Fourteen hundred Americans of the demobilized Polish army are being repatriated on the transport President Grant. The vessel will sail from Danzig Jan. 25 and is expected to arrive in New York Feb. 5.

OFFERS ARMY FLYING TO 500 YOUNG MEN

General Harris Announces New Airplane Class Open to Civilians on March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris, Adjutant General of the army, is offering a chance for 500 young men to learn how to fly an airplane in a new class to be started by the War Department on March 1.

The department, he explains, is offering this opportunity to all civilians between the agee of 20 and 27 who have a high school education or its equivalent, and who desire to master all phases of military aeronautics. From the applicants 500 will be selected as flying cadets who will be sent to the Air Service School at March Field, Riverside, Cal., or to Carlstron Field, at Arcadia, Fla., where their instruction will begin.

Their primary instruction in the theory of the art of flying at these two fields will cover a period of approximately four months. The advanced training, which consists of courses in pursuit, bombing and observation, will occupy about six months, three months of which will be spent in a service squadron. These later courses will be given at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, and Post Field at Fort Sill, Okla. On completion of this course the student will be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Service Reserve Corps and discharged.

General Harris said that young men interested in this course should make their applications direct to the Director of the Army Air Service, or they can obtain more complete information by calling on or applying to the nearest army recruiting officer. The courses will be open only to unmarried men. The cadets will be paid $75 a month while learning and will receive a ration allowance of $1 a day, together with quarters, all clothing and equipment, medical and dental attention. Discussing the opportunity offered by this new course General Harris said:

"The importance of air transportation not only from a military but a commercial point of view is now universally established. The opportunity for young men to make a study of aeronautics does not frequently present itself in civilian life, and even in the Air Service there are only a limited number of young men who can avail themselves of the intensive course offered. To enroll in this corps of flying cadets a special physical examination is necessary, and the educational requirements are such as to assure a high type of young man."

POURS OIL ON FIRE, 6 BURNED TO DEATH

Ohio Farm Laborer Loses Family and Is Fatally Hurt When Explosion Follows.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Six members of the family of James Adkins, living fourteen miles north of here, were burned to death early this morning when fire destroyed their home. Adkins was fatally burned.

The fire followed the explosion of a coal stove into which Adkins poured kerosene on hot coals in an effort to start a blaze quickly.

The dead are: Mrs. James Adkins, 30 years old; Grace Adkins, 14; Leona Adkins, 11; Naomi Ruth Adkins, 4; Freda Adkins, 3 weeks; Walter Bennett, 70, uncle of Mrs. Adkins.

Soon after 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Adkins arose to heat water for his three-weeks-old daughter, who was ill. He was pouring kerosene into the stove from a two-gallon can, when there was an explosion, and the burning oil was thrown to all parts of the room. Mrs. Adkins and her baby, who occupied a bed in a corner of the room, were enveloped in flames. The three other children and Mr. Bennett occupied a single room on the second floor of the four-room dwelling.

Adkins rushed from the burning building, rolled in the mud, and then ran a half mile to a neighbor's home for help. Excepting the collar of his shirt, all of his clothing was burned from his body.

By the time neighbors arrived at the dwelling it was a mass of smoldering embers. Adkins was brought to a hospital here, where his death is momentarily expected. He was employed as a farm laborer.

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Continuing This Morning

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

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MEN'S SUITS

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THE SUIT REDUCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Formerly $50	*Now* $31.50
Formerly 60	*Now* 36.50
Formerly 70	*Now* 41.50
Formerly 80	*Now* 46.50

THE OVERCOAT REDUCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Formerly $65 to $80	Formerly $95 to $125
Now $34.50	*Now* $43.50

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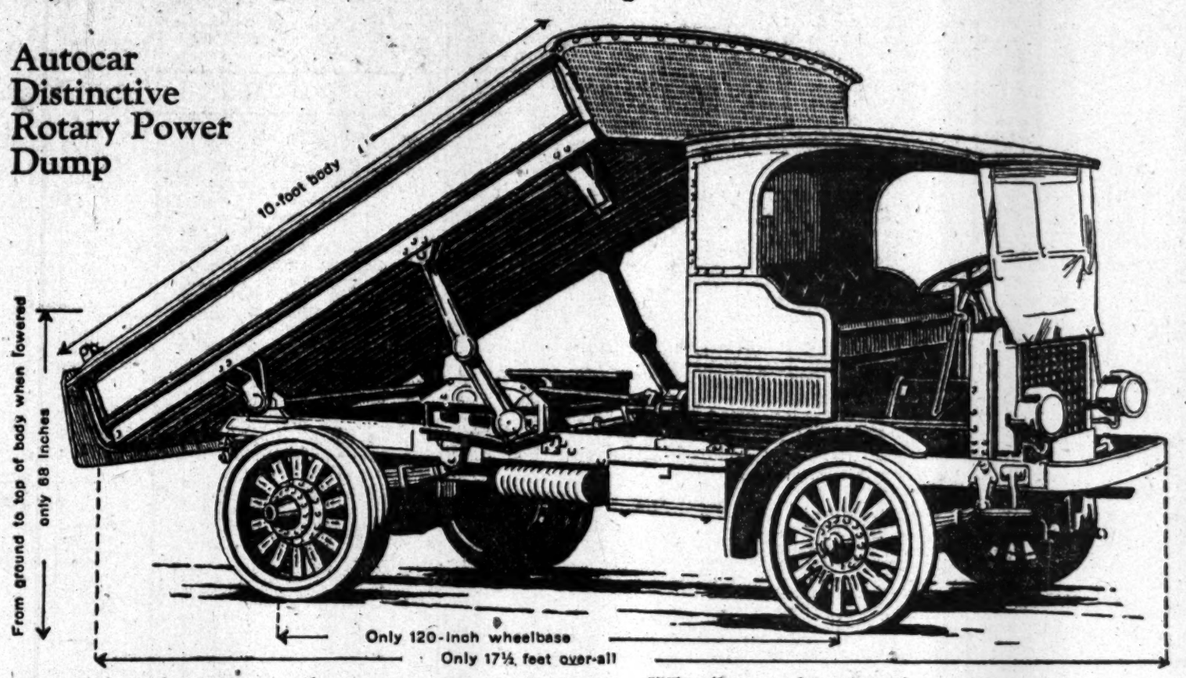
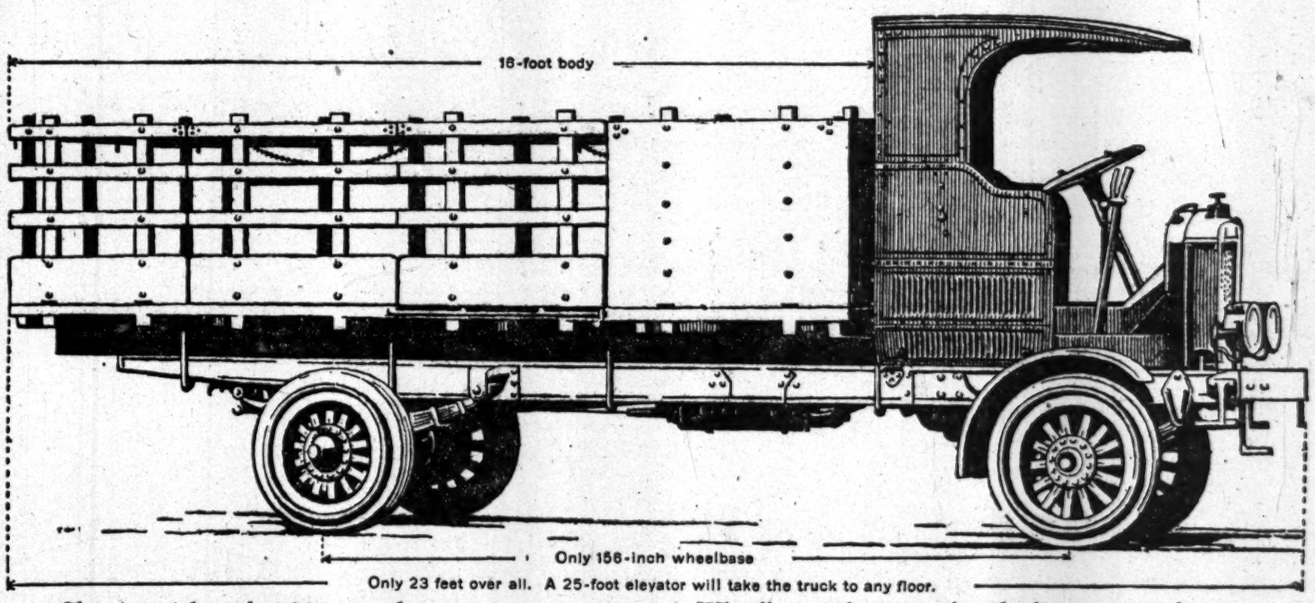
Heavy Duty Autocars

Autocar Distinctive Rotary Power Dump



Chassis weight only 6600 pounds.
Over-all weight (load, chassis and body) 20,000 pounds

Wheelbase only 120 inches.
Chassis price, $4350 F. O. B. Factory, Ardmore, Pa.



Chassis weight only 6800 pounds
Over-all weight (load, chassis and body) 20,000 pounds

Wheelbase only 156 inches; bodies up to 18 feet.
Chassis price, $4500 F. O. B. Factory, Ardmore, Pa.

Motor: four cylinder; transmission: four speed selective; rear axle: Autocar double reduction gear drive.

Load unusually well balanced between front and rear axle; an Autocar feature making for economy of operation and upkeep.

Autocar short wheelbase design economizes chassis weight and also space in traffic, in warehouse, in elevator and in garage.

Bodies furnished suitable for every business

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Wherever there's a road

HARDING WITH ROOT ON ARMAMENT WAIT

But He Is Expected to Hold Aloof From Controversy With Borah.

YACHTING PARTY AT ORMOND

Vessel Carrying the President-Elect Is Stuck in Mud for an Hour.

CUMMINS JOINS THE GROUP

Cabinet Shifts Are Expected to Be Discussed by Senators on Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 23.—There is little prospect that President-elect Harding will inject himself into the controversy between Elihu Root and Senator Borah over the disarmament question. As he expressed it yesterday when he went on board Senator Frelinghuysen's houseboat, the Victoria, for a two weeks' cruise along the east coast to Miami, he is determined to remain "free from worry and care" until he returns to St. Augustine, Feb. 7. The Victoria arrived here late this afternoon.

Although Mr. Root, with the prestige of long acquaintance with international affairs, did not presume to speak for the President-elect when he told Senator Borah that the disarmament conference should not be called until after the inauguration of a new administration, he nevertheless appears to have interpreted Mr. Harding's position correctly in the light of the President-elect's statement on the question before leaving Marion.

Two weeks ago Mr. Harding denied that it had been definitely decided to invite representatives of foreign powers to Washington for a conference upon proposals for limited or total disarmament beyond the forces necessary to preserve international order. Coupled with the denial, however, was Mr. Harding's hope that ultimately such a conference could be held. It has developed in Washington dispatches that the question of disarmament in all probability would figure in the broad principles of the Harding proposal for a modified association of nations, and that this was one of the reasons for the return of the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, to his country for a conference with officials of his Government.

At the time when he denied reports that it had been decided to call an international conference in Washington, Mr. Harding pointed out that under the naval bill of 1916 President Wilson is still empowered to call such a conference. The question was raised at the time whether President Wilson would issue a call for an international conference that could not be held until after the inauguration of a new Administration, and Mr. Harding indicated his belief that it would be "seemly" of the President to leave the matter to the next Administration. In the light of this, Mr. Harding and Mr. Root appear to be in accord.

Expect Cabinet Parleys on Boat.

Whether Mr. Root speaks with the authority of the next Secretary of State cannot be settled until Mr. Harding returns to St. Augustine for further deliberation upon his Cabinet selections. Impetus to Senatorial objections to Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State, coupled with efforts on behalf of Mr. Root, is believed to have caused the President-elect to abandon his decision to announce the next Secretaries of State and the Treasury before he left for Florida.

It has been indicated that one way out of the President-elect's dilemma appears to be the relinquishing of his decision to appoint Mr. Hughes Secretary of State, transferring him to the post of Attorney General, switching Harry M. Daugherty to Postmaster General and putting Mr. Root on the slate for Secretary of State. Mr. Harding, it is understood, has received suggestions to that effect, and doubtless this will be a matter of discussion that hardly will be avoided on board the Victoria, in view of the various opinions held by guests on Senator Frelinghuysen's yacht.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is known to favor Hughes, while Senator Fall has had many conferences with Mr. Root since the election and can be presumed to speak in behalf of Senatorial effort in Mr. Root's favor. Another guest, Mr. Daugherty, can speak with authority on proposals to transfer him on the tentative Cabinet slate from Attorney General to Postmaster General.

In view of Mr. Harding's campaign utterances, it is not believed to be probable that he will call an international disarmament conference under the provisions of the 1916 Naval Appropriation bill.

When the Victoria touched at Ormond this afternoon to enable the President-elect to go ashore for a round of golf over the Ormond course tomorrow morning, important mail and telegrams received at the Harding temporary headquarters at the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, were sent on board.

Harding Boat Gets Stuck in Mud.

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23 (Associated Press).—The houseboat Victoria, on which President-elect Harding is cruising, disembarked her passengers here this afternoon for a two hours' motor ride along the Florida East Shore Boulevard. In the course of the trip Mr. Harding and his companions drove into Daytona, eight miles from Ormond, and brought back Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has been at a Daytona hotel and who will make the remainder of the houseboat trip as a member of the party.

Under a hot sun, the President-elect came ashore, wearing white woolens and a straw hat. His visit attracted little attention, though the Victoria docked within a stone's throw of a big tourist hotel. Only a few of the guests learned of his arrival until after the Victoria had headed downstream again.

Trouble at the drawbridge occurred soon afterward and held up the Victoria for more than an hour. She attempted the passage at too shallow a place, and stuck in the mud in such a position that the bridge could not be closed until her little engine had forced a way out inch by inch. Meantime more than a score of automobiles were held up.

A crowd of several hundred gathered on the bridge and cheered the houseboat when she finally extricated herself. At no time was the Victoria in a dangerous position, and, although her rudder was slightly damaged, her master said that the injury was not serious.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Jan. 22, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14 cents to 19 cents per pound and averaged 16.75 cents per pound.—Advt.

Waitresses Get Patrons To Picket Hotel in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The smiles of striking waitresses induced many patrons of the Quincy House to volunteer for picket duty today with the girls who had often served food to them. Men in tall hats joined with college youth in notifying prospective guests that a strike was on. From early afternoon until long after nightfall the vigil was kept up.

It was reported at the hotel that three labor unions which have been holding regular Sunday meetings there canceled their gatherings today as a result of the strike.

ARISTOCRATIC GANG ARRESTED IN VIENNA

Seven Men, Mostly Ex-Officers, Had Planned a Series of Burglaries.

HAD FORGED PASSPORTS

And Had Arranged for Escape by Airplane After the Completion of Their Program.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—A curious light is thrown upon conditions here by the arrest of seven men who formed themselves into an armed gang of terrorists. All seven are of good family and were mostly naval and military officers under the old monarchy, but lately they have been with the "Austrian Legion" in the Hungarian service.

They intended to carry out a series of burglaries in Vienna in order to replenish the cash resources of their Legion, and when arrested were armed with revolvers, while one had a supply of chloroform for use upon their victims. They had also false passports and papers and detailed plans of what they were to do.

One of these was to break into the Army Pay Office, where large sums in cash were kept. They then intended to invite a wealthy currency swindler to cross the frontier with them and so smuggle out the currency without risking an examination by customs officials. They were asked by the smuggler, however, to deposit an equal amount in Vienna as a pledge of their "honest" intentions. This they failed to do, and the trip was not made. They had intended to chloroform their smuggler accomplice during the journey.

As the coups planned became more desperate in their nature, arrangements were made whereby a motor car would be in readiness to help them out of trouble, and their final exploit was to have practically everything up by their escape in an airplane, the use of which had been arranged for.

DISASTER TO THE K-5 STILL A MYSTERY

British Expert's View That It Was Caused by "Over Trimming" of Submarine.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The fact seems to have been established that the British submarine K-5 was not rammed, and there is nothing yet to explain the cause of the disaster to the submersible off Land's End last Thursday. This was the first British naval disaster since the armistice was signed and the worst submarine accident to the country in peace times.

Many theories concerning the disappearance of the under-water boat are being advanced, but although an official inquiry is being held aboard the battleship Queen Elizabeth it is doubtful whether anything more concerning the fate of the K-5 ever will be known. Wreckage has been found near the spot where the submarine was last seen.

Rear Admiral S. S. Hall, retired, who was in charge of the submarine service during the war, theorizing on the cause of the disaster to the submarine K-5, says in The London Times:

"It may be taken as certain that the loss of the vessel was due to some delay in checking the downward momentum gained by the vessel being over-trimmed in diving, either by admitting compressed air too slowly into too many tanks at one time, to tanks only partially full, or to a sea connection being closed prematurely."

The Admiral asserts that the water was so deep that the submarine would inevitably be crushed, and it would be impossible to regain control, owing to the entry of water. This, also, would prevent the use of the under-water signal plant.

He says that the K-class was designed solely for the North Sea and was not fitted to endure the open sea. These submarines are the largest and most complicated craft of that type in existence and need exceptionally well-trained crews, whereas many of the crew of the K-5, including the Lieutenant on whom the duty of supervision would fall, had newly joined the vessel.

Another theory is that an internal explosion may have caused the accident.

Salvage is considered impossible at the great depth of 500 feet, where the craft is supposed to lie, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain a photograph of the wreck, as was done in the case of the steamer Laurentic when that vessel was sunk in Lough Swilly.

The official list of those on board the K-5 issued tonight confirms the previous estimate of six officers and fifty-one men on board.

CHICAGO HEARS MELLON GETS PLACE IN CABINET

Some Senators Said to Think His Choice for Treasury Would Mean Dawes in War Department.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Cabinet gossip current in Washington today, says a dispatch tonight to The Chicago Tribune, is to the effect that Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, banker and industrial capitalist, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. His name was presented to Senator Harding by Senator Knox, after which the President-elect invited Mr. Mellon to Marion for a conference. The dispatch further says:

"Senators who have received word that Mr. Mellen has been selected for the Treasury portfolio expressed the opinion that Charles G. Dawes of Chicago would be given another place in the Cabinet. The possibility of Mr. Dawes being appointed Secretary of War was suggested some time ago, but Mr. Harding is understood to be opposed to having any one for his war minister who has been identified with the army in the past.

"From another source, however, comes the report that with the selection of Mr. Mellon for the Treasury post General Dawes has been eliminated for consideration and that the Illinoisan in the Cabinet will be former Governor Lowden, either as Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Commerce.

"Still another Illinois man, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, is being urged for Secretary of Commerce by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which he formerly was President."

INDUSTRIAL SLUMP AFFECTS BELGIUM

Depression Affects All Manufactures Except That of Plate Glass.

WORST IN TEXTILE TRADE

Socialist Co-operative Plant Has Closed — Most Factories Keep Going, but on Reduced Time.

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BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—An industrial depression, which Belgian bankers and business men hope is only temporary, has brought to a standstill the remarkable progress in reconstruction of this little country's industries.

Only one division of its important manufacturing enterprises may be said to be in a prosperous condition—the manufacture of plate glass.

The metallurgical and machine plants, which until last November showed steady gains, are falling off now, because of slack buying. The strike of November and its after effects have decreased considerably the output of coal, which had reached, and on one occasion exceeded, the coal production of pre-war months.

But it is the textile industry which has been hardest hit in Belgium. The flax mills are working eighteen hours a week, and unless something happens very soon to bring in new orders they will be forced to close entirely. The cotton spinners and weavers are working twenty-seven hours a week, and they also are threatening to close their mills. At present 24,000 of the normal number of 129,000 workers employed in the textile industries are without any work.

The recovery of Belgium after the armistice was remarkable. The return of the Belgian Government in November, 1918, found more than 600,000 workers unemployed, many of the steel mills destroyed, and hardly one plant ready for work. Dec. 31, 1919, saw 76 per cent. of Belgian workers again employed, and by June 1, 1920, 94 per cent. were working. The biggest increase was in the building trades, which were on June 1 employing three times as many workers as they did in 1913. The coal mines showed a generous increase of 9 per cent. over the 1913 average. Metal trades were at 85 per cent. and textiles at 83 per cent. While resumption of production did not equal resumption of employment because of the number of men occupied with reconstruction, it was approaching very close to the mark on Sept. 1.

Belgium's only important mining is that of coal. That industry, but for the general strike of November, would have shown 100 per cent. production for the year 1920, in comparison with that of 1913. The average monthly production for the last year before the war was 1,910,710 tons. During 1920 the following were the figures: January, 1,869,640; February, 1,683,750; March, 2,006,160; April, 1,900,750; May, 1,737,080; June, more than 2,000,000; July, nearly 2,000,000; August, 1,856,000; September, 1,990,050; October, 1,991,000; November, less than 900,000.

This coal production has made Belgian industry independent of coal imports and probably has greatly aided the quick recovery of the factories. In the metallurgical plants, however, the progress has been more gradual, because of the number of factories destroyed and stripped of raw materials. Until the first of last October this progress had been steady and not until the month of November did it begin to show a tendency to remain at a standstill.

The metallurgical industry in 1913 employed 39,000 workers, and the machine trades 110,000. It now has more than thirty thousand workers, and the machine shops and factories have more than ninety thousand. The progress toward pre-war standards is best shown in the month-to-month production tables of the last year. In 1913 Belgium had fifty-five furnaces, of which fifty-three were totally destroyed during the war. On Dec. 1, 1920, the remaining fifty-two were either ligrted or under reconstruction.

In the machine industries the present crisis is much more serious than it is in the prime products branch of the metal trades, for the Belgian machine industry depends almost entirely on foreign trade. The foreign market is not buying, and the German competition, which places its goods on the market much lower than the Belgians are able to do, is seriously cutting into their export commerce.

It is in the textile industry that the worst conditions prevail. Since July 1 last, when Belgium had approached pre-war production of cotton and linen goods, there has been a steady decline in orders until on Dec. 1, 1920, the flax mills were working eighteen hours a week, and the cotton mills twenty-seven hours.

The week before Christmas the big Socialist co-operative flax-spinning plant was closed through lack of goods, and it was announced that many others would be unable to carry on unless new orders came forthcoming at once.

In 1913 Belgium had 329,560 flax spindles, employing a few more than 30,000 men. By April 1, 1920, 219,000 spindles were again in operation. On July 10 another 10,000 had been added. When the falling off of orders came the factories, rather than close parts of their plants entirely, shortened the hours of work and maintained their full payrolls. That condition continued until the middle of last December, the Socialist spinners being the first to cease work.

The cotton spindles in operation, which in 1913 numbered 1,700,000, were 1,250,000 the first of January, 1920, and 1,400,000 the first of July, which figure has been maintained until now. The consumption of raw cotton, however, dropped from 40,000 or 17,000 bales monthly in July, 1920, to an average of about 8,000 bales last November.

On Aug. 1 it was estimated that 100,000 bales of American cotton would be required for the fiscal year, Aug. 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921. Now the estimate is placed at fewer than 60,000 bales, and may even drop to 40,000 before the Spring deliveries.

The great difficulty which the industry is facing is that of regulating prices. The mills are uniformly offering cotton and linen goods at more than 50 per cent. below their present retail prices. Buyers will not buy at this figure until their present supply of high-priced textiles is exhausted.

The upshot of it all is that this Winter the mills may close entirely until new orders are forthcoming. Such a move would throw more than 100,000 men out of employment.

The glass-making industry was the first to regain anything like normal production, and the plate glass division of this industry is maintaining its record. The window glass division and the plants manufacturing tableware are now finding it difficult to maintain production under the recent cut in prices. The November production was no higher than that of August, being at 85 per cent. of the 1913 mark. Belgian manufacturers have unfilled orders from the United States for 100,000 feet of plate glass.

The general slump in production has affected employment to a less extent than might have been expected, chiefly owing to the efforts of employers to keep their organizations intact and the reduction in hours instead of in number of employed.

On Jan. 1, 1920, the number of unemployed men and women was 150,000. On June 1 more than 100,000 had found places, leaving an unemployed total of about 40,000. At the present time, owing to reductions in textile factories, where 24,000 are out of work, the total number of unemployed exceeds 50,000, and further increases are expected before conditions begin to mend.

PRINCE RESCUES A SAILOR.

Briton Owes Escape From Drowning to Swedish Heir-Apparent.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—Crown Prince Gustave on Saturday saved a British sailor from drowning. The sailor fell overboard from a dinghy near a pier in the harbor while the Prince was passing. Gustave climbed down the timbers of the pier and after great effort succeeded in rescuing the sailor.

Ebert Receives Japanese Envoy.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Eki Hioki, the new Japanese Ambassador to Germany, yesterday presented his credentials to President Ebert.

Widespread Revolt Against Soviet Rule; Bolsheviki Rush Reinforcements to Ukraine

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—Delegates have arrived at Warsaw representing the peasants around Karelia, Petrograd, Pskov and Novgorod, while Russian Ukrainians in revolt against the Soviet are seeking to negotiate for common action against the Bolsheviki.

The revolts are spreading rapidly and are considered a serious danger for the Soviet Government.

In Siberia and Turkestan new uprisings are reported. The North Caucasian mountaineers have taken the railway running to Vladikavkaz in the Terek territory.

WARSAW, Jan. 19 (Associated Press).—The insurgent uprisings in the region of Kiev are reported to have reached a stage where the Bolsheviki are rushing up fresh troops to deal with the situation. The peasants are said to be organizing at various points between Kiev and Odessa anti-Bolshevist movements which are spreading among the Ukrainians, who desire to free the district from Soviet rule.

The insurgents are being aided by the so-called "Black Hand," which is described as being similar to the Ku-Klux Klan of American Civil War days, being composed of unidentified persons who are carrying on night raids with the principal object of ridding the country of Soviet Commissars. Several Commissars have been taken from their beds and shot or hanged, and their lieutenants in a number of instances have been warned to leave the district and never return.

Virtually all of the railroad line from Kiev to Odessa is said to be controlled by the insurgents, but the Bolsheviki plan to attempt to regain control of it as soon as their reinforcements arrive. The insurgents have been victorious in several encounters south of Kiev. They have reached the suburbs of Kiev. Red forces are on the way to that city to prevent its capture.

LUDENDORFF BACKS ANTI-RED WAR PLAN

Endorses Draft of Project Said to Have Been Asked For by Americans.

DECLARES PEACE INSECURE

Crown Prince's Ex-Adjutant Prepares Military Program to Hold Back Bolsheviki.

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MUNICH, Jan. 23.—"In the not distant war between Russia and Poland, Russia will overrun the latter country, and when Warsaw is captured all Europe will be endangered and the whole world will realize that the danger of Bolshevism is increased, not diminished."

This is General Ludendorff's view. The former Chief of the German Staff told me so today, and later sent me to see Arnold Rechberg, who drew up a plan for a European league to fight Bolshevism in the field. Rechberg told me that the war program to block the Bolsheviki was written largely at the request of Americans, but he could not mention names.

General Ludendorff is living in a suburb at Prince Ludwig's home. He is in the best of health and vigorous. He was dressed in a sporting suit and wearing American shoes. As he sat at his desk he wore horn-rimmed spectacles, but there was a monocle on his desk.

Ludendorff has changed little since the war except that his hair has grown grayer. He is still unaccustomed to interviews and his speech comes with difficulty.

"I am sorry," he said, "that Rechberg's memorandum, which held my approval, although not written by me, was published, because it should have had the authority of its British and American backers. Rechberg's notes are self-explanatory. I can only add I am convinced that all Europe must unite against Bolshevism before it penetrates the heart of Europe.

"Unfortunately, there is no unity of opinion within Europe. The danger is urgent, yet it seems impossible to come to an understanding among nations, each desiring to save itself from Bolshevism. I am convinced that a Russian attack on Poland this Spring will be successful, and when Warsaw has fallen France and the remainder of Europe will realize the danger. Then it will be too late to stamp on the earth and have fully armed soldiers appear, as Cadmus did when he sowed the dragon's teeth."

Peace Not Secure, Ludendorff Says.

General Ludendorff does not believe that Germany is wholly freed from Bolshevism. He fears especially the arrival of Red troops on the Prussian border if Poland is overrun.

"No durable peace in Europe is possible," declared the General, "until the Russian problem is settled. Russia is not only raising armies, but backing the third internationale movement in every country, thus undermining national ideals. Therefore I believe that Bolshevism must be fought internationally. In order to make armed intervention possible it is absolutely necessary that the Entente change its policy. England's policy is dubious, while America's policy is turning toward disinterestedness in European affairs.

"Naturally before Germany can take an active part against Russian conditions it is necessary that France change its policy toward Germany."

General Ludendorff believes it is easier for eastern European States to unite than for Germany to bridge the differences with western States, especially with France, "which still seems to fear the so-called German plans of attack."

Of Bavarian politics, General Ludendorff refused to speak. He remarked that most of his visitors were foreigners, adding that "foreign countries seem more eager to hear my voice than Germany." Finally he declared that he preferred to remain forgotten by the press, but my final impression is that he is convinced he has not yet retired from the world's focus of events.

American Help Is Wanted.

Herr Rechberg was formerly Adjutant to the Crown Prince. When I asked him regarding his memorandum, he replied:

"I wrote it at the request of British, French and American leaders, especially Americans, who wanted information on the German military viewpoint, because Germany is most capable of warring on the Russians. I saw the possibility of building an anti-Bolshevist block to Europe providing it has America's moral and financial support, which these Americans discussed.

"I took up the matter with General Ludendorff and others. General Ludendorff wrote an endorsement. I then presented the document to the American and Entente leaders."

Rechberg said that General Ludendorff had not discussed it with General Hoffman, but their views coincided. Rechberg also interviewed the leading German industrial and labor leaders, who are planning to reconstruct Russia's agricultural and commercial life.

"What does Germany expect for her military leadership if it destroys Bolshevism?" was asked.

"Naturally," said Rechberg, "Germany expects the Entente to revise the Versailles Treaty, lifting burdens from the German people. It will be a small payment in return for saving Europe from the greatest of all dangers and restoring the greatest producing and purchasing country to the ranks of active nations."

ALL UPPER SILESIA WANTS PLEBISCITE

Poles and Germans Alike Hope Allies in Paris Will Fix Earliest Possible Date.

YEARN FOR TRANQUILLITY

Population Is Armed, and Fighting During or After Elections Is Regarded as Inevitable.

BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia, Jan. 23 (Associated Press).—German industrialists, Polish propagandists and the men and women who work in the great mines of Upper Silesia express virtually a unanimous hope that the Allied Council meeting in Paris tomorrow will fix the earliest possible date for the plebiscite, which, they believe, regardless of the result, will be the first step toward the stabilization of the unsettled conditions which are terrorizing and pauperizing a large percentage of the population.

The Germans, who are conducting an intensive campaign to swing the region east of the Oder to their side, declare that a further postponement of the elections will only add to the excitement and to the hatred between the Poles and the German workmen, and that economically the interests of Upper Silesia will be best served by an immediate vote to decide whether Poland or Germany will control.

The Poles, apparently more confident of victory, assert that they have always stood for an early plebiscite and still urge it. It is pointed out by both sides that the population is fully equipped with arms and that fighting during or after the elections can hardly be avoided.

Wojojeck Korfanty, Polish leader and chief propagandist in the plebiscite zone and former member of the Reichstag, from whom German charges of fully instigating the "organized terror" last year, has declared that Poland is so confident of winning the elections that he has completed arrangements for the assumption of control of every administrative post the moment a decision of the electorates is announced. He said an organization had been developed to take over the railroads and all the mines and other industries, as well as to replace the present German Government officials.

The campaign, which has been going on ruthlessly, has lost its economic aspects, in spite of the great wealth of Upper Silesia, and has become a question of nationality, according to Korfanty, who added:

"Upper Silesia has never really been part of Germany, and the Germans developed it for five hundred years only as a colony. This campaign is against the Middle Age system by which the industrial barons have been able to hold a majority of the working people in literal slavery. The working population is overwhelmingly Polish, its social and national interests are Polish and its sympathies are there. I am willing to wager my head that Poland will win this plebiscite."

Korfanty is housed in a large hotel in Beuthen, which he purchased. The street in front of his offices was thronged with silent crowds of men, women and children, many of whom were barefoot and thinly clad, although a storm of snow and sleet was raging, when the correspondent called on him. The stairways also were thronged with those waiting to see him. There were numerous guards in plain clothes.

The correspondent quickly passed through two outer rooms into Korfanty's office, where the Pole, who is rather short and yellow-haired, began a conversation in French, but turned immediately to German. In the course of the conversation Korfanty was informed:

"The Germans say you have an army of 30,000 men in Poland; that you have over 10,000,000 marks in contributions; that you are responsible for the terror; that you are now fomenting the spread of Bolshevism in the mining centres; that you have planned a massacre of German residents in the event of a Polish victory, and that the French Government is giving you financial support."

Adjusting his monocle, Korfanty smiled and said:

"The Poles and Germans all are armed. That is a natural sequence to the events of last August. I am not training troops. We have sufficient money, but the French do not give liberally, you know. The crime wave seems to me to be more the result of the war than local conditions, and you have it everywhere. It is in Berlin, in America, over the whole world. Feeling is intense and there probably will be trouble, but criminals have no nationality."

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—German mine owners with whom the plebiscite in Upper Silesia has been discussed are generally agreed that in the event of a Polish victory they would make no effort to dispose of their properties, but would seek a satisfactory working agreement with the Polish Government. One of them said:

"The situation is such that we would be unable to dispose of the properties at anything approximating the real value. Besides, these estates have been held by the Germans since the fifteenth century and the owners would be loath to part with them now. Also, we feel we owe an obligation to the rest of the world to keep the mines operating and think the Poles realize that it will be necessary to retain in authority the men who developed or are now operating these industries."

Finding the Poison in Liquor

Chemists are kept busy analyzing illegally sold whisky for the government and for purchasers who are afraid to drink without a test. Their work is described in an article in

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY

Order from your Newsdealer in Advance.

CRITICISES WILSON ON RUSSIAN NOTE

London Chronicle Considers Too High a Price Asked for Armenian Mediation.

PROTECTION FOR SOVIETS

"We Wonder If We Are Reading the 'Arabian Nights!'" Is the Paper's Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial article on President Wilson's message to the Assembly of the League of Nations on Armenian mediation, declares it "bristles with disputable points."

"We may note," it says, "that fighting on the Crimean front resulted not from invasion but from civil war, and that the troubles in Armenia arose, in the first place, not from the Bolsheviki but from the Kemalist Turks. But consider the price which he asks 'particular' European powers to pay for the benefit of his mediation. They are to pledge themselves to guarantee, presumably by force, the territorial integrity of a Russia ill defined and stretching from Poland across Europe and Asia to the Pacific. Denied the right to any say in Russian affairs, offered nothing in return by Russia, they are to undertake to protect this beneficent home of revolution against any enemy in two continents who may have a grudge against it. This would be a tall order even if the United States were willing to help. But as the price of President Wilson's personal mediation in Armenia! We wonder if we are reading the 'Arabian Nights.'"

SEE "RECOGNITION" IN NOTE.

Soviet Followers Say President Admits Their Government Exists.

Those interested in the Russian Soviet Government left here look upon President Wilson's note to the powers as amounting to an eleventh hour recognition of the Soviet Government. Some who were asked their opinions said they had no doubt that, if assurances were given Russia that she was secure against invasion, demobilization would take place immediately.

"Mr. Wilson has been again consistent in his inconsistency," said Isaac A. Hourwich, who was statistician for the Soviet foreign trade bureau conducted here by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens. "He has always changed his views with a change in the situation. Until recently he denied that there was anything like a Soviet Russian Government and denied that there had been any intervention. Now, on the eve of his moving day, he recognizes the fact that there is some sort of government in Russia."

Dr. Hourwich was asked if he thought Russia would really demobilize if President Wilson's suggestion were followed by the powers.

"I do not believe she would immediately demobilize, not until she was perfectly sure she was in no danger of invasion," he said. "Russia has always made every concession to buy peace, she has wanted peace more than anything else. She has consented to the loss of Russian territory on the Rumanian frontier, to the loss of Russian territory on the Polish frontier, she has yielded to little Esthonia, a country of only a little over 1,000,000 people; she has consented to the separation of a large territory in Easetrn Siberia and the formation there of a Democratic Government independent of the Russian Government so as to avoid conflict with Japan.

"Russia has conceded everything she could be asked to concede to secure peace and she only wants to be left to work out her own destiny undisturbed. Only a few months ago when peace seemed likely she began to demobilize her army and sent soldiers to districts to do construction work, but when danger threatened again she was forced to mobilize them. Of course, Russia would demobilize if she could feel secure."

Charles Recht, an attorney who represented Martens in his legal difficulties here and who still has charge of his legal affairs, characterized the note as somewhat "belated."

"It looks to me as if the Administration was trying to save its face," he said, "as if it were making a virtue of necessity. It merely shows that it has been proved that the Soviet Government is so firmly established that nobody can interfere with it, and that it might as well be left alone to work out Russia's destiny."

CONSTANTINISTS WILL NAME BOULE PRESIDENT

Today's Election Seems Certain to Be Carried by Rhallis and Gounaris Deputies.

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (Associated Press).—When Parliament meets next Monday the principal questions before it will be the selection of a President of the Boulé. It seems apparent that no one party can secure the election of its candidate without support from the other groups. It is felt certain that the followers of Premier Rhallis will vote with the supporters of War Minister Gounaris and will constitute the so-called Government group.

As these two groups control more than 200 out of the total of 369 votes, the election of their candidate seems virtually assured. The followers of former Premier Venizelos, who have 110 votes, will decide tomorrow whether they will participate in the meeting of Parliament.

The Government has decided not to rescind the Venizelos elections in Thrace and elsewhere. It is believed that M. Rhallis will continue as Premier, although M. Gounaris is known to be the real choice of the Royalists.

Appointments to unfilled portfolios in the Rhallis Cabinet will probably be made Monday.

M. Duvara, the new Rumanian Minister to Greece, presented his credentials today to the Greek Premier and will be received officially by King Constantine within the next few days. Rumania thus becomes the first allied government to recognize Constantine on his return to the throne.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Athens says that Commander Bouboulis, the Greek Naval Attaché in Rome, who was arrested last Wednesday on a charge of destroying official documents, was released after an examination.

Boubourlis once acted as aide de camp to Admiral Coundouriotis when the latter was Minister of Marine. The documents he is alleged to have destroyed were said to have concerned the methods of the Venizelos régime, in which Coundouriotis held his portfolio.

SYNDICALIST LEADER SHOT.

Spanish State Employes Demand No Reprisals for Strike.

BARCELONA, Jan. 22.—The Syndicalist leader Hermene Gildo La Casa has been shot dead by a party of reactionary Syndicalists, according to reports received here. La Casa promoted the strike of Canadian Company workers last year.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The committee in charge of the strike of civil servants has decided to demand guarantees of the Government that no reprisals will be taken against the workers for their action during the strike. The question of guarantees now is holding up the resumption of work.

Thief Loses Pardon by Crime, Must Serve 'Life Plus 5 Years'

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 23.—I. J. Hoskowitz, a "cracksman" recently sent to Sing Sing for five years for a burglary in Poughkeepsie, has just made the discovery that the penalty really means "life and five years."

Sing Sing officials announced today that a pardon given Hoskowitz for an old crime is revoked by his new sentence. When the Governor pardoned Hoskowitz, who was serving a life sentence for second degree murder, the pardon stipulated that if Hoskowitz misbehaved any time after being released he would have to return to prison and serve the life sentence.

LENIN'S ULTIMATUM HAS SPLIT RADICALS

Action of National Organizations on Joining Moscow Internationale.

REJECTED ENTIRE BY FOUR

In Others There Are Divisions or Minorities Fighting Moscow Domination.

Nicolai Lenin's ultimatum to the Socialists of the world, giving them the "twenty-one conditions" to which they must subscribe before they can be received into the Third or Communist Internationale of Moscow, has met with a widespread, if in many cases negative, response. It indicates a decided split in the ranks of the Socialist Party in many countries, judging by reports from abroad.

Lenin demanded, among other things, that Socialist organizations must purge themselves off all moderates, defy all national laws, undermine armies, gain control of the press, throw off the allied "yoke," promote a world economic crisis, condemn any league of nations, aid the Soviet Government and abandon for the blood and fire of "red revolution" all conservative Social Democratic programs.

Action on the Bolshevist dictator's terms has been taken as follows:

United States—National Executive Committee of Socialist Party in refusing to recommend affiliation said: "We concede to the Russian comrades the right to formulate their own internal policies without interference from any other section of the working-class movement of the world. What we concede to them we claim for ourselves. Every resolution adopted by our party implies or claims this right for the American movement."

England—Leaders of British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress, in appeal to Socialist and Communist parties of world, urged efforts to "reconstitute the Internationale on a non-sectional basis."

Italy—Socialists in national convention last week rejected the conditions by a large vote, the minority withdrawing and forming the Italian Communist Party.

Germany—Independent Socialists at a conference in Halle in October voted to adhere to the Third Internationale program, the vote being 237 to 156. Great disorder marked the session, and a number of delegates bolted the conference. A month previously Independent Socialists at a convention in Berlin went on record against Bolshevism.

France—Socialists split into three factions following convention at Tours on Dec. 29, that which a motion by the Left Wing to join the Third Internationale without reservations received 3,208 votes, winning by a large majority. The Centre and Right groups oppose the elimination of conservative leaders.

Spain—Socialist congress voted in favor of the Bolshevist program last June, but no definite action was taken until September, when Marcelino Domingo and his followers pledged adherence to Lenin and his rule of the proletariat.

Switzerland — Executive Committee of the Swiss Socialist Party refused allegiance to the Lenin program. The party approved the committee's stand, but a split followed over the question of joining the Third Internationale.

Chile—A Socialist Party referendum resulted in majority of Socialists registering their approval of the Moscow dictatorship, but a small minority opposes adherence to Lenin.

Argentina—Delegates to the National Socialist Convention on Jan. 10 by a vote in the ratio of three to one rejected a proposal to accept Lenin's terms and decided not to send envoys to Russia to study Sovietism.

Sweden—Extreme Socialists and Laborites favor world revolution. Independent Socialists in 1919 voted to join the Third Internationale.

Norway—Resolutions advocating creation of a revolutionary regime based on the Soviet system were passed at the last Socialist congress. Scandinavian Workers' Congress in session at Copenhagen, however, by a vote of 385 to 15 rejected the Norwegian Socialist proposal to enter the Moscow Internationale and denounced what it characterized as Lenin's barbaric terrorist regime."

Holland—Dutch Socialists in conference on Oct. 27 decided to defer action on the Lenin ultimatum.

Belgium—Socialists rejected the overtures of Third Internationale leaders and declared their purpose of preserving independence of action.

Austria—Extreme Socialists after accepting membership in the Third Internationale broke off relations with Moscow on Nov. 8, the Social Democrats passing resolutions condemning the Lenin-Trotzky régime as designed to "disrupt trade unionism."

Mexico—Communist Congress of the Mexican Proletariat" in Mexico City on Sept. 19 ended in disorder when plans were started for the organization of the Fourth Internationale. Bolshevism previously had been indorsed by some of the speakers. Radicalism reported spreading in Yucatan, where property of opponents of Bolshevism has been dynamited.

The Baltic States went on record against Sovietism when the Social Democratic Congress at Riga on Dec. 18-20 rejected adherence to the Moscow program by a large majority.

While the Socialists of Strasburg voted adherence to Lenin, the French Agricultural Federation announced it would expel all those who pledged allegiance to him.

No official expression of opinion on the Lenin ultimatum has so far been made by Socialist or Communist bodies in the following countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, China, Japan, Colombia, Venezuela or Peru.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES' PLIGHT.

30,000 From the Crimea Face Starvation Unless Allies Act Quickly.

SALONIKI, Jan. 22.—Thirty thousand refugees from the Crimea, among whom are twenty generals, seventy Colonels and a nephew of the novelist Tolstoy, face starvation unless aid is sent soon by the Allied Governments, it is learned here. The depleted condition of Greek resources does not permit of any assistance being furnished by the Greek Government, and the French, who have cared for the refugees, are withdrawing, leaving the work in the hands of a few Americans, who are without adequate supplies.

Typhus and other diseases are raging and scores of deaths are being reported daily.

EIGHT MORE DEAD IN IRISH CONFLICT

Two Constables Found Murdered on a Road and a Third Seriously Wounded.

BODY MARKED "SPY" FOUND

Three Killed in Galway While Trying to Evade Arrest—Barracks Attacked.

SINN FEIN STILL DEFIANT

Leader Says No Negotiations Will Be Attempted Until Dail Eireann Is Recognized.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Official reports today show eight men have been killed in Ireland during the week-end. Two of them are constables. Another police officer succumbed to wounds received in an affray at Cork early this month, and two policemen have been seriously wounded.

Constables Hegarty and Taylor of the R. I. C. were found shot dead on the roadside at Stranooden, County Monoghan, last night and Constable Clarke was wounded. The men were off duty at the time, and so far there are no details of the occurrence.

With a label bearing the words "convicted spy" attached to his clothing an ex-soldier, Dennis Dwyer, was found dead on the road at Farrenlough, near Bandon, County Cork, in the martial law area. There were two bullet wounds in his head.

Armed men, in one case masked, and in the other without disguise, kidnapped early yesterday morning William Elliott, a farmer of Brumel, and William Charter, a farmer's son of Gervagh Ballinalee, County Longford. Charter's fate is unknown, but in the afternoon Elliott's body was found in a bog at List

THE PLAY

By Alexander Woollcott

The Theatre Guild's Latest.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, a play in three acts and four scenes, by David Liebovitz. At the Garrick Theatre.

Henry Smart.....Eugene Ordway
Joe Phoenix.....Robert Babcock
Laura Smart.....Muriel Starr
Ace Rogers.....Edgar Stehli
Jim Farrell.....Phillip Wood
George.....George Prenger
John Hawthorne.....Warren Krech
First Acrobat.....William Franklin
Second Abrobat.....Bert Young
Judge Harlan.....Franklyn Hanna
A Man.....Jacob Welser
Helen Macey.....Lian Stephana
A Girl.....Camille Pastorfield
Another Girl.....Sara Pierrin
Phil Boyerson.....Edgar Kent

The Theatre Guild made its third production of the season last evening when a pretentious and self-conscious tragedy called "John Hawthorne" was presented for the first time at the Garrick Theatre, with the idea that it should be repeated for a series of matinees so scheduled as not to interrupt the success of "Heartbreak House." The scheme of sandwiching it in to the regular bill in this manner was doubtless dictated also by a justifiable lack of faith in its appeal, and an explicable desire to have it over and done with as soon as possible.

"John Hawthorne" is the work of a new playwright named David Liebovitz, who has told in it the story of a pious young woman torn by the struggle between her conscience and her awakening love for her husband's handsome young farmhand. When he would take to the high road to fly the temptations involved in their relationship she develops a deep fear of letting him thus escape her religious influence, and so retains him. When, in a fit of anger, he kills her husband, she is possessed that he should win pardon by repentance and confession. And when she fails utterly to recommend this course to so free and life-loving a spirit, she gives him up to the authorities. The cornered Hawthorne has nothing left to do except jump over a cliff, which he does, and thereby brings to an end a play which, for all its ingredients of murder, flight and pursuit, manages somehow to be almost continuously dull and uninteresting.

The setting and occasionally the accent of the players suggest the Tennessee mountains as the background of all the goings on which fill "John Hawthorne," but the play is as considerable palms to be noncommittal in the matter and the program will go no further than to say that the action of the play does take place in a mountain region. This touch is characteristic of all the subsequent proceedings, where an escape from the restrictions (and possibly also from the responsibilities) of a more familiar realism have led Mr. Leibovitz into a mildly poetic text and a general haziness of outline and detail. Much of his dialogue is cursed with what the dramatic critic's word to describe fretfully as being "literary," though it would be interesting to know what subtle propagandist first set the fashion of using "literary" as a word to describe bad writing for the stage.

The effort of the author to drop a universal gauze between his puppets and his audience communicated itself to the players and set them all to intoning the play in a manner signularly monotonous and unconvincing. This was partly responsible for the unmanerly levity with which the play was received by a pained first-night audience. They found cause for laughter in lines where comic intent on the part of the author seems strongly improbable. Part of this laughter was the usual reaction of offended Broadwayism to any serious attempt at something new. But most of it was just the unconquerable rebellion of common sense against hifalutin' nonsense. Of course the great hearty guffaw came when one of the loose lying in wait for the fugitive Hawthorne sighed deeply and said: "It's a long night."

PLAYS TO AID CHINA FUND.

Special Performances of Ten Productions Will Be Given Next Sunday

Special performances of ten plays will be given in the New York theatres next Sunday in aid of the Chinese Famine Fund, and particularly for the sufferers in the northern part of China. To this end there will be performances of "The Skin Game," at the Bijou; Mrs. Fiske in "Wake Up, Jonathan," at Henry Miller's; Ben-Ami in "Samson and Delilah," at the Thirty-ninth Street; "Mary," at the Knickerbocker; "Little Old New York," at the Plymouth; Grant Mitchell in "The Champion," at the Longacre; Margaret Anglin in "The Woman of Bronze," at the Frazee; "The Meanest Man in the World," at the Hudson; "Welcome, Stranger," at the Cohan and Harris, and "The Broken Wing," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Eight of these performances will be given at night, and two in the afternoon. All persons concerned with the various productions have given their services free of charge, including the house staffs. There will be no war tax on tickets.

A Chinese play, written and acted by Chinese, but to be played in English, will be presented here and on tour in the near future in aid of the same cause. The author is Peng Chun Chang, formerly President of the Nankai College in China, and the play is entitled "Mu Lan." It is to be presented under the auspices of the Chinese Student Committee formed last Fall to aid the sufferers of Northern China. The play will be acted by about thirty Chinese students, most of whom are attending Columbia.

FRANCIS WILSON HONORED.

His Return to Musical Comedy Marked by a Dinner.

Francis Wilson was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Greenroom Club last night, given in honor of his return to the musical comedy stage in "Erminie" after an absence of seventeen years. Addresses were made by Frank Bacon, Herbert Corthell and Mr. Wilson. Frank Burbeck was master of ceremonies.

An entertainment which followed the dinner included Eugene O'Neill's "Bound East for Cardiff"; "Sabotage," and other sketches. Those who appeared included Percy Helton, Janet Velie and Jay Velie, Harry C. Browne, Edward G. Robinson, Tom Lewis, Stewart Wilson and others.

At the Friars' clubhouse in Forty-eighth Street a dinner and dance took place with Marilyn Miller and Leon Errol, the stars of "Sally," as the guests of honor.

POLICEMAN SAVES MAN'S LIFE

Jumps Into River for Tug Fireman —Others Aid Rescue.

John Anderson, 38 years old, a fireman on the tug Dalzell, lying between Piers No. 1 and No. 2, North River, was rescued last night by Patrolman John Beyers, of the Marine Division, when, in attempting to board the Dalzell from a bulkhead, he fell overboard.

Patrolman Beyers grabbed a lifeline, and, jumping into the river, placed the line around Anderson's body and with the aid of other patrolmen pulled him to the bulkhead.

Anderson, suffering from submersion, was removed to the Broad Street Hospital by Dr. Kenner.

'Nice People' to Open Klaw Theatre.

The Klaw Theatre, built by Marc Klaw in West Forty-fifth Street, opposite the Plymouth, will be opened on Monday night, Feb. 21, with "Nice People," a comedy by Rachel Crothers. The new house will seat 800 persons. "Nice People," which Sam H. Harris is producing, will have Francine Larrimore as its star.

THE SCREEN

Cecil B. De Mille's latest puppet-now, "Fobidden Fruit," is at the Rivoli this week. It is a highly sophisticated, gorgeously movie-milled, that is, movie-demilled, version of the Cinderella story, written by Jeanie Macpherson. A person ignorant of the "fillum business" may be puzzled to know why it is called "Forbidden Fruit," as it will be obvious to any spectator that "Temporarily Withheld Fruit," or "Taking a Husband for Worse and Getting Another Far Better," would have been a much more accurately descriptive title; for the final grand marriage made by the heroine is never forbidden, but only deferred until the obstacle presented by the existence of an entirely undesirable husband can be removed. Those who know why most movies are made will not wonder at the title chosen, however. They will know that it is expected to account for at least one out of every five tickets purchased for the picture.

But this must not be taken to indicate that "Forbidden Fruit" is salacious. It isn't at all, and it is neither dull nor shabby. Mr. De Mille is a master of marionettes, and can set them in such surroundings as no one ever really lived in, but exactly such as many people really living in city flats and on Main Street imagine they would like to live in. His characters are rarely people, but as puppets they are often wonderful to behold, and sometimes they are interesting. And their acting is usually excellent, as acting, but infrequently persuasive as impersonation. It is surrounded by too much magnificent artificiality and forced into too many plot-channels to seem anything but stagy. It is all very splendid, if spurious, however, and those who like their fiction undisguised but ornamented by a workman of the utmost skill invariably like Mr. De Mille's productions, and they will especially like "Forbidden Fruit," for it is one of his best. It's hard to find a technical flaw in it, although one might call such a meticulous director's attention to the fact that the polished, pink fingernails of well-manicured ladies photograph black—or are the black fingernails in "Forbidden Fruit" intended? Maybe Mr. De Mille is setting a new style for parvenu circles.

The principal members of the cast are Agnes Ayres, as the ultra-modern and mundane Cinderella; Clarence Burton as her objectionable husband, Kathlyn Williams as the fairy godmother, Forrest Stanley as the Prince, Theodore Roberts as the source of wealth that makes all of the grandeur possible, and Theodore Kosloff as a butler in the house of plenty. They all do well what they are supposed to do. Miss Ayres even goes beyond expectations, and Miss Williams is adroitly expressive. Mr. Roberts, of course, is delightful, and Mr. Stanley is just the hero needed. Mr. Kosloff has something of a part, and shows himself a real pantomimist. It would be interesting to see him in a rôle of more substance.

Also on the Rivoli program is Julian Ollendorf's most ambitious adventure with pen and ink, a caricaturistic, and sometimes literal, history and description of New York's Latin quarter, entitled "Seeing Greenwich Village," a clever, if not distinctly original, and amusing work.

"Mamma's Affair," one of the accomplishments of the last theatrical season, has been done in motion pictures more or less faithfully by those dexterous workers, John Emerson and Anita Loos, with Constance Talmadge in the leading rôle, and is on the screen of the Strand this week. Those who were extraordinarily entertained by Rachel Butler's play will doubtless find the photoplay only a pale reflection of it, and they may say it was just like the movies to make the heroine the picture of charming health, without physical or neurasthenic disfigurement, until the scene in which it is necessary for her to do something to attract the doctor's attention as a sick person, but Miss Talmadge's admirers would not want to see her unattractive in all of the scenes preceding the entrance of the doctor, and, anyhow, maybe she was taken ill suddenly. Many run-down people look perfectly well until just before they collapse, you know.

At any rate, "Mamma's Affair" on the screen is an amusing word-and-picture play, and Miss Talmadge, departing somewhat from her usual manner, is still an agreeable person to have around. Effie Shannon is the parasitic mother, and Kenneth Harlan, as the doctor who cures the mother by curing the daughter, are the most genuine people in the play. George Le Guere and Katherine Kneired do all that is necessary in their rôles.

The Strand program also includes "In Dutch," an educational travel picture, and Booth Tarkington's latest comedy, "Edgar Camps Out," which the reviewer, to his regret, was unable to remain for.

"Hold Your Horses," with Tom Moore, and "Edgar Camps Out" are at the Capitol this week, and "Brewster's Millions," with Roscoe Arbuckle, is at the Rialto.

LHEVINNE AT PHILHARMONIC

Tetrazzini Sings at Hippodrome— "Samson" In Concert Form.

"Fewer and better," after the popular formula, were the concerts of yesterday, compared with Sundays of late, as if musical New York had reason to pause before its plunge into a record week of fifteen operas and twenty-five concerts, forty public events at least, in the seven days coming.

Josef Lhevinne, the Russian pianist, gave pleasure to a large audience at the Philharmonic matinee in Carnegie Hall, playing in his direct and forceful way Liszt's first concerto, which is also on another orchestra's program tomorrow. Schumann's "Spring" symphony, ideal for the warm day, was repeated, and Conductor Stransky added Smetana's "The Moldau" and Ippolitov-Ivanov's "Caucasian Sketches."

Luisa Tetrazzini, singing her second concert at the Hippodrome last evening, was greeted by a great house that enjoyed the Italian prima donna's arias from "Mignon," "Sonnambula," and "Dinorah," and would not let her go without heavy toll of encores. Mme. Tetrazzini was assisted in alternate numbers by her own company, including Francesco Longo, J. Henri Bove and Max Gegna.

Margaret Matzenauer herself, and not Jeanne Gordon, indisposed for some days, sang the heroine's music in "Samson and Delilah," given in concert form before the largest Metropolitan Sunday night audience of the season. Mr. Sembach was the hero, a rôle of Caruso's in the opera, while Amato, Ananian, Rothier and others also sang with the chorus and orchestra, led authoritatively by Albert Wolff.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Cognac" at the Princess Theatre, announced for tonight, has been postponed. The play will be continued on tour for a few weeks before coming to New York.

Anna Wheaton has been engaged for the Ziegfeld roof, and will appear in both the Nine O'Clock Revue and the Midnight Frolic, opening Feb. 1.

"Three Kisses," the musical piece which Wilner and Romberg are producing, will be known instead as "Ruffles."

"A Night of Love," by Samuel Ruskin Golding, will be tried out soon by Edgar MacGregor.

Charles Abbe has been engaged for "Near Santa Barbara," scheduled to open at the Greenwich Village a week from tonight.

A special performance of "Twelfth Night" is to be given by the Verdi Club in the near future. Frances Carson will play Viola, and the cast will also include Pedro de Cordoba, Morgan Farley, Horace Braham, Rowland Buckstone and Cecil Yapp.

The cast of "The New Morality," in which Grace George is to be seen for special matinees at the Playhouse, will include Lawrence Grossmith, Ernest Lawford, Warburton Gamble, Lillian Kemble Cooper, Kathleen Andrus and John Gray.

There will be an extra matinee of "The Bat" at the Morosco this week.

Josephine Victor will leave the cast of "The Skin Game," at the Bijou, at the end of the week. It is understood that her successor in the part will be Jane Grey.

Brandon Tynan has withdrawn from the cast of "The Tavern," at the George M. Cohan Theatre, John Meehan, general stage director for George M. Cohan, is at present acting the part.

SING "LOHENGRIN" FEB. 2.

Gatti's Twelfth Week Also Brings Cora Chase in "Rigoletto."

Wagner's "Lohengrin," which has not been sung in four years at the Metropolitan, will be revived there on Wednesday evening of next week, Feb. 2. The drama of mystic Parsifal's son and his earthly bride, Elsa of Brabant, will be sung in English by Sembach, Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill and Blass, conducted by Bodansky, and staged with entirely new scenes by Joseph Urban.

Among events of the twelfth week will be a Thursday matinée of "Louise," with Farrer and Harrold; the further reappearance of Bori that evening in her original rôle in "The Love of Three Kings," with Gigli, Danise and Didur, and the début on Friday night of Cora Chase, an American artist, as Gilda in "Rigoletto," when Hackett returns as the Duke.

Duci de Kereklarto, violinist, will play at next Sunday's "opera concert." "Zaza," which was the occasion of a great French demonstration last Saturday, in the presence of Ambassador Jusserand and Consul General Liebert, will be repeated next Monday in the regular subscription, with Farrar and the usual cast.

For the Saturday matinée on Feb. 5, there are "L'Oracolo," with Bori in another of her best rôles, and "Cleopatra's Night," with Alda and Kingston, while a popular-price Saturday night will add "La Forza del Destino," with Ponselle, Delaunois, Crimi, Danise and Mardones.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT at 8. LOUISE. Farrar, Berat; Harrold, Whitehill—Wolff.
WED. at 8. MEFISTOFELE. Alda, Easton; Gigli, Mardones, Bada—Moranzoni.
THURS. SPEC'L MATINEE at 2. $1 to $4. AIDA. Music. Matzenauer; Kingston, Danise, Rothier; Guitafson—Moranzoni.
THURS. at 8:15. BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Crimi, Scotti. Talrinieri—Moranzoni.
FRI. at 8:15. LA BOHEME. Bori, Boselle; Gigli, Scotti, Martino, Picco—Papi.
SAT. at 2. DON CARLOS. Ponselle, Gordon, Gaill; Martinelli, De Luca, Didur—Papi
SAT. at 8. Pop. Prices. TRISTAN. Matzenauer, Telva; Sembach, Whitehill, Blass—Bodanzky.
REPERTORY FOR NEXT WEEK:
MON. at 8. ZAZA. Farrar, Howard, Quintina; Crimi, De Luca, Bada—Moranzoni.
WED. at 7:45. LOHENGRIN. Easton, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Blass—Bodanzky.
THURS. SP'L MAT. at 2. LOUISE. Farrar, Berat; Harrold, Rothier—Wolff. Seats Tom'w.
THURS. at 8:30. AMORE DEI TRE RE. Bori, Gigli, Danise, Didur—Moranzoni.
FRI. at 8:15. RIGOLETTO. Chase (debut), Perini; Hackett, De Luca, Mardones—Moranzoni.
SAT. at 2. Double Bill. L'ORACOLO. Bori, Ardizi; Chamlee, Scotti, Didur—Moranzoni. CLEOPATRA'S NIGHT. Alda, Kingston—Papi.
SAT. at 8. Pop. Prices. FORZA DEL DESTINO. Ponselle, Delaunois, Gaill; Crimi, Danise, Mardones, Chalmers, Bada—Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Director.
Chicago Opera Co.
MARY GARDEN, General Director.
TONIGHT, at 8. "NORMA." Raisa, Besanzoni, Lemont, Lazzari; Cond., Marinuzzi.
TUES., "MONNA VANNA." Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff; Cond., Morin.
WED., "TOSCA." Gall, Hislop (debut), Baklanoff; Cond. Marinuzzi.
THURS., "JEWELS OF MADONNA," Raisa, Lamont, Rimini; Oukrainsky; Cond., Cimini.
FRI., "CARMEN." Garden, Macbeth, Muratore, Baklanoff; Pavley, Oukrainsky; Cond., Marinuzzi.
SAT., MAT., 2 P. M., "LE CHEMINEAU," Gall, Dufranne, Baklanoff, Cotreuil; Cond. Morin.
SAT., 8 P. M., "RIGOLETTO," Macbeth, Schipa, Ruffo; Cond., Marinuzzi.
MON., "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," Galli-Curci, Schipa, Rimini; Cond., Cimini.
BOX OFFICE SALE 9 A. M. TO 7 P. M.
(Mason & Hamlin Piano Used Exclusively.)

LAST LECTURES IN NEW YORK
CHESTERTON
At Times Square Theatre
Next Sunday at 8:30, "FADS."
Sunday Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:30, "Literature as Luggage."
Tickets at Theatre Box Office.
Mgt. Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave.

PLACE B. F. Keith's Bryant 4300. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. ETHEL LEVEY, Pearl Regay & Co., Clayton & Edwards, Hermine Shone & Co. and others. BERT CLARK & Arcaro.
RIVERSIDE B. F. KEITH'S B'way & 96th St. EMMA CARUS BESSON MASTERS & KRAFT REVUE Gladjah, Will Oakland, oths.
81 B. F. Keith's St. & B'way. Popular Prices. RUTH ROYE, Sarah Padden & Co., Burns & Frabito, Lillian Roth & Co., oths., and great picture, "OUTSIDE THE LAW," with Priscilla Dean & Lou Chaney.
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL BY RUDOLPH POLK
Mgt: Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, THURS. EVE., JAN. 27, at 8:15 SONG RECITAL BY GRACE KERNS
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
CARNEGIE HALL, TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:15.
CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FOUNDED BY THEODORE THOMAS in 1891.
FREDERICK STOCK.....Conducter
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
KNIGHT MACGREGOR
SONG RECITAL. (Mason & Hamlin.)

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CARNEGIE HALL TODAY AT 3
POPULAR PRICES 50c to $2
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POWYS
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NEW YORK SYMPHONY
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Historical Cycle at Carnegie Hall
Thurs. Aft., Jan. 27. Fri. Eve., Jan. 28.
BRAHMS PROGRAM
Soloist KREISLER FRITZ
Tickets at Box Office. GEO. ENGLES, Mgr.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow (Tues.) Eve., at 8:15.
LETZ QUARTET
Malipiero, Schubert, Brahms, Quartet Op. 26
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BRAMHALL 138 E. 27th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The IMPORTANCE of BEING EARNEST By Oscar Wilde
COLUMBIA, B'y & 47 St. Twice Daily, 2:15-8:15. FOLLY TOWN.
Sight Seeing Royal Blue Line
Seeing New York, up town, down town, over the great bridges to Brooklyn, 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Chinatown, New York After Dark, 8 P.M. Luxurious glass roof heated automobiles. Distinctive Service. Ask at hotels for our free map and guide.
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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.
THE WINTER GARDEN'S Greatest Laughing Hit! THE PASSING SHOW OF 1921
Presenting Willie and Eugene Howard
MARIE DRESSLER—HARRY WATSON
EVGS. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:15.
SELWYN THEATRES ON WEST 42D STREET
APOLLO Evs. 8:30. POP. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30 WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In Mark Twain's Romantic Comedy THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER
EVG. PRICES, 50c TO $2.50.
SELWYN EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:20 FRANK TINNEY IN MUSICAL COMEDY "TICKLE ME"
SELWYN THEA., SPECIAL MATS. Today, Tues., Thurs. & Fri. at 2. PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS IN THE EMPEROR JONES
TIMES SQ. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 FLORENCE REED in MIRAGE
Times Sq. Thea.—Special Mats. Next Wed. & Fri. Aft., 2:30. MIXED MARRIAGE
LAST TIMES. Prices 50c to $2.00.
CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Next Matinee Wednesday 50c to $2.00. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present The London and Paris Sensation DELYSIA in the Musical Show "AFGAR"
"Has taken New York by storm."—Telegram.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JOHN GOLDEN Presents GRACE LARUE and HALE HAMILTON Dear Me
LITTLE THEATRE West 44 St. The 1st Year Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
39TH ST. THEATRE nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. BEN-AMI "SAMSON AND DELILAH" with PAULINE LORD
CASINO 39th and B'way. Evenings at 8:20. POPULAR MATINEE WED. ZIMBALIST'S PLAY WITH MUSIC. HONEYDEW
FRAZEE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Phone 31 Bryant. Margaret ANGLIN in "The Woman of Bronze."
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "LADIES' NIGHT"
VANDERBILT THEATRE, W. 48TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Ph. Bryant 134. 2D YEAR—THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT IRENE
Seats 6 Weeks Ahead. MATS. WED. & SAT.
CENTURY THEATRE, 62D ST. and Cent. Park W. Phone Columbus 8900. FIRST TIME WED. NIGHT AT 8:15
Messrs. Lee & J. J. Shubert Announce THIS ALL STAR CAST:
ROBERT WARWICK * JEANNE EAGELS
MACLYN ARBUCKLE * CYRIL SCOTT
MARGARET DALE * EDMUND LOWE
MAX FIGMAN
IN THE PARIS AND LONDON SENSATION IN THE NIGHT WATCH THE SUPER-SPECTACLE
by MICHAEL MORTON
Staged by FREDERICK STANHOPE.
Prices: Premiere 50c to $3. Other nights & Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.50. Pop. Wed. Mat., 50c to $2.
COMEDY Theatre, W. 41st. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. HOLBROOK BLINN in THE BAD MAN
As a lovable laughable bandit—
NORA BAYES THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30. "Screaming Comedy."—Telegram. 3 LIVE GHOSTS
Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2:30.
ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:25. SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE MADGE KENNEDY HERSELF in the Comedy 'CORNERED' Drama Hit
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS $1.50 SATURDAY MATINEE, BEST SEATS, $2.00
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MAT. WED.
THE BOHEMIANS, INC., ANNOUNCE THE GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES OF 1920
SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th and B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. Good Orchestra Seats $1.00. ONE WEEK BEGINNING TO-NIGHT. The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present * THE THREE STAR * COMBINATION * HENRY HULL | ALMA TELL | GEORGE MARION In the Comedy Triumph When We Are Young
As Presented at the Broadhurst Theatre.
LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20. NORA BAYES In the Musical Play. "HER FAMILY TREE"
PLYMOUTH 45th Street, W. of B'way. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. Little Old New York
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Fitz. 1522. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. The THEATRE GUILD Presents HEARTBREAK HOUSE A Comedy by Bernard Shaw
ALSO TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, SPEC'L MATS. WED. & FRI., 2:30. JOHN HAWTHORNE
A new American play by David Liebovitz.
PRINCESS THEATRE OPENING OF "COGNAC"
Announced for TONIGHT POSTPONED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Tickets purchased for Tonight will be exchanged at the box office.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:30. GEORGE ARLISS in "THE GREEN GODDESS"
A Play of Adventure by William Archer.
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. GRANT MITCHELL in "THE CHAMPION"
"The funniest play in town. It will drive Dull Care away for the two hours and a half that one spends at the Longacre and will leave pleasant memories long after the final curtain has dropped."—The Sun.
PLAYHOUSE 48 St. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. "MOST STRIKING DRAMA OF THE SEASON."—Eve. Tel. MARY NASH in "Thy Name Is Woman"
3 MATS. THIS WEEK WED., THURS. & SAT.
Wm. A. Brady's 48TH ST. Th., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. 'THE BROKEN WING'
SEE THE CRASHING AEROPLANE!
BIJOU Theatre, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S GREATEST PLAY THE SKIN GAME
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS! 24 WEEKS Unprecedented Business SPANISH LOVE
The Greatest Love Story Ever Told. Filled with hissing hate, panting passion, seductive music and alluring dancing.
"A PLAY NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS." —Alan Dale, the American.
"HOLDS AUDIENCE BREATHLESS."—Sun.
Extra Matinee, Thursday, Feb. 3.
MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY. THE BAT "KEEPS STANDEES ON TIPS OF THEIR TOES."—World.
Greenwich Village 7 Av. & 4 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE BEGGAR'S OPERA
CHICAGO & METROPOLITAN OPERA TICKETS The Original TYSON & CO. ESTABLISHED 1859 1472 B'WAY. 100 B'WAY. 4080 Bryant 9100 Rector
NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and see again."—Times. Ruth Chatterton "BARRIE at his best." —Herald Mary Rose
J. M. BARRIE'S NEW PLAY.
BELASCO WEST 44 ST. EVES. AT 8:15. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:15. LIONEL ATWILL in the New Play 'DEBURAU'
By Sacha Guitry, adapted by Granville Barker.
LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. INA CLAIRE in "THE GOLD DIGGERS" By Avery Hopwood.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. POP. 50c TO $2.00 MATINEE WED. MITZI In the Musical Comedy Hit, "LADY BILLY"
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION THE TAVERN
GREATEST MYSTERY OF THEM ALL. WHAT'S THE SHOOTIN' FOR?
COHAN & HARRIS Th., W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. WELCOME STRANGER
with GEORGE SIDNEY.
CLARE KUMMER Presents ROLAND YOUNG ROLLO'S WILD OAT Punch & Judy Theatre
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. 40th St.
GLOBE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. FRED STONE "TIP-TOP"
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN'S production of THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD
THE COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GEO. M. COHAN'S Comedians MARY
(ISN'T IT A GRAND OLD NAME?)
NEW AMSTERDAM—MATS. WED. & SAT. WED. MAT. $1.00 TO $2.50—NO HIGHER. Ziegfeld Production Marilynn Miller Leon Errol in Sally
NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF—NEW Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
ONLY MIDNIGHT SHOW IN NEW YORK.
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "WAKE UP, JONATHAN!"
"The delight of Mrs. Fiske's performance was extreme. She has never been finer, more fascinating, or more interesting, and 'Wake Up, Jonathan!' was clean all the way through."—Alan Dale, American.
"One act of her incisive comedy was worth a whole play. It is a joy to watch and listen to her. The theatre rang with laughter."—Burns Mantle, Mail.
"Her almost every line was followed by discharges of applause."—J. Rankin Towse, Post.
"Mrs. Fiske was triumphant."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
"A rare little play, richly overlaid with sparkling wit."—Louis V. De Foe, The World.
CORT, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MARGARET LAWRENCE & ARTHUR BYRON
In "TRANSPLANTING JEAN."
"Exceedingly Amusing Light Comedy."—Tribune.
CORT THEA. SPECIAL MATS. TOMORROW and FRIDAY at 2. & SAT. MORN. 10:30. Mat. Mare Klaw, Inc. Mr. & Mrs. Coburn present THE YELLOW JACKET
PARK THEATRE, Col. Circle. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:10. FRANCIS DE WOLF WILSON & HOPPER IN A NEW AND WONDROUS "ERMINIE"
GAIETY, B'way, 46 St. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS
FRANK BACON "LIGHTNIN'"
Metropolitan Musical Bureau announces CARNEGIE HALL, WED. AFT. at 3, JAN. 26 American Debut of Violinist ERIKA MORINI
Assisted by Symphony Orchestra. Conductor Artur BODANSKY
Seats at Box Office, 75c to $2. Knabe Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT. at 3, Jan. 29 Pianoforte Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Seats Now at Box Office, 75c-$2. Mason & Hamlin
PHILHARMONIC CARNEGIE HALL STRANSKY Conducting
Thursday Evening at 8:30. RACHMANINOFF and Beethoven, 5th Symphony. Friday Aft. at 2:30, RACHMANINOFF. Sunday Aft. Next, The "PATHETIQUE." FELIX F. LEIFELS, Manager.
TIMES SQUARE THEATRE, 42d, B'way. SUN. AFT., January 30th, at 3 TENOR RECITAL ALFONSO ROMERO
Mgt. Irving Wertheim. Steinway Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 27, at 3:15 Piano Recital JUAN REYES
Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.
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TOSCANINI
Last CONCERT Jan. 25
CONSOLI, 1438 B'way (40-41 Sts.)
Metropolitan Opera House, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15 3TH AND LAST APPEARANCE TOSCANINI and LA SCALA ORCHESTRA
Management Loudon Charlton.
CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15 Piano Recital by ALFRED CORTOT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, WED. AFT., JAN. 26, AT 3 SAMAROFF
SERIES OF BEETHOVEN SONATAS. Op. 2, Nos. 1-2-3, and Op. 7. LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI will lecture.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15. KAZOUNOFF
In PIANO RECITAL
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., FEB. 1, AT 3. Alexander Schmuller Willem Mengelberg
Sonata for Violin and Piano—Violin Solos.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
NATIONAL Symphony Orchestra WILLEM MENGELBERG Conducting
CARNEGIE HALL. Tomorrow Aft'n at 2:30. Wed. Eve., Jan. 26, at 8:15.
Program: CHERUBINI, ov. "Anacreon"; LISZT, Concerto E-flat; TCHAIKOVSKY, Fifth Symphony.
Soloist FRIEDMAN Pianist
NEXT CONCERTS—FEB. 1 (Aft.), FEB. 2d (Eve.).
Tickets, at Box Office, $2.50 to 50 Cents.
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ROSELAND
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Matinees Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
Evenings 7:30 to 1 A. M.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS
Daily 12 M. to 10 P. M.
PRINCESS THEATRE, Jan. 27 & Feb. 1, at 3. Two Special Matinees by RUTH DRAPER
In ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES.
Tickets $2.50 & $2, at Box Office. Mgt. J. B. Pond.
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The Greatest!
The vision of the world has ever been upward.
Throughout the ages of history man's eyes have been turned in admiration to those heights of achievement which mark man's furthest progress. For such achievement the English language reserves one word of superb recognition—it is the word Greatest. Because in these advertisements of
OVER THE HILL
we are dealing with a subject which has been thus recognized by the public and thus acclaimed—the greatest of its kind—we will present each day a group of "the great

PLAN PORT WORK TO COST $225,000,000

New York and Jersey Commission Will Submit Proposals to Both Legislatures.

WOULD LINK THE STATES

Central Receiving Depots on Either Side Provided to Relieve Waterfront Congestion.

A plan for the development of the port and harbor of New York and New Jersey is ready for submission to the Legislatures of both States. It is the result of several years' study by the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, and is intended to prevent the drift of business to other ports, to relieve the congestion on the waterfronts, to lower the cost of transportation and to serve plentifully and economically the 8,000,000 who live within the port district.

The plan is to provide central receiving and distributing depots on the New Jersey side for the nine railroads that reach New York on that side of the river, and a similar depot on this side of the Hudson for the Long Island, the New York Central and the New Haven lines.

Among the various railroad terminals and the depots it is proposed to operate connecting railroads on the surface in New Jersey and in subways in Manhattan. Connection between the two States is planned by tunnel lines beneath the Hudson River. It is also proposed to build piers and warehouses and to eliminate the New York Central tracks along Riverside Drive and through what is known as "Death Avenue."

Two Automatic-Electric Links.

"Two stages of the automatic-electric development are proposed. The first, linking the New York Central Railroad with the New Jersey railroads through a loop from a joint yard in New Jersey and a spur to the New York Central's Sixtieth Street yard, will do away with the surface tracks in Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and provide equal service from each of the ten railroads at twelve union terminals in lower Manhattan.

"The second, bringing the New Haven and Long Island railroads into the system through a second joint yard near Ward's and Randall's Islands, and the New York Central will also reach by additional tracks along the Harlem River, and providing additional lines and stations in upper Manhattan, will solve the New York Central-Riverside Park problem by making possible the complete removal of the tracks from the Sixtieth Street yard to Spuyten Duyvil, and will give all parts of Manhattan universal rail service."

Would Create a Port District.

This was the vision of the commission a year ago, when it sought the necessary permission from the two State Legislatures for authority to proceed with the work. But the Board of Estimate refused to consent, because there was no plan, and Alfred E. Smith, as Governor, acquiesced in the wishes of the board. The commission believes that the Legislatures will approve of the plan and create a port district under the control of six Commissioners, three from each State, for terms of from two to six years.

The proposed district extends from Jamaica Bay to Newark, and from Perth Amboy to Irvington-on-theHudson. The commission states that rail lines should be brought to the tidal waters, so that rail and water service can be efficiently and economically co-ordinated. It explains that the idea is to accomplish this by a system of inner and outer beltline railroads on both sides of the Hudson connecting all trunk lines, and having numerous spurs to the various water fronts.

Every part of the proposed port, it was explained, except Manhattan would have the superior advantage of standard freight rail service without breaking bulk. For Manhattan the statement says, it is proposed to build an underground "automatic-electric system," which is described as an entirely new form of conveyor which would serve all of the twelve railroad lines. The statement reads:

It is estimated that in 1914 railroads in the proposed district handled 75,000,000 tons of freight and the river traffic 45,000,000 tons. In 1918 the terminal costs of handling freight to and from Manhattan are said to have been $2.25 a ton, the total tonnage amounting to about 8,500,000 tons, and it is believed that under the proposed plan there would be an average saving of about $1 a ton.

It is proposed to have twelve terminals in Manhattan, to be served by eight-car electric trains.

At these terminals the cars will be lifted singly by elevators to platforms near the surface, where their loads will be discharged and the cars reloaded. Service to Brooklyn and the river section of Queens is to be supplied by the Long Island-New York Connecting Railroad from Bay Ridge to Hell Gate, and by marginal lines from which spurs are to extend to Jamaica Bay and Flushing Bay.

The commission says that the food distribution problem can be effectively solved by creating food receiving stations and cold storage warehouses.

Cost Estimated at $225,000,000.

Little has been said concerning the cost of the proposed improvement, but it was conservatively stated at approximately $225,000,000. This refers only to those parts of the settled plan and not to additions that may become necessary. How the money is to be raised has not yet been arranged. It was said that it might come from the railroads or from the two States or from both.

The commission consists of William E. Willcox, Chairman; J. Spencer Smith, Vice Chairman, and Eugenius H. Outerbridge, DeWitt Van Buskirk, Murray Hulbert and Frank R. Ford. Major Gen. George W. Goethals is consulting engineer; B. F. Cresson Jr., chief engineer; Julius Henry Cohen, counsel; William Leary, Secretary, and C. A. Ruhlmann, Assistant Secretary.

City Red Cross Station Opened.

A public first-aid station, the first in the city, has been established by the Red Cross at 51 Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. A Red Cross worker is on duty at the station at all hours and a Red Cross ambulance is within call to take serious cases to a hospital.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cascarets

Handy Laxative for Men, Women and Children. 10, 25, 50c—drugstores.

FIVE YEARS' FIRES COST $1,416,375,845

Underwriters' Board Issues Figures for 1915-1919, Showing Electricity as Main Cause.

A compilation of fire losses in the United States from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, shows a loss in this period of $1,416,375,845, four times the amount spent in building the Panama Canal.

"The most regrettable feature of the situation is that most of the loss was preventable," says a bulletin issued by the board. "The total recorded destruction amounted to $1,133,100,676, but to this is added 25 per cent. as a conservative estimate of the destruction from unreported fires and those occurring in uninsured properties."

This is the first time a statistical record of fires has been obtained for a period of years. The figures were taken from 700,000 adjustment reports from the fire insurance companies each year. More than 50,000,000 adjustments were necessary to reduce these reports to a form that would show the losses in classifications. The value of property wasted through fire would have built 283,275 houses at an average cost of $5,000 each, thus supplying homes for 1,416,375 people, more than the population of Connecticut; or would have constructed 141,637 miles of macadam roads at $10,000 a mile.

Electricity is the chief cause of fire, a total of $84,086,471 being traced to this source. Matches and smoking materials stand second, with a loss of $73,474,348 for the five years, while defective chimneys and flues hold third place, with a total of $56,650,915. New York's losses from fire are greater than those of any other State, the total for the five years being $140,305,821. Pennsylvania was second, $78,339,666; Illinois third, $73,916,503; New Jersey fourth, $63,679,525; Massachusetts fifth, $53,677,087. The losses from fire in rubbish and litter in New York were low compared with other States, being only $146,997, while in Illinois the loss was $501,018.

HOOVER AT MOVIE THEATRE.

He and Damrosch Will Aid Motion Picture Day Entertainment.

S. Rothapfel, Chairman of the Greater New York Motion Picture Committee of the European Relief Council, has arranged a program at the Capitol Theatre for midnight, Jan. 26, as part of the demonstration throughout the country next Wednesday, Motion Picture Day.

The performance at the Capitol is being given to the members of Mr. Hoover's General Committee, the members and workers of the Motion Picture Committee, and to the hosts and hostesses to 200 or more children at the benefit performance on Jan. 29.

Herbert Hoover will make an address, and several popular stars are scheduled to appear. Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony Society, will conduct a chorus of 150 in several choral numbers.

VARNISH MADE HIM SING.

Volunteer Performer In Theatre Freed on Suspended Sentence.

Henry Weaver, salesman for a music publishing house, who pleaded guilty before Magistrate William A. Sweetser in the West Side Court yesterday to being intoxicated, said that he had been drinking varnish. His sentence was suspended.

Weaver was arrested on Saturday night by Patrolman Walter Donnelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station at the New York Theatre. The policeman said he found Weaver singing in front of the orchestra rail of the theatre. The performance was interrupted for about ten minutes by Weaver's entertainment.

PALMER REQUESTED TO NAME FEES PAID

Untermyer Says List of Beneficiaries of Attorney General Would Be Interesting.

EXPLAINS HIS COMPLIMENT

Lawyer Says His Endorsement of Palmer's Record on July 26, 1919, Was "Incautious."

Samuel Untermyer, when asked yesterday to comment on the telegram of praise he sent A. Mitchell Palmer on July 26, 1919, and which Mr. Palmer made public on Saturday, said:

"The only comment I care to make is that it must be manifest to the most club-footed intellect that the qualified certificate of character I generously and perhaps incautiously gave Mr. Palmer nineteen months ago, and at a time when his confirmation as Attorney General was being opposed in the Senate, was issued (1) a year before the San Francisco convention and before it was known that he was turning his political office into a huge political patronage machine in furtherance of the ludicrous task of hunting for the Presidential nomination; (2) before we knew or even suspected that he was scattering huge fees broadcast mounting into the millions out of the properties in his custody, and (3) before he had embarked on his crusade of sacrificing some of these valuable properties for a fraction of their costs.

"If I or any one else had then known or suspected the facts, his action would have been then denounced as it has since been almost unanimously condemned.

"If Mr. Palmer will publish a list of the fees paid out of these properties to lawyers and directors and managers whom he appointed it will make interesting and surprising reading, but he must include also the fees taken from American citizens whose property was returned to them.

"Of course it is true, as my telegram states, that I was even then bitterly opposed, as practically everybody now is, to his policy of slaughtering these great properties and businesses or to their being sold, and I am sure the time will come, if it has not already arrived, when every right-thinking American who loves his country will be ashamed of what has been done in our names and will execrate the men who have placed us in that humiliating position.

"It was all very well for us to have taken over these businesses and even to have operated them during the war for the account of our Government as other nations did, but it was quite another matter to have sold them, and at sacrifice prices, so that it would no longer lie in our power to make restitution when the time came.

"If Mr. Palmer can get any comfort out of these performances he is welcome to it. I have nothing but pity for a man whose want of vision has left him and his country in that sad plight."

NEW HAMBURG LINE BOAT.

The Amas Sena, 5,560 Tons, Is for Cuba-Mexico Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that, in addition to the two steamers recently put into service on its American routes, the Hamburg-American Line now has a new vessel, the Amas Sena, a steamer of 5,560 tons, built at the Rostock Neptune yards.

It will be employed on the Cuba-Mexico service, which formerly for the most part was maintained by chartered vessels. This third new steamer will sail on her first voyage from Hamburg to Havana, Vera Cruz and Tampico at the end of this month.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A disturbance of considerable magnitude was central Sunday night over the Canada maritime provinces, another over Western Texas and a third off the North Pacific Coast. The first named storm was attended by light precipitation in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the Ohio Valley. Temperatures continue above the average for this date in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and near or below normal west of the Rocky Mountains.

In the New England States the weather will be fair and somewhat colder Monday and probably fair Tuesday, in the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair and cooler on Monday and becoming unsettled on Tuesday, probably followed by rain Tuesday night.

In the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be fair on Monday and become unsettled Tuesday without material change in temperature.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook—Fresh west winds and fair weather Monday.

Sandy Hook to Hatteras—Moderate and fresh west and northwest winds, fair weather Monday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday fair in interior, becoming unsettled on the coast.

New England—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday cloudy and unsettled, probably followed by rain by Tuesday night.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy and unsettled; no change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1921.	1920.		1921.	1920.
3 A. M.	41	29	4 P. M.	49	34
6 A. M.	40	20	6 P. M.	44	33
9 A. M.	44	30	9 P. M.	38	31
12 M.	51	32	11 P. M.	35	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 1:20 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and slightly colder Mon. Tues. unsettled.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues, unsettled; mild temp.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; mild temp.

Extreme N. W. Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled; probably showers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in e. and probably rain in w. Mon. Tues. rain and cooler.

Ohio—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably followed by rain; no change in temp.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in s. w. Tues. rain.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow in s. portion.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; not much change in temp.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Mon.

Wis.—Fair Mon., not much change in temp.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Mon., not much change in temp.

N. Dak., S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon., not much change in temp.

Kan.—Mon. unsettled, not much change in temp.

Mont.—Fair Mon.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

3:10—96 W. 116 St.; not given.....Slight
11:00—206 W. End Av.; auto; H. Dou ..... Not given
11:15—45 Church St.; B. Schwartz.....Slight
11:45—73 7 St.; M. Sattin.....Not given
P. M.
12:20—337 W. 77 St.; T. Bernstein.....Slight
3:20—82 Great Jones St.; J. Henerald. ..... Not given
3:40—450 Amsterdam Av.; A. Davis..Slight
4:05—169 St. & Clay Av., Bronx; vacant lot ..... None
6:10—321 E. 12 St.; I. Shapiro.....Slight
7:10—718 Amsterdam Av.; I. Burkoff..Slight
7:40—West of Riverside Drive at 160 St. (rubbish) ..... None
8:40—Front of 110 West End Av. (auto); E. Donahue.....Slight
9:35—346 Fordham Road; G. Eisenberg ..... Slight
9:45—Riverside Drive & 206 St.; C. Kahle ..... Slight
11:10—64 E. 129 St.; W. Murray.....Slight

VERY CHOICE
VAN DYCK
CIGAR
THREE SELECT SIZES
Priced from 2 for 25c to 3 for 50c
We suggest BANKERS (plain, 15c—wrapped 2 in foil, 2 for 30c)
Box of 50—$7.25
TO ALL CONCERNED—A PLEASURE
It is a pleasure to make a cigar which gives pleasure to critical smokers.
Hence there is pleasure in the making of Van Dyck. From the especially selected choice Havana which forms Van Dyck's filler, to the choice Connecticut shade-grown leaf which wraps Van Dyck, this very choice cigar is a source of pleasurable pride to the General Cigar Co., Inc.
Where there is so much satisfaction in the making, there is bound to be much satisfaction in the smoking. Ask your connoisseur friends about the very choice Van Dyck in the three select sizes.
General Cigar Co., Inc.
NATIONAL BRANDS
NEW YORK CITY

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	P.M.
High water	7:46	8:16	8:11	8:41	9:59	10:34
Low water	1:36	2:15	2:04	2:44	4:04	4:40

THE SUN.

Rises. A.M.	Sets. P.M.
7:14	5:08

Incoming Steamships.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Estonia	Gresnock	Jan. 1
Opequan	Bahia	Jan. 1
Port Alma	London	Jan. 5
Turbinia	Gothenburg	Jan. 1
Tsuyama Maru	Port Said	Dec. 27
Eastwind	Cape Town	Dec. 23
Arnold Maersk	Neuvitas	Jan. 15
El Capitan	S'to Domingo	Jan. 15
Charlton Hall	Charleston	Jan. 18
U. S. T. St. Mihiel	Antwerp	Jan. 10
Santa Antao	Lisbon	Dec. 18
Oallas	Bermuda	Jan. 18
Manchurian Prince	Para	Jan. 6
Kittigan	Bizerta	Dec. 28

DUE TODAY.

Loretta	Bizerta	Dec. 26
Mississippi	London	Jan. 7
Francisco	Hull	Jan. 7
N. de Larrinaga	Gibraltar	Jan. 8
Romeu	Barcelona	Jan. 2
Denis	Brasil	Dec. 17
Ashtabula	London	Jan. 7

DUE TODAY.

Polar Bear	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Calamares	Colon	Jan. 16
Wacouta	Havana	Jan. 18
Buenos Aires	Havana	Jan. 20
Mohawk	San Juan	Jan. 19
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 5
Savoia	Havre	Jan. 15
Degli Abruzzi	Naples	Jan. 12
Argentina	Trinate	Jan. 5
Carmania	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Vestus	Buenos Aires	Jan. 6
Fort Hamilton	Bermuda	Jan. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Eastern Chief	London	Jan. 12
Patrick Henry	London	Jan. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Matoppo	Rotterdam	Jan. 11
K. Luckenbach	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Homecliffe	Rotterdam	Jan. 12

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer.	Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Crofton Hall,	B. Aires.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Argentina, Uruguay.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Rotterdam,	Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M. Europe, Holland, Germany, Austria.
Belvidere,	Patras	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M. Italy, Greece.
Maraval,	Trinidad	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M. West Indies.
Carrillo,	Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Central America.
Romney,	Buenos Aires.	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Argentina, Uruguay.
Glendevon,	Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M. Rio Janeiro, Santos.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Ana,	Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M. West Coast South America.
Ft. Hamilton,	Bermuda	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Bermuda.
Hyanthes,	B'nos Aires	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. Argentina, Uruguay.
Caracas,	San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M. Central America.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
C. of Marseilles,	Bombay	Jan. 26 10:00 A.M.
City of Auckland,	Sydney	Jan. 26 12:00 M.
Kasenga,	Shanghai	Jan. 30 10:00 A.M.

Steamer & Destination.	Time of Sailing. Date.	Hour.
City of Dunkirk,	Kobe	Jan. 31 12:00 M.
City of Hankow,	Cape Town	Jan. 31 11:00 A.M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall, Stations at 6 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Straits Settlements and specially addressed correspondence for British India, via San Francisco	Creole State	Jan. 27
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra), via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Monteagle	Jan. 27
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Manoa	Jan. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Not designated	Feb. 4
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies (except Sumatra) and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.	Empress of Asia	Feb. 5

FOR SALE

ON ACCOUNT OF MOVING Feb. 1,
SPONGING PLANT, CUTTING TABLES, FIBRE BOX WHEELERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.
ALL FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.
SELL REASONABLY.
QUICK ACTION.
H. LISSNER CO., INC.,
28 WEST 23D ST.

BIG BARGAINS—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

PUBLIC auction of postage stamps, for collectors, on Jan. 25 and 26, at 120 West 40th St.; on Jan. 29 and 31, at 125 West 42d St.; sales commence at 8 P. M. Walter S. Scott, Auctioneer.

TWO flat top oak desks, 1 oak typewriter desk, 1 oak table, 6 oak chairs, 1 rug. 280 Madison Av., Room 909.

CLOCKS, Simplex time recording. Lewis Wrecking Co., Pelham Naval Station. Tel. Westchester 1313.

BURROUGHS adding machine, seven column, No. 4, with stand. 711 Times Building, or Bryant 9231.

LARGE 34-inch cutting machine and cutting shears for cardboard; also Sheridan hand embossing machine. Spring 3032.

Clothing.

HUDSON SEAL COATS.
Long established, reliable manufacturer is closing out stock at wholesale; worth-while saving; every purchase guaranteed. Longacre 4683.

DRESSES—Lady wishes to sell several dresses, velvet cloak. 528 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7A, between 10 and 1.

FULL DRESS and Tuxedo suits, slightly used, from 35th Av. tailors; low prices. Levine, 564 7th Av., 40th St.

MAGNIFICENT Russian sable furs; can be seen by appointment. E 598 Times.

Furniture.

OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL FURNITURE at greatly reduced prices.
We offer new but slightly imperfect oak and mahogany desks, chairs, filing cabinets, card cases, &c. Inspection invited.
Jacob Barsky, 1 Beaver St.

REED and willow furniture for all nomes direct from factory; lowest prices; largest selection; in single pieces or sets. Long Beach Willow Co., 136 East 41st.

FOUR room furniture, complete, $300. Kent, O'Reilly's Storage, 258 St. Nicholas Av.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

DESKS—U. S. Navy, second-hand, quartered oak, sanitary type, flat top, two pedestal; clerks' and typists'. Now on direct sale; fixed price on each article; no bids required. Call U. S. Navy Salvage Pier, entrance 35th St. and 2d Av., South Brooklyn.

BIG Bargain—Slighty used office furniture, oak or mahogany, chairs, desks, tables, filing cabinets, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines. Levins, 540 Broadway.

SLIGHTLY USED mahogany flat top desks, typewriter desks, office chairs, tables, letter trays. Phone Cortlandt 5547.

Pianos and Organs.

FOR SALE—An 88-note mahogany player piano. G 586 Times.

STEINWAY baby grand, like new. Storage, 17 West 125th. Call afternoon.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3795.

HIGHEST CASH prices paid for furniture, contents of houses, hotels, apartments, pianos, linen, carpets, works of art, &c. A. Jones, 161 East 125th St. Tel. Harlem 2787.

HIGHEST cash for furniture, contents houses, apartments, pianos, china, rugs, bronzes, &c. Polson, 157 East 47th. Stuyvesant 5577.

I PAY 25% more than any one for your furniture, rugs, pianos, paintings. Griffin, 116 University Place. Stuyvesant 2298.

FOLDING machine wanted for circulars. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.

WANTED—National cash register; will pay spot cash. Write, stating condition, price, &c., S. R., 217 Tribune Bldg., New York.

PIANO—Upright grand or player wanted; state color, price. S 355 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANY PERSON HAVING ANY CLAIM OR DEBT against the RUSVELT RESTAURANT, at No. 323 Third Av., N. Y. City, present your claim at the office of the Continental Business Exchange, 121 Third Av., N. Y. C., on or before January 26th, 1921.

November 10, 1920.

HARRY SCHLEIN ANNOUNCES HIS withdrawal from the LA ROSE NOVELTY CO., located at 746 6th Av., on the above date. He will not be responsible for any bills contracted for after that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership existing as Piddian & Wermser, is hereby disolved by mutual consent. Abraham J. Piddian, Louis Wermser, January 3, 1921.

CALIFORNIA OPPORTUNITIES.
Responsible, aggressive firm wants to represent salable products on Pacific Coast on brokerage basis. Address 704 Hollingsworth Building, Los Angeles, California.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Autocar Sales & Service Co., Inc., No. 553 West 33rd Street, of New York City, will sell at public auction at its garage, No. 546 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this, the 24th of January, 1921, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Autocar truck No. 28648, manufactured by The Autocar Company, belonging to David Orloff, No. 378 Henry Street, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, in order to satisfy its lien for Garage Charges, Repairs and its lien under a Conditional Bill of Sale.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMERICAN MUSTARD CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York the undersigned, LEO OPPENHEIMER and SHEPPARD G. SCHERMERHORN, the Receivers in the above matter of the American Mustard Co., Inc., offer for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: Factory in the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, New York, containing machinery and fixtures used in the manufacture of mustard, also labels and bottles; also raw materials employed in the manufacture of mustard, consisting of 133 bags of mustard seed, 2 barrels spices, 34 barrels vinegar and 2 cases of bottle caps; also approximately 3,000 cases of manufactured mustard of the brand manufactured by the bankrupt known as the "Nacco" brand, which cases are in the cities of Cleveland, Boston, Harrisburg, Cincinnati and Syracuse, and also the lease of the factory premises in the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

The business will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

The Receivers shall have the right to offer at the sale the machinery and fixtures, together with the lease and the raw materials above mentioned, separately from the 3,000 cases of manufactured mustard in their possession with the privilege on the part of the successful bidder for the said machinery and fixtures, together with the raw materials and lease, to become the selling agent of the Receivers of the said mustard for an amount not less than $1.50 per case, provided the same is sold on or before the first day of April, 1921, and that the selling expense shall not exceed 10%.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, from January 17, 1921, to January 24, 1921, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety or bids for the machinery, fixtures, raw materials and lease separately may be submitted to the Receivers at their office, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by them, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash of at least 10% of the amount of the bid. The Receivers shall reserve the right to reject any bids, and in the event that the bids submitted are rejected, the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the United States Auctioneer on January 27, 1921, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

LEO OPPENHEIMER and SHEPPARD G. SCHERMERHORN, Receivers, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENBERG, BALL & MARVIN, ALEXANDER, COHN & SONDHEIM, Attys. for Receivers, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ACKERMAN MANUFACTURING & EXPORT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 24, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 153 Morgan Avenue, corner of Johnson, Borough of roBoklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of chemicals, benza, alhyde, aniline, oxalic acid, lot of caustic soda, miscellaneous chemicals and dyes, machinery consisting of shaw, kettles, mixers, extractors, empty barrels, motors, shafting, hangers and pulleys, steel lockers, steam boilers, platform scales, lot of lumber, office furniture, filter presses, crocks, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS S. ROSENTHAL, Trustee.
H. L. SCHAEFER, Attorney for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York.
Hon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ISAAC STEINBERG & MORRIS STEINBERG, individually and as copartners trading as I. Steinberg & Son, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 24, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 East 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of umbrella supplies, silks, trimmings, lining, cotton goods, plant of machinery, office furniture, safe, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SAMUEL EISENBERG and IRA B. GOLDSMITH, individually and as copartners, trading as Eisenberg & Goldsmith, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, January 31, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 287 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, etc.

AUSTIN DERBY, Receiver,
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HORENSTEIN, trading as Leading Middy Blouse Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 1, 1921, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 116 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of middy blouses, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, etc.

REGINALD P. ROYD, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 49 Chambers Street, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of IRVING CANTOR. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1921, at 2:00 P. M., at 141 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies', gents' and children's dry goods, fixtures, etc.

ABRAHAM I. WOLF, Assignee.
LEON A. MALKIEL, Attorney for Assignee, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JENNIE LUMB, Plaintiff, against CHARLES E. LUMB et al., Defendants.—Number 9888-1920.

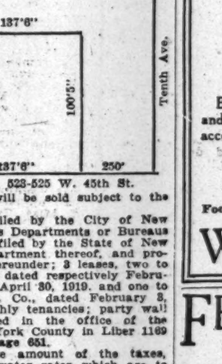
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made herein and bearing date the 16th day of December, 1920, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 20, 1920, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by HENRY BRADY, auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL those several lots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the Northerly line of West 45th Street, 250 feet westerly from the West side of Tenth Avenue; running thence westerly along said North line of 45th Street 137 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue 100 feet 5 inches; thence Easterly and parallel with 45th Street 137 feet 6 inches; thence southerly 100 feet 5 inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being premises known as Nos. 517-519, 523 and 525 West 45th Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, December 28, 1920.
WARREN C. FIELDING, Referee.

HENRY WOOG, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are Nos 517, 519, 523 and 525 West 45th Street, Manhattan, New York City:



Nos. 517-519, 523-525 W. 45th St.

Said premises will be sold subject to the following:

All violations filed by the City of New York or any of its Departments or Bureaus as well as those filed by the State of New York or any Department thereof, and proceedings taken thereunder; 3 leases, two to Charles E. Lumb, dated respectively February 10, 1919, and April 30, 1919, and one to W. J. Kells Mfg. Co., dated February 3, 1916, and to monthly tenancies; party wall agreement recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1169 of Conveyances, page 651.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates which are to be paid by the Referee is $7,200.48 and interest. The Referee will also pay off and discharge the mortgage held by Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank upon which there is due $11,750 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 23, 1920.
WARREN C. FIELDING, Referee.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Ferman and Wolff, Inc., held January 20th, 1921, the following resolution was duly adopted: Resolved, That the name of Ferman and Wolff, Inc. be changed to Ferman and Friedman, Inc., and that the proper proceedings be taken necessary to effect such change.

ISIDORE FERMAN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Union National Bank of Newark, located at Newark, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. W. C. PEARSON, Cashier.
Dated January 3rd, 1921.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of PREMIER INCANDESCENT LAMP WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, January 26, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 222 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all machinery for making incandescent lamps, "Auto" and "Standard Nitrogen" shafting hangers, motors from 1-16 H. P. to 10 H. P., generator, Beach Russ blowers, compressors, vacuum pumps, glass cutting wheels, electrical instruments, wire cutting machines, Tungsten wire, glass tubing, 100,000 finished and unfinished lamps, nickel wire, large quantity of piping, office fixtures, desk, safe, partitions, packing material consisting of cartons and corrugated packing boxes, stencil cutting machines, scales, solder.

MAX ROCKMORE, Receiver.
HARRY S. WALLENSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK

Bonds Which Inspire Confidence

There are available today numerous issues of time-seasoned bonds which have paid their interest promptly and uninterruptedly for a long period of years, through good times and bad. Such bonds inspire complete confidence. They can now be purchased at prices far and away below their normal levels. Our circular "January Investments" mentions several bonds of this character.

Write for List No. 1314

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Corning Glass Works

8% Preferred Stock

An old established New York industry, founded in 1868. Manufacturers of electric bulbs and glass of all kinds, including the well-known Pyrex baking ware. Total net assets $370 per share. Earnings for a number of years have averaged over 4¼ times dividend requirements. The company has no funded debt.

Price 98 and accrued dividend, yielding 8.16%

Circular on request

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St., New York — 15 State St., Boston
Hartford Providence Springfield

Province of Ontario

6% Gold Bonds

Due Nov. 15, 1927

Principal and interest payable in New York

Ontario is the wealthiest and most densely populated province in the Dominion of Canada. More than one-half of Canada's manufactured products are produced by Ontario.

Price 94.54 and interest
Yielding 7%
(Payment in United States Funds)

Write for Circular T-124.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Toronto Winnipeg
London, Eng. Montreal

6% Municipal Bonds

Free from All Federal Income Taxes

To Yield 6½%

Maturities 1928 to 1938 inclusive

Particulars upon request for Circular T-12

BRANDON, GORDON AND WADDELL
Ground Floor, Singer Building
89 Liberty Street New York

Manual of Sugar Companies

Gives interesting figures on the Sugar industry and complete data on listed and unlisted producing and refining companies; capital, earnings, dividends, range of prices, etc.

Sent on request for MT-23

Lamborn & Co.
Specialists in Sugar Stocks
Seven Wall St. New York
Tel. Rector 6510
MEMBERS
N.Y. Stock Ex. N.Y. Produce Ex.
N.Y. Cotton Ex. Chic. Bd. of Trade
N.Y. Coffee and Sugar Ex., Inc.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last Week's Improvement in Federal Reserve Position—Bond Market and Exchange.

The weekly showing of the New York Federal Reserve Bank on Saturday, with its 2½ per cent. decrease in ratio of reserves, was disappointing; but the complete statement of the reserve system, published yesterday, proves that no general impairment of position occurred last week. On the contrary, a rise of one-half of 1 per cent. brought the system's average reserve ratio to a figure 3 per cent. higher than any reported in 1920 and 3¾ per cent. above this week a year ago. Reserve percentages increased last week with each of the twelve reserve districts except New York, Kansas City and Dallas.

Equally striking is the reduction of $44,000,000 reported for last week in the system's note circulation. Every district except Richmond shared in this reduction, which brings the total of outstanding notes $289,600,000 below that of only four weeks ago. All this indicates steady progress toward a normal position. But the further fact remains that, even in this period of trade reaction and deflated credit, outstanding Federal reserve note circulation is still $261,000,000 higher than a year ago this week and rediscounts greater by $330,000,000. This is the simplest explanation for the retention of the highest reserve bank rediscount rates of 1920.

We have now advanced far enough into the new year to get at least some idea of the character and trend of the general situation. It can readily be seen that the worldwide strain on credit has relaxed; that trade reaction has not yet run its full course, though its consequences are much less serious than had been expected; that financial and commercial liquidation has released great amounts of capital, notwithstanding that the credit and currency account at central banking institutions has as yet been brought only part way back to normal; and that, in anticipation of the comparatively easy money which is destined presently to prevail, European countries are about to place large loans in the New York market while existing high-grade investment bonds (especially governments) have advanced throughout the world and exchange rates on markets with depreciated currencies have recovered rapidly.

The logic of the movement in foreign exchange in the investment markets and in the market for new European securities may best be understood by recalling what was the prevalent expectation after the signing of the armistice. Even high financial circles looked at that time, first for a great decline from war-time prices of commodities, next for recovery of investment bond prices, when our own huge war-loan issues were terminated, then for the placing of American capital on an immense scale in new European securities, issued to take up or anticipate Europe's trade indebtedness to America, and, finally, as a natural consequence, for something like stability in foreign exchange. How completely every one of these expectations was upset through diversion of credit and capital to the wild speculation in our own markets during 1919, every one knows. But with the definite ending of that period of speculative mania, our markets are at last back on a footing where they can again consider dealing with the realities of legitimate after-war finance.

Prices of existing investment bonds have already advanced substantially this month. The question of continuing recovery has two sides. On the one hand, the much more abundant supply of idle capital and the impending fall in money rates should automatically raise the market value of such securities well above what it was in the recent extreme money stringency. But, on the other hand, if new foreign loans are to be placed in very great amounts with our investors, and especially if, like the forthcoming Belgian loan, they are to yield such return as 8 per cent. with a long maturity, then it would seem that a barrier would be placed against great recovery in existing domestic bonds.

With many of these the yield to investors at the present prices is not much above 5 per cent. The barrier will not be absolute, however. Many investors prefer home securities to foreign loans. Very few care to place all their eggs in one investment basket. Furthermore, outstanding bonds whose price stands far below par because of their 4 or 5 per cent. interest rate will offer, what most of the new foreign loans do not insure, the certainty of an eventual large advance in price, either at maturity or on a future radical change in the cost of investment capital.

Every new European loan taken in this market necessarily helps toward stabilizing foreign exchange. Nobody knows, and nobody can know, what is at any given moment the actual intrinsic value of a draft on a European market where gold redemption is suspended. With resumption of free gold payments a matter of the longer future, the exchange rate depreciates largely at the whim of speculation. The violent alternate rise and fall of sterling in 1920—from $3.75 to $3.18, back to $4.00, then down to $3.33 and up again to $3.53—was no more irrational than the movement of the New York gold market, which, in the year after the Civil War, quoted a paper dollar at $1.44 in gold during January, at $1.25 in March, at $1.67 in June and at $1.32 again in December. The state of the money market, the increase or decrease of our paper currency, the movement of import trade, the activities of speculators, all combined to emphasize these fluctuations, and so they have now been doing with European exchange.

But the essential fact remains that every large loan floated in America by these foreign countries removes the necessity for drawing that much of capital from Europe for settlement of trade obligations. It relieves the foreign exchange market of the immediate or prospective sale of that amount of bills on Europe. Whatever may be the normal depreciation of exchange as a consequence of depreciated foreign currencies, supply and demand on the actual market for exchange is becoming far more favorable to the foreign countries. How much further this movement of recovery is to go depends on the foreign currencies and on our foreign trade, but most of all on the attitude of our investment markets toward new European securities—which is at present

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,414,093	12,859,596
Same period a year ago.	3,088,970	16,152,291

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.22	68.76	72.33	67.09
Same period a year ago.	87.08	85.23	92.18	85.23

1920 High.	1920 Low.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
46	22	100 ADAMS EXP.....	32	32	32	+	1¾
46⅝	14	100 Advance Rumely..	19¼	18⅛	19	+	⅞
72	40	100 Do pf. (6).....	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	+	⅛
34	32	400 Air Reduction (4).	37½	37	37½	−	2
88⅜	24	8,500 Ajax Rubber (4)	38⅝	34	35		
2⅝	⅝	1,000 Alaska Gold M...	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+	⅛
3	⅝	300 Alaska Juneau ...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
62⅝	43¼	22,300 Allied Ch & Dye..	53⅜	48⅝	50	−	3
92½	84⅛	2,200 Do pf (7).....	93⅜	92	92½	−	⅛
53⅛	29½	13,400 Allis-Chalm (4)...	37½	34⅜	35¾	+	1
92	87¼	1,100 Do pf (7).....	81½	79	80½	+	2¼
101	98¼	200 Amal S 1st pf (8).	92¾	92½	92½	−	6
95	51	9,900 Am Ag Chem (8).	58⅝	54	56	−	3
96½	79	800 Do pf (6).....	82	78½	79	−	5
48½	39	100 Am Bank Note (4)	48	48	48	+	1
103⅜	32⅜	5,200 Am Beet Sug (8)..	40⅜	35⅝	40⅜	+	1¾
128⅝	45½	4,200 Am Bosch M (10)..	55	51	52¼	+	⅜
60	40	500 Am B S & F (4)..	48⅝	48	48⅝	−	1¾
90	81½	700 Do pf (7).....	90⅜	90	90		
61⅝	21⅛	12,700 Am Can	29	26⅞	28½	+	1⅛
101	72¾	1,000 Do pf (7).....	88	83	87½	+	1⅛
147⅜	131	7,400 Am Car & F (12).	125⅛	121⅝	123⅝	−	1¼
116¼	105⅜	400 Do pf (7).....	112	112	112		
54⅜	15½	4,200 Am Cotton Oil	23½	21⅞	22⅜	+	1¼
86	58½	178 Do pf (6).....	64	64	64	+	1⅝
15½	6⅜	6,900 Am Drug Syn....	8⅛	7	7⅜	−	⅝
175	95	700 Am Express (6)..	131½	126¾	130	+	3
30⅜	5	3,800 Am Hide & L....	10¼	8⅜	9¾	+	1
122	35	12,400 Do pf (7).....	49½	43⅝	45		
53½	37	500 Am Ice (4).....	44	42½	43	−	1⅜
68	53	100 Do pf (6).....	57½	57½	57½	−	1⅜
110½	30⅛	42,000 Am Internat	49¾	44⅝	47⅜	+	1⅜
14½	8¾	100 Am LaF F E (1)..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−	⅛
95	42	9,100 Am Linseed (3)...	58⅜	54½	55⅜	+	1¾
90⅜	80	200 Do pf (7).....	88½	88	88⅝	+	2⅛
100¼	74	5,500 Am Loco (6).....	81¼	82	83	−	½
107	93½	100 Do pf (7).....	104	103	104	+	1½
73	64½	200 Am Radiator (4)..	71	70½	70½		
17⅞	6¼	4,500 Am Safety Razor.	8⅝	8	8⅛	+	¾
30½	7⅝	12,000 Am Ship & Com..	14	10⅞	11⅛	+	⅛
72	29¼	9,100 Am Sm & Ref (4).	59½	37¼	37⅝	+	⅛
100¼	64½	1,600 Do pf (7).....	83	81½	82		
83	61	100 Am S Sec pf A (6)	66	66	66	+	2
115⅜	86	200 Am Snuff (8).....	101	100	101	+	6
50	26	3,400 Am Stl Fdys (3)..	31¼	30½	30¾	−	½
93¼	79½	700 Do pf (7).....	87¾	85½	87¾	+	1½
142⅝	82½	6,400 Am Sug Ref (7)..	96	91⅝	92½	−	¾
118½	97⅞	500 Do pf (7).....	105	103⅝	104⅜	+	⅛
106⅜	65	11,200 Am Sum Tob (10).	82	76	78¼	+	1¼
52	46½	20 Am Tel & C (5)..	50	50	50		
100⅝	92½	7,100 Am Tel & Tel (8).	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+	⅛
283	104½	10,700 Am Tobacco (12)..	120	116½	118¾	+	1⅝
310	100¾	11,200 Do B (12).....	117⅝	113	114½	−	⅝
91⅜	85¼	200 Do pf (6).....	91¾	91¾	91½	+	⅜
95	89	100 Am Wholesale pf (7)	90⅜	90⅜	90½	−	⅛
165½	55½	32,100 Am Woolen (7)...	69⅜	65¾	67	−	2
103½	88½	500 Do pf (7).....	97	96½	96½	+	⅜
61⅜	28⅝	3,200 Am Writing P pf.	39½	36⅝	36⅝	+	⅝
21⅜	5⅜	1,900 Am Zinc, L & S..	9¼	8¾	8¼	−	⅜
59½	25½	1,100 Do pf (6).....	33	29⅞	29½	−	3½
66½	30	20,800 Anaconda Cop	40⅛	37⅛	38¼	+	⅝
6¼	2	100 Assets Realization	3	3	3		
67½	18	800 Assoc D G (4)....	27½	25¾	25⅝	−	⅜
74⅜	49⅞	300 Do 1st pf (6)....	58½	58	58		
125	84	1,300 Associated Oil (6)	97½	94	95	−	½
90⅜	76	5,100 Atch, T & S F (6)	83¼	82⅜	82¾	−	⅛
82	72	900 Do pf (5).....	79⅜	79	79½	−	⅛
12¼	4½	1,700 Atl, Birm & At...	6½	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
104½	82	800 Atl Coast Line (7)	85¼	84	84⅝	−	1⅛
20¼	6¼	700 Atl Fruit	8½	8	8		
176½	71½	63,600 Atl, G & W I (10)	75	67⅜	69	−	2½
75	42	2,200 Do pf (5).....	44½	42¼	43⅜	+	⅝
114	102⅜	500 Atl Ref pf (7).....	108⅝	103	109½		
24	8	500 Austin-Nichols ...	12½	12¼	12¼	−	¾
82	57⅜	300 Do pf (7)	70	69	70	+	7
148½	78	38,200 BALD. LOCO (7).	93⅛	88⅝	88⅝	−	3⅛
102½	92	400 Do pf (7).....	102	100	102	+	2
48⅝	27⅝	17,700 Balt & Ohio.....	36⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+	1¾
54	40⅝	1,000 Do pf (4).....	51⅜	51½	51½	+	⅜
43½	30	1,000 Barns, "B" (2½)	30⅛	28	29	−	4
93	60	100 Barnet L pf (7)..	74	74	74	−	6
1⅜	½	500 Batopilas Min	1	¾	¾	−	¼
22½	2	2,500 Beth Motors	4¼	3¾	3¾		
96	47	800 Beth Steel (5)....	56	50½	50½	−	7¼
102½	48⅝	60,400 Do "B"	59⅜	53⅜	55⅜	−	3⅝
114	99¼	500 Do pf (8).....	104⅜	103½	103½	−	4
15	2⅜	700 Booth Fisheries...	5	4⅝	5	+	⅜
17	9¼	22,200 Bklyn Rap Tran..	14¼	11⅜	14	+	2½
13¼	5½	6,500 Do cfs. of dep...	9⅞	8½	9½	+	2
63	48	200 Bklyn Union Gas.	52	51	51		
118¼	35	500 Brown Shoe	42	40	41		
104½	80	100 Do pf (7).....	84	84	84	+	3½
45	45	100 Buff & Susq (4)...	43	43	43	−	2
129	76	2,400 Burns Bros (10)..	91¼	88¾	89½	+	½
11½	3⅞	2,800 Butte Cop & Zinc.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+	⅛
29½	8	3,300 Butte & Sup.....	14½	12½	12⅜		
27¼	10	1,600 Butterick	20	18⅝	18⅝	−	⅝
28⅜	9⅛	17,200 CADDO C O & R.	18⅝	15⅜	16½	+	¾
85½	53¼	2,900 Cal Pack (6).....	64⅝	62	63	+	1½
46	15⅜	42,800 Cal Pet	39	29	35⅜	+	6⅛
75½	63	1,700 Cal Pet pf (7)..	73	73	73⅝	+	3⅜
20⅜	4	3,200 Callahan Z&L (2).	7	6½	6½	+	⅛
69	40	400 Cal & Ariz (4)....	50	48⅝	48⅝	+	⅝
43½	38	100 Canada South (3).	40	40	40		
134	109⅝	5,500 Canadian Pac(10).	117⅝	115	116	−	1⅜
100	72	100 Case (J I) pf (7)..	84	84	84	+	2½
104⅝	30½	34,000 Central Leather..	43¾	38⅝	40⅜	+	1½
108½	80¼	300 Do pf (7).....	94	93	94	+	2
240	175	100 C R R of N J (8).	201	201	201	−	4
61⅜	24¼	5,800 Cerro de P Cop...	32½	30	30¼	−	¾
62	36	700 Certain-teed P (4)	44	39	44	+	5
		200 Do 2d pf (7).....	68	68	68		
104¾	59⅜	17,200 Chandler M (10)..	72	67⅜	68¾	+	⅝
70⅝	47	5,000 Ches & Ohio (4)..	60⅝	58⅜	59¼	−	2¼
17	6	200 Chi & Alton	7½	7¼	7¼	−	⅛
15	4	100 Chi & East Ill....	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+	⅝
17¼	3¾	100 Do pf Eq Tr	6	6	6	+	⅛
14½	6⅝	1,500 Chi Gt West....	8½	8¼	8½	−	⅛
33⅜	15¼	2,740 Do pf	19½	18½	19	−	½
44⅝	21	8,300 Chi, M & St P....	20⅞	28	28	−	1¼
65	36⅝	8,100 Do pf	45	43	43	−	2¼
91½	60	2,400 Chi & N W (5)...	69	67⅝	67⅝	−	1⅝
111⅝	60	100 Chi Pneu Tool (8)	66½	66½	66½	−	2½
41⅝	21½	7,700 Chi, R I & Pac...	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	−	1¼
84⅝	64	300 Do 7% pf (7)....	74	73⅜	73¾	−	⅝
71⅝	54	1,800 Do 6% pf (7)....	64	62	62⅝	−	¼
72½	58	500 Chi, StP, M&O (5)	62	62	62⅝	−	¼
21¼	7⅜	20,800 Chile Copper	12½	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
41⅝	10⅝	8,000 Chino Cop	23⅛	21⅞	22⅜	+	⅜
62	31⅝	300 Clev, C C & St L.	48	45	46	+	1
106	40⅜	700 Cluett-Peabody (6)	62½	57	57	−	1½
40⅜	18	3,400 Coca-Cola	24⅛	23	23	−	1
44¼	22	1,200 Col Fuel & I (3)..	30	28	29		
36½	20	1,800 Col South	30¼	28¾	30¼	+	2¼
67	50	8,000 Col Gas & E (6)..	62	60	60¾	+	1
65¼	9⅜	50,200 Col. Grapho (1)..	12⅜	10¼	11⅜	+	1⅛
92¾	52½	900 Do pf (7).....	57½	56½	57½	+	⅝
56	34	600 Com Tab Rec (4)	38½	36⅝	38⅝	+	1⅝
79½	51½	1,000 Cons Cigar (7)..	56	52	52	−	3
89⅝	70	100 Do pf (7).....	74	74	74	+	4
93⅜	71⅜	4,000 Cons Gas (7).....	81½	77½	78	−	2⅝
46½	16	3,200 Cons Textile (3)..	20¼	19¼	19⅜	−	¼
97⅝	51⅜	100 Contin Can (7)...	62	62	62	−	3
14⅞	3⅜	4,900 Contin Candy	4¼	3⅝	3⅝		
103¾	61	8,800 Corn Pro. Ref (6)	73½	68⅝	70½	+	½
107	97	500 Do pf (7).....	104½	103½	103⅞	+	⅞
43⅝	24⅜	6,100 Cosden & Co (2½)	32	30½	30½	−	½
278½	70	17,100 Crucible Steel (8).	100½	91	93½	−	2
100	81¼	100 Do pf (7).....	91	89	89	−	1
59⅜	16½	13,000 Cuba Cane Sugar	25⅜	22½	23¼	+	⅝
85⅞	54	4,300 Do pr (7).....	67	64⅜	66½	+	2½
60⅜	21½	16,500 Cuban Am Sug (4)	32¾	28	30	+	1⅝
106	93¼	200 Do pf (7).....	94	94	94	+	½
36¾	15	100 DE B'RS M (2.36)	21	21	21	+	2
108	83¼	400 Dela & Hud (9)..101		100¾	100⅞	−	⅛
264½	165	300 D, L & W (10)...210		208	208	−	3
9	½	1,100 Denver & Rio G.	1¾	1¼	1½	+	⅛
16⅜	⅝	2,700 Do pf	2⅝	2	2½	+	⅛
13	9¼	2,100 Dome Mines (1)..	12½	11⅝	11⅞	−	⅛
12⅜	6⅛	300 D, S S & A pf....	7⅜	7	7⅜	+	⅜
67½	27	600 Durham Hos (3½)	37	30	37	+	9
28	13⅜	900 ELK HORN C...	17⅜	17¼	17¼	−	¾
45	32½	100 Do pf (3).....	39	30	39	−	1
29	5½	900 Emerson Brant'm	9½	9	9		
147	47	9,900 Endicott-John (5)	62½	57¾	60⅝	+	2¾
104	84	600 Do pf (7).....	94	92⅞	94	+	1
21⅝	9½	10,000 Erie	14½	13	13¼	−	1⅛
30½	16¾	4,200 Do 1st pf	21	19⅜	19⅝	−	1⅜
22⅜	12	1,500 Do 2d pf	14⅜	14	14	−	1
95	40	15,400 FAMOUS P L (8)	59	52⅜	57⅜	+	3⅜
91⅜	69	3,000 Do pf (8).....	81¼	79⅜	80	−	⅞
44⅜	21½	200 Fed M & S pf (7)	28½	27	28¼	+	1¼
135	78	100 Fisher Body (10).	85¼	85¼	85½	−	4⅜
108½	97	100 Do pf (7).....	99¼	99¼	99¾	+	1¼
48	10	15,500 Fisk Rubber	15⅜	13⅞	14½	−	⅛
26½	12⅜	9,250 Freeport-Texas ..	20½	17	17⅜	−	⅝
19⅛	1½	8,000 G WMS & WIG..	4⅞	4½	4½	−	⅛
43	32½	235,000 General Asphalt..	71	55¼	63⅛	+	7⅝
79½	71	4,800 Do pf (5).....	112½	98	109	+10	
88	84½	100 G Ch pf Ch Cons cert of dep.....	93	93	93	+	5½
75⅝	51	1,600 General Cigar (6)	62½	61¼	61⅝	+	1⅝
100	84	420 Do pf (7).....	91	90	91	+	6
172	116½	23,700 Gen Electric (8)...	129	123⅝	125	+	1⅝
42	12⅞	89,700 Gen Motors (1)....	15⅛	14	14⅝	−	¼
85⅜	64½	600 Do pf (6).....	69⅛	69	69½		
93	69	300 Do deb (7)	79⅜	79½	79⅜	−	¼
85¼	58⅜	1,700 Do deb (6).....	69⅞	69	69		
86⅞	27	14,500 Goodrich (BF) (6)	43	40	40½	−	1½
102	70	300 Goodrich pf (7)..	78	78	78	+	6
55½	15	600 Granby Consol	24⅜	22⅞	23½	+	1½
40⅜	8½	300 Gray & Davis	13	12	13	+	½
91⅜	65¾	4,800 Gt Northern pf (7)	77¼	75⅝	76	−	⅞
41⅞	24⅞	3,300 Gt Nor certs for Ore Prop (4)...	30	29½	29½	−	⅜
38¼	15	800 Greene C Cop (2)	22⅞	22½	22⅝	−	¼
84⅞	25½	600 Gulf States Steel.	33	30	30	−	2¼
20¼	11¾	500 Guant Sugar (2)..	16½	15¼	16¼		
35⅝	18½	700 Gulf, M & N pf....	24	22¾	24		
78¼	50	1,500 HASK & B (4)..	58½	55½	56	−	1½
46¼	12½	300 Hendee Mfg	18	17⅞	18	+	1
71	45	1,200 Homestake Min...	50	50	50		
116½	55¼	13,000 Houston Oil	80¼	71	74	+	1
23¼	9¼	6,900 Hupp M Car (1)...	13⅜	12½	12¼	−	¼
33½	19	100 Hydraulic Stl (3).	19½	19½	19½	−	½
97¼	80⅝	600 ILL CENT (7)...	89½	89	89	−	¼
9¾	5⅜	1,400 Indiahoma R (60c)	7	6⅝	6½	−	⅛
20¼	14½	500 Indian Ref (2)....	15¼	15	15	−	⅜
61½	28	7,500 Insp Copper	35⅞	34½	35	+	½
6¼	3	34,400 Interborough Con.	5⅜	4½	5½	+	1¼
17⅜	8⅝	25,000 Do pf	15⅜	12⅝	14⅜	+	3⅜
27	9⅜	600 Int Agr	12⅜	11½	12⅛	−	⅛
88	40¼	1,500 Do pf (5).....	53⅛	50	52	−	1
142½	88	8,400 Int Harv, new (7)	95⅜	93½	93½	−	1½
51⅝	10¼	13,900 Int Mer Mar	16⅝	14⅜	15		
111⅜	44	6,300 Do pf	57¾	54¼	54⅝	+	⅛
179	28	2,000 Int Motor Truck..	36	34	35	+	¼
84	68	500 Do 1st pf (7)....	76	75½	75⅝	+	⅜
71	54⅞	200 Do 2d pf (7)....	63⅞	63½	63½	−	⅜
15	1	100 KAN CITY, Ft S & M pf (4).....	61	61	61	+	¾
27¼	13⅜	4,400 Kan City South..	20¼	19½	19⅝	−	⅛
52½	40	500 Do pf (4).....	47½	45½	45½	−	⅛
118	70	25 Kayser (J) &Co(8)	80	80	80		
152⅜	25½	26,800 Kelly Spg Tire (4)	49¾	44⅝	47	+	⅛
105	75	500 * Do 8% pf (8)....	92	90	92	+	7
33¼	14⅜	23,500 Kennecott Cop (2)	21	19⅝	20	+	⅛
48½	5⅜	9,100 Keystone T & R..	12⅜	10½	11½	+	⅞
91⅜	45	2,200 LACK STEEL (6)	57	52⅝	53	−	2
51½	35	400 Laclede Gas	41	40½	41	+	1
24⅜	8¼	300 Lake E & West...	13	13	13	−	1
40⅜	16	100 Do pf (1).....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	−	¼
38⅜	15⅜	1,500 Lee Rub & T (2)..	20½	18⅝	19⅞	+	1½
56½	39¾	4,400 Lehigh Val (3½)..	55¼	52⅜	52⅞	−	2⅜
206⅜	12⅛	100 Liggett & M (12)..	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	−	6¾
110½	90	200 Do pf (7).....	103¾	103⅜	103⅝		
38	14½	4,600 Lowe's, Inc (2)....	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−	⅛
28	9⅝	3,700 Loft, Inc	12	11⅛	11⅜	−	⅝
70	25	300 Loose-Wiles Bis..	36	33½	36	+	4
183¾	120¼	1,300 Lorillard (P) Co (12)	141⅞	140	141	+	1
112½	94	800 Louis & Nash (7)..	102½	97¾	*98⅜	−	⅛
69⅜	56	300 MACKAY COS (6)	68	65	68	+	8½
64¾	56	100 Do pf (4).....	57	57	57		
45	8	200 Mallinson & Co...	16	15	16	+	1¼
80¾	45	200 Do pf (7).....	55	52⅜	55	+	5
135	63	700 Manati Sugar (10)	84	77½	80¾	+	5¾
102	86	100 Do pf (7).....	92	92	92	+	6
65⅜	38¼	4,100 Manhat Elev (7)..	50⅜	49⅜	50	+	6⅝
33½	lu	200 Manhat Shirt (1¾)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	•	⅜
69	12	1,000 Marlin-Rockwell ..	17¼	14¼	14¾	−	2⅜
30½	11	1,500 Martin-Parry (2).	21	16	19½	+	2¼
33	14	200 Mathieson Alkali..	19¼	19	19¼	+	4
38	2	3,900 Maxwell Motors..	6	5	5⅝	−	⅛
2⅜	2½	400 Do c of d, stpd..	2¼	2	2⅜	+	⅛
6⅜	3¼	100 Do 1st pf.....	7½	7½	7½	−	4½
7⅜	3¼	200 Do 1st pf cofd st	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−	⅛
30¾	2⅜	100 Do 2d pf	4	4	4		
3	¾	100 Do 2d pf cofd st.	3½	3½	3½	−	¾
131½	65	2,800 May Dep S (8)....	77

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HOPEFUL OF MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Lombard Street Opinion on Last Week's Rise in Francs and Sterling.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

Financial Europe's Impressions of Our New Foreign Loans and of the Austrian Situation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The excited movements which are occurring in your foreign exchange market have been duplicated in ours, where the unusually rapid shift of the French exchange rate in favor of Paris is attracting wide attention. Several reasons are assigned for the last week's action of French exchange both here and at New York. One is the fact that the return of Briand has greatly strengthened confidence among our financial people in the French Government. Another is that favorable results are beginning to be expected from the impending Anglo-French conference in Paris.

But the sustained strength of the French exchange in both English and American markets is also partly traceable to belief in the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations for a French Government loan in America. No doubt a more or less feverish reaction will follow the very extensive speculative buying of francs which is now in progress; but the view in London is that the general trend will continue for a time unchecked.

Rise in Sterling at New York.

It must be remembered that last Autumn's fall in sterling at New York was largely due to the pressure of French remittances of sterling bills to America. Arrangement of new French credits on a large scale in America would minimize the danger of a recurrence of this demand. It would also tend to promote French exports to the United States. The worldwide decline in trade is another factor in the rise of sterling in America, because the demand in London for dollar remittances is diminished thereby. A further consideration is the steady American demand for European securities. A really large absorption is reported to have occurred last week.

Although the heavy requisitions due to Treasury bills and tax payments are keeping money relatively tight, confidence in the reduction of the Bank of England rate is undiminished. It is impossible to foreshadow when it will occur, but the disposition is to look for the change a month or two hence. It must still be kept in mind that the condition of the New York money market will have important bearing upon the question whether money is to be cheapened here or allowed to remain at the present high level. Our two markets have been so closely interlocked in the last few years that, unless signs of permanent easing of the situation in America are soon discernible, it will be necessary to proceed very cautiously here. Public opinion, however, is growing in the belief that a lower bank rate is absolutely necessary in order to restore confidence and assist the revival of trade.

Question of Lower Bank Rate.

This consideration may force reduction, even if the situation at New York fails to develop as satisfactorily as is at present expected here. The position of the bank itself is steadily improving, and if the recent recovery is maintained additional force will be given to the demand for a lower rate. The necessity for imposing restriction on credit is also passing slowly away, owing to the steady liquidation of stocks and commodities. Although severe congestion still remains, strong evidence of deflation is afforded by the great reduction of currency notes and Bank of England circulation. During the last month the decrease has been over £27,000,000. Outstanding currency notes alone are now £344,000,000, against £368,200,000 on Dec. 22.

With trade falling and unemployment decreasing, the prospect is for further contraction. The situation in this regard is controlled to some extent by the course of wages and prices, the latter falling slowly but the former being maintained. Strong resistance is developing to any reduction in wages; but if such demands are refused, further decline in the paper currency will follow.

Austria's Condition.

A word should be added on the critical condition of Austria. This is reflected forcibly by the rise of Vienna exchange on London to 2,000 crowns to the pound sterling, as against 1,525 at the end of December and a parity of only 24 crowns. Foreign capital is imperatively needed in Austria for re-establishment of its industries and provision of credits for payment of debts and restoration of exchange. As your people know, an international loan was recommended by the Reparations Commission, but the British Government has not yet decided to participate. Other countries, however, including America, are taking active steps to secure control of Austrian banking institutions, and British participation in the shape of extensive credits seems to be inevitable if our interests are not to be seriously affected.

It may be remarked that the note circulation of the Bank of Austria amounts now to 78,000,000,000 crowns, this being covered by coin only to the extent of 329,000,000. In 1914 the note circulation was 95,000,000 crowns, the gold and silver cover 65,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Jan. 17	3.76¼	3.73¾	3.76¼	3.77	3.74½	3.77
Jan. 18	3.76⅜	3.75¼	3.75⅝	3.77⅛	3.76	3.76
Jan. 19	3.79⅛	3.74⅝	3.79⅛	3.77	3.76	3.77⅛
Jan. 20	3.77⅛	3.76⅝	3.76⅞	3.78⅛	3.77⅛	3.78⅛
Jan. 21	3.77⅛	3.77¼	3.77⅛	3.78⅛	3.77⅛	3.78⅛
Jan. 22	3.77	3.76⅛	3.76⅜	3.77⅛	3.77⅛	3.77⅛
Week's range—						
High			3.77¼			3.78⅛
Low			3.73¾			3.74½
Same week last year—						
High			3.68½			3.69¼
Low			3.89½			3.90¼
Year to date—						
High			3.77⅛			3.78⅛
Low			3.58¾			3.59
Corresponding period last year—						
High			3.79¼			3.80⅛
Low			3.59½			3.60¼

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Jan. 17	6.35	6.17	6.35	6.35¼	6.17½	6.35¼
Jan. 18	6.35	6.29¾	6.29⅝	6.35¼	6.30⅛	6.30⅛
Jan. 19	6.48	6.28	6.44	6.48¼	6.29⅛	6.44¼
Jan. 20	6.59	6.53¼	6.53¼	6.59⅛	6.53¼	6.53¼
Jan. 21	6.79	6.62	6.76	6.79⅛	6.62¼	6.76⅛
Jan. 22	6.96	6.79	6.88	6.96⅛	6.80½	6.89⅛
Week's range—						
High			6.96			6.96¼
Low			6.17			6.17⅛
Same week last year—						
High			8.62			8.64
Low			8.26			8.28
Year to date—						
High			6.96			6.96¼
Low			5.80			5.80¼
Corresponding period last year—						
High			9.28			9.30
Low			8.26			8.28

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab.
Jan. 17	15.65	15.70	33.00	33.05	3.45	3.49
Jan. 18	15.60	15.65	33.00	33.05	3.50	3.51
Jan. 19	15.65	15.70	33.05	33.10	3.50	3.51
Jan. 20	15.65	15.70	33.15	33.20	3.52	3.53
Jan. 21	15.70	15.74	33.15	33.20	3.60	3.61
Jan. 22	15.65	15.70	33.07	33.12	3.61	3.62
Week's range—						
High	15.70	15.74	33.15	33.20	3.61	3.62
Low	15.60	15.65	33.00	33.05	3.45	3.49
Same week last year—						
High	18.05	18.07	37.50	37.625	7.29	7.30
Low	17.85	17.87	37.25	37.375	7.04	7.06
Year to date—						
High	15.70	15.74	33.15	33.20	3.61	3.62
Low	15.22	15.25	31.25	31.375	3.40	3.41
Corresponding period last year—						
High	18.05	18.07	37.50	37.6875	7.54	7.52
Low	17.63	17.64	37.25	37.375	7.04	7.06

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab.
Jan. 17	18.10	18.15	21.40	21.45	17.45	17.50
Jan. 18	18.05	18.10	21.35	21.40	17.60	17.65
Jan. 19	18.35	18.40	21.45	21.50	18.10	18.15
Jan. 20	19.00	19.05	21.50	21.55	18.75	18.80
Jan. 21	19.40	19.45	21.50	21.55	19.15	19.20
Jan. 22	19.60	19.65	21.50	21.55	19.35	19.40
Week's range—						
High	19.60	19.65	21.50	21.55	19.35	19.40
Low	18.05	18.10	21.35	21.40	17.45	17.50
Same week last year—						
High	17.30	17.60	20.60	20.70	19.20	19.30
Low	16.65	16.80	20.25	20.40	18.10	18.30
Year to date—						
High	19.60	19.65	21.55	21.60	19.35	19.40
Low	15.55	15.60	20.05	20.10	15.55	15.60
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.05	19.20	21.40	21.55	20.25	20.40
Low	16.65	16.80	20.25	20.40	18.10	18.30

	Spain. Dem.	Spain. Cab.	Germany. Dem.	Germany. Cab.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab.
Jan. 17	13.35	13.37	1.69	1.70	.21	.21½
Jan. 18	13.40	13.42	1.58½	1.59	.18½	.19
Jan. 19	13.46	13.47	1.61	1.61½	.20	.20½
Jan. 20	13.52	13.54	1.64	1.64½	.20	.20½
Jan. 21	13.50	13.52	1.66½	1.67	.22½	.23
Jan. 22	13.50	13.52	1.68½	1.69	.26	.20½
Week's range—						
High	13.52	13.54	1.69	1.70	.26	.26½
Low	13.35	13.37	1.58½	1.59	.18½	.19
Same week last year—						
High	15.05	15.05	1.69	1.69	.41	.43
Low	13.85	13.85	1.29	1.29	.30	.32
Year to date—						
High	13.55	13.57	1.69	1.70	.26	.26½
Low	13.13	13.15	1.53½	1.54½	.18½	.19
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.10	19.20	2.02	2.04	.60	.62
Low	18.05	19.05	1.04	1.06	.38	.40

	Belgium. Dem.	Belgium. Cab.	Russia. Rub. 100. Bid.	Russia. Rub. 100. Ask.	Russia. Rub. 500. Bid.	Russia. Rub. 500. Ask.
Jan. 17	6.69	6.70	.50	.60	.45	.50
Jan. 18	6.64	6.65	.50	.60	.45	.50
Jan. 19	6.76	6.78	.50	.60	.45	.50
Jan. 20	6.86	6.87	.50	.55	.44	.47½
Jan. 21	7.06	7.08	.47½	.02½	.42½	.47½
Jan. 22	7.27	7.28	.50	.60	.45	.50
Week's range—						
High	7.27	7.28	.60	.50	..	..
Low	6.64	6.65	.47½	.42½	..	..
Same week last year—						
High	8.55	8.57	4.70	4.60	..	..
Low	8.18	8.20	3.75	4.50	..	..
Year to date—						
High	7.27	7.28	.60	.50	..	..
Low	6.12	6.13	.42½	.40	..	..
Corresponding period last year—						
High	9.28	9.26	4.70	4.60	..	..
Low	8.18	8.20	2.50	2.15	..	..

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab.
Week's range—						
High	57.00	57.10	83.50	83.60	77.00	77.50
Low	56.00	56.10	82.00	82.10	75.00	75.50
Same week last year—						
High	97.50	98.00	172.00	172.50	160.00	160.50
Low	94.50	95.00	170.00	170.50	158.00	158.50
Year to date—						
High	59.00	59.10	84.50	84.60	78.00	78.50
Low	56.00	56.10	80.75	80.83	74.27	74.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	100.00	100.50	173.00	173.50	161.00	161.50
Low	94.50	95.00	160.00	160.50	158.00	158.50

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Japan—Kobe. Dem.	Japan—Kobe. Cables.	Japan—Yokohama. Dem.	Japan—Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	7.55	7.60	48.25	48.375	48.25	48.375
Low	7.38	7.43	48.25	48.375	48.25	48.375
Same week last year—						
High	14.85	14.93	49.75	50.00	49.75	49.50
Low	14.60	14.38	49.75	50.00	49.75	50.00
Year to date—						
High	7.60	7.66	48.375	48.50	48.375	48.50
Low	7.19	7.24	48.125	48.25	48.125	48.25
Corresponding period last year—						
High	15.30	15.38	50.875	50.625	50.375	50.625
Low	14.30	14.38	49.75	50.00	49.75	50.00

	India—Bombay. Dem.	India—Bombay. Cab.	India—Calcutta. Dem.	India—Calcutta. Cab.	Philippine Islands—Manila. Dem.	Philippine Islands—Manila. Cab.
Week's range—						
High	29.00	29.50	29.00	29.50	46.00	46.50
Low	29.00	29.25	29.00	29.25	46.00	46.25
Same week last year—						
High	44.00	44.25	44.00	44.25	49.00	49.25
Low	43.25	43.50	43.25	43.50	49.00	49.25
Year to date—						
High	29.00	29.50	29.00	29.50	46.00	46.50
Low	26.00	26.50	26.00	26.50	45.25	45.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	48.00	48.25	48.00	48.25	49.125	49.25
Low	43.25	43.50	43.25	43.50	47.125	49.25

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	35.00	35.125	15.25	15.375
Low	34.625	34.75	15.00	15.125
Same week last year—				
High	43.25	43.375	27.50	27.75
Low	43.125	43.25	27.50	27.625
Year to date—				
High	35.25	35.375	15.75	15.875
Low	48.125	48.25	27.50	27.675
Corresponding period last year—				
High	43.25	43.375	28.00	28.25
Low	43.125	43.25	27.50	27.625

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	March—High.	March—Low.	May—High.	May—Low.
Jan. 17	1.76⅝	1.73	1.69⅝	1.66½
Jan. 18	1.75	1.74	1.70	1.69⅝
Jan. 19	1.74	1.71½	1.66	1.65
Jan. 20	1.73¼	1.68¾	1.64½	1.60
Jan. 21	1.71½	1.64	1.62½	1.54½
Jan. 22	1.67⅞	1.64½	1.58	1.54
Week's range	1.78	1.64	1.70	1.54

CORN.	May—High.	May—Low.	July—High.	July—Low.
Jan. 17	71½	70¼	72⅝	71½
Jan. 18	71¼	69⅝	72⅛	70⅝
Jan. 19	69¼	68⅛	70¼	69¼
Jan. 20	69⅞	68¼	70½	69⅝
Jan. 21	69⅝	67¼	70⅜	68⅛
Jan. 22	68⅝	67¼	68½	68⅛
Week's range	71¼	67¼	72⅝	68½

OATS.	May—High.	May—Low.	July—High.	July—Low.
Jan. 17	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	45
Jan. 18	46¼	45¼	45⅞	45
Jan. 19	45½	44⅝	45¼	44⅞
Jan. 20	45¼	44⅝	45½	44⅞
Jan. 21	45⅝	43½	45⅝	43½
Jan. 22	44⅝	43⅜	44½	43⅝
Week's range	46¼	43½	45⅞	43½

RYE.	May—High.	May—Low.	July—High.	July—Low.
Jan. 17	1.52½	1.51	1.34¼	1.33½
Jan. 18	1.53¼	1.51¼	1.34½	1.32½
Jan. 19	1.50	1.48¼	1.32	1.31
Jan. 20	1.50¼	1.47½	1.31	1.30¾
Jan. 21	1.49¼	1.45¾	1.32	1.28
Jan. 22	1.48	1.45¼	1.30	1.30
Week's range	1.53¼	1.45¼	1.34½	1.28

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan.—High.	Jan.—Low.	May—High.	May—Low.
Jan. 17	13.25	13.12	14.00	13.70
Jan. 18	13.12	13.12	14.00	13.80
Jan. 19	13.10	13.00	13.85	13.70
Jan. 20	12.92	12.90	13.70	13.60
Jan. 21	..	..	13.72	13.55
Jan. 22	..	..	13.86	13.67
Week's range	13.25	12.90	14.00	13.55

RIBS.	May—High.	May—Low.
Jan. 17	12.95	12.62
Jan. 18	12.85	12.75
Jan. 19	12.75	12.67
Jan. 20	12.60	12.47
Jan. 21	12.57	12.40
Jan. 22	12.72	12.63
Week's range	12.95	12.40

PORK.	Jan.—High.	Jan.—Low.	May—High.	May—Low.
Jan. 17	24.20	24.00	24.20	23.60
Jan. 18	24.00	24.00	24.70	23.70
Jan. 19	23.90	23.75	23.65	23.60
Jan. 20	23.65	23.50	23.60	23.25
Jan. 21	..	..	23.35	23.20
Jan. 22	..	..	23.55	23.20
Week's range	24.65	23.50	23.70	23.20

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THESE BONDS are to be direct external obligations of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The Loan Contract provides for a Sinking Fund, which is to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity.

In carrying out this provision, the Kingdom of Belgium covenants to pay quarterly, beginning May 1, 1921, to J. P. Morgan & Co. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sinking Fund Trustees, sums sufficient to purchase each year $1,500,000 of Bonds at not exceeding 107½% and accrued interest.

In the event that, prior to December 15, 1925, Bonds are not purchasable through the Sinking Fund in amounts sufficient to retire Bonds at the rate of $1,500,000 a year, the unexpended balance in the Sinking Fund is to be applied to the redemption of Bonds by lot at 107½% on February 1, 1926. In like manner any moneys remaining in the Sinking Fund on December 15th in each year thereafter are to be applied to the redemption of Bonds by lot at 107½% on the next ensuing February 1st.

The Bonds are also to be redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Kingdom of Belgium, on any interest date on and after February 1, 1931, at 107½% and accrued interest.

All Bonds not previously retired by the Sinking Fund are to be paid at maturity at 107½% and accrued interest.

The Bonds are to be dated February 1, 1921, and are to mature February 1, 1941. They are to be issued in coupon form, in denominations of $1,000 and $500, not interchangeable.

Interest is to be payable February 1 and August 1. Principal, premium and interest are to be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, in New York City, at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. or of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, without deduction for any Belgian taxes, present or future.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS will be opened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and of Guaranty Company of New York at 10 o'clock A. M., January 24, 1921, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about February 4, 1921), will be stated in the notice of allotment. Trust receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

For full details regarding this issue reference is made to a circular which may be had on application

J. P. MORGAN & CO. GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
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CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO

Closing Rates

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Cable.	Check.	Currency.	
England	$3.78	$3.77⅛	$3.82	Sterling
France	6.88	6.87	7.05	Francs
Belgium	7.21	7.20	7.45	Francs
Italy	3.67	3.66	3.75	Lire
Germany	1.67	1.66	1.75	Marks
Switzerland	15.80	15.77	16.10	Francs
Spain	13.52	13.51	14.00	Pesetas
Greece	7.66	7.65	8.00	Drachmas
Roumania	1.35	1.34	1.40	Lei
Czecho-S.	1.37	1.36	1.40	Kronen
Jugo-Slav.	.71	.70	...	Kronen
Austria	.25	.24	.25	Kronen
Hungary	.20	.19	.25	Kronen
Poland	.14	.13	.18	Marks
Russia	...	...	.50	Rubles

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Members New York Stock Exchange
52 Broadway New York
Phone Broad 7245

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
59 Wall Street.
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Prudden & Company

Municipal Bonds

Toledo, Ohio

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes
Tax Free in New York State

$350.000

City of Jamestown, N. Y.

School District

5% Coupon Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1920 Due Serially as below

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 denomination. Registerable as to both principal and interest. Principal and semi-annual interest June 1st and December 1st, payable in New York.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State
Acceptable in our opinion to secure Postal Savings Deposits

The City of Jamestown School District is co-extensive with the city limits of Jamestown. Population according to 1920 census, 38,898. These Bonds constitute a direct obligation of the entire School District and are payable both principal and interest from an unlimited ad valorem tax.

Due serially Dec. 1st, 1925 to 1939, inclusive

PRICES

Maturities 1925 to 1927 to yield 5%
Maturities 1930 to 1935 to yield 4.80%
Maturities 1936 to 1939 to yield 4.75%

Legality approved by Chester B. Masslich, Esq., Attorney, New York City

William R. Compton Co.
14 Wall Street, New York

Blair & Co., Inc.
24 Broad Street, New York

The above statements are expressions of our opinion, based upon information and statistics obtained from official reports and other sources, which we consider reliable, and upon which we based our purchase of these bonds.

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Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
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Grand Trunk, Pacific 3s
Sloss-Sheffield 6s, 1929
Indianapolis Gas 5s
Central States Electric 5s
Metropolitan Edison 5s
Rio de Janeiro Tramway 5s
Willys Corporation 1st Pfd.
Packard Motor Preferred
Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Com.
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Texas & New Orleans Consolidated 5s
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A direct mortgage on 207 miles subject to a small amount of prior liens, all of which are owned by Southern Pacific Co. Half of the above mileage comprises part of the Southern Pacific main line from Pacific Coast to New Orleans.

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AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

MARCH THE MONTH OF HOPE IN STEEL

Pittsburgh Mill Men Do Not Look for Much Improvement in Business Till Then.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS SHY

While Fresh Milk, at Lower Prices, in the Markets, Impairs Activity in Tin Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Specifications against finished steel contracts are coming in at a slightly lower rate than in December, but the bookings are of fair volume considering the dullness in trade generally. The contracts are chiefly with the United States Steel Corporation, contracting by the independents last year having been on a limited scale on account of their higher prices. The latter has sufficient in hand to continue operations at substantially the present rate for about two months, while if specifications continue to come in at the present rate, and there are no more cancellations than at present, fairly dull operation will be maintained for about four months.

The independent steel mills continue to operate at about 25 per cent. of capacity, against the Steel Corporation's 92 rate. Some independent mills have been closed entirely, while others operate at rates of from 30 to 50 per cent. No definite improvement in the demand is expected to occur before the latter part of March. Capacity is about one-half greater than before the war, but no steel producers seriously predict a full rate of operation before next Fall at the earliest.

The policy of economy and retrenchment being adopted by various railroads is regretted by the steel makers, but they have many idle cars. Locomotives and cars are still very high priced. Even the steel producers feel that in general the recent declines in steel prices are not fully reflected in declines in manufactured steel products to the consumer. Even in the case of rails, contracted for freely for this year's delivery, there are delays in some cases in furnishing specifications for future rolling.

The majority of independent steel interests in the East and in the Chicago district have reduced wages of late. Independent ore companies in the Lake Superior region are reducing wages 15 per cent. The Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts are refraining from taking action, for it is universally recognized that, when the steel industry becomes really active again, it will have to be on a lower basis of cost.

S. O. Forces Prices Down.

Finished steel prices are fairly steady at the Industrial Board price schedule of March 21, 1919. The Steel Corporation has continuously adhered to the schedule, while last year the independents advanced their prices. The steadiness of prices is regarded as being due in part to the absence of inquiry. On a lot of 1,000 tons of blue annealed sheets for the Standard Oil Company for barrels, it is understood that a valley mill cut the regular price of $3.55, base, by $3 a ton. Shading in plates and some other products is reported from the Chicago district, but this simply represents a concession of part of the freight advantage the Chicago mills have as compared with the Pittsburgh price, plus freight from Pittsburgh.

On a few sales of foundry pig iron in lots of about 500 tons a price of $31.50, valley, has been made by several furnaces, representing a decline of $1.50 from the $33 figure of the beginning of the year. Bessemer and basic remain at $32 and $30, respectively. In some quarters there is a prediction that a $1 a ton reduction would be made in Lake Superior ores for the 1921 season. This would put prices back to the 1919 schedule, when No. 1 Non-Bessemer was $5.65 at Lake Erie dock.

Demand for standard steel pipe and oil-country goods against contracts continues good. Most of the independents are shipping nearly to their capacity, and operations in most cases are at capacity, as it is desired to accumulate some stocks, hitherto quite depleted. The National Tube Company is operating full, and shipping as much as can be moved from day to day. The company's stocks are now pretty well down, and all that can be applied on current requirements will probably be gone by Feb. 1. The way is clear that tubular goods are going into actual consumption or needed to replenish poorly assorted stocks.

The independent pipe interest in the Chicago district recently announced a wage reduction of 15 to 20 per cent., and as the plant is being kept in regular operation it is understood that the men have accepted the reduction. Prices for all tubular goods are very well maintained. Standard steel pipe is on the 57½ discount list. Demand for seamless tubes is light, relative to capacity, though if there were no more capacity than before the war the demand might appear quite good.

Tin Plate Slightly Improved.

There is a slight increase in the tendency of tin plate consumers to enter into engagements. The improvement is regarded as sufficient to mark the pace as being forward rather than backward in the matter of returning confidence in the future of tin plate. But neither the leading interest nor the independents look particularly for strict contract business; they are rather interested in specific orders. In the case of the independents there is not merely new business to look for, but also releases from some of the suspension instructions received late in the old year. The leading interest seems to be indifferent whether the customer takes out a contract or gives a definite order. The old contracts, for the second half of the old year, are now well specified, the specifications being equal to operations for several weeks to come.

The canned milk trade has placed some definite tonnage. Stocks of milk are being worked off, but would move faster if retail prices were more closely adjusted to the declines that have occurred in wholesale prices. An unfortunate feature of the canned milk trade is said to be that, in the districts where the milk is packed, the sudden stoppage of packing two months ago threw so much fresh milk on the market as to depress prices. All tin plate producers seem to be unwilling to consider anything under the regular price of $7 per base box for 100-pound cokes. The cheapest tin plate held by export houses with material on their hands is being offered "as is" at about $6 per base box.

As to operations, the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, entirely idle since before Christmas, started twenty mills, or almost half the plant, last week. This makes about one-third of the independents in operation, while the leading interest is operating slightly over 80 per cent. Taking the latter and the independents together, about 55 per cent. of the tin plate mills are in operation.

Limited Market for Sheets.

Open market demand for sheets continues to be extremely limited, but new requirements are arising in moderate volume against old contracts. There is little contract tonnage on books, except in the case of the leading interest, and this is chiefly in contracts that were made for the last half year. There is little if any price cutting. For the present the market can be quoted at the regular prices, namely, 3.55c for blue annealed, 4.35c for black, and 5.70c for galvanized. As to operations, the general average among the independents is probably not over one-third. Last week's operations of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company sheet mills averaged a trifle over 95 per cent. of the total, and the average for several weeks past has been close to that figure.

The trade generally seems to consider $48.00 as a quotable price on standard billets, the basis for the contention being that the Industrial Board price was $38.50 and the Steel Corporation made an advance a few months ago of $5 a ton. As a matter of fact, however, the Carnegie Steel Company denies that it has any market price at all on billets, while as to the independents their asking price is $45. On important business $45 would be shaded.

As to sheet bars, the disposition of the mills to quote $47 is so uniform and marked that it is evident the mills feel that they are maintaining only a nominal figure. Buyers seem to be a unit in refusing to consider $47, and take the position that the quotation is simply whether or not $42, the old Industrial Board price, can be shaded. There are no firm bids, however.

The Pittsburgh coal district shows a greater production than might be expected considering the poor domestic demand. Sales of Pittsburgh district steam coal at less than $2.50 are regarded as "distress" sales, the price in rare instances having been as low as $2. The ordinary going market on steam coal is considered to be $2.50. Good gas coal commands fair prices, up to $4 for the best grades of ¾-inch.

EUROPEAN BANKING IN 1920.

Reasons for One Unfavorable English View of It.

"Throughout the continent of Europe," The London Statist remarks in its annual review, "the dominant factor in the banking situation during the past year has been the continued inflation of deposits, fed by the rising tide of notes which the Governments of the belligerent countries have not stemmed. Banking finance is in every country inextricably entangled with Government finance.

"The result has been that currency instability has reacted disastrously on international trading relations to such an extent that, while there may be a glut of certain commodities in one country and a famine of the same commodity in another, it has been found impossible to bring buyer and seller together. The would-be buyer has no assets for immediate payment, and the distrust of the future value of the currency of the buyer's State has in many cases practically destroyed the basis of international credit."

Why Greek Exchange Declined.

Dispatches from Athens, published in the London financial press, declare that the movement of foreign exchange against Greece has been the effect of speculation, arising from the idea that financial pressure may be applied to Greece by the Allies because of the return of King Constantine. A statement published by the President of the Athens Chamber of Commerce makes the flat declaration that the economic situation in Greece is satisfactory, and that no fear exists of an adverse balance of trade. He warned the public explicitly against speculating in foreign exchange on the basis of the present movement, intimating that those who did so might suffer heavy losses.

GRAIN SITUATION CONTROLS BUSINESS

Last Week's Exceptionally Large Shipments of Wheat to Market by Western Farmers.

LOW PRICES RESTRICT TRADE

The Remarkable Export Demand for Wheat and the Probable Reasons for It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Business conditions throughout the West show gradual improvement, but the low prices for grains seem to preclude the possibility of a "boom" in many lines of trade for some time to come. The average farmer is not buying freely, and the course of trade depends largely on him. In some quarters the belief is expressed that, were loans to be made to Europe with the distinct understanding that they be used to purchase grain and live stock products in this country it would have a radical effect on general business, and that the price paid to the producer would be advanced.

Propaganda to bring about a downward revision of freight rates continues to be circulated in the West. The Indiana Grain Dealers' Association has adopted a resolution asking that the Interstate Commerce Commission take steps to lower freight rates. Leading wholesalers and jobbers, however, take an optimistic view of the future of business. Some reduction in unemployment is noticeable here, and, were it possible to eliminate from the list of idle workers the men in the building trades who are out of work, the general situation would probably be regarded as not unfavorable.

Grain valued around $70,000,000 was received at the country's primary distributing markets during the first three weeks in January, in addition to the large amounts of money that were released as a result of shipments from stations in the interior to non-terminal markets. This immense movement, the aggregate of the five grains being 65,000,000 bushels, has been a prime factor in causing the easier tone in money in the West, and country loans are being gradually reduced. The movement of grain has been unusually heavy for this season, the aggregate last week of 24,453,000 bushels comparing with 16,339,000 bushels last year and with a five-year average for the period of 19,571,000 bushels; thus increasing 4,882,000 bushels, or 24 per cent., as compared with the average. The movement is expected to remain comparatively active for some time to come, although the breaking up of the country roads has begun to check deliveries from the farms.

Although grain prices were on the down grade the greater part of last week, net losses were not severe. Final sales showed wheat off 5½ to 6½ cents, corn 2½ to 2⅝, and oats 1⅝ to 1¾, as compared with the previous week. Corn and oats, however, are selling at new low prices on the crop, and May wheat at the bottom was within 4 cents of the minimum figure. The heavy liquidation by speculators for the rise in wheat and corn is regarded in some quarters as nearing its end, and, with the persistent export demand for wheat in the face of the known fact that Argentina must sell its new crop at the best bid in the world's market, there is a decided disposition on the part of a number of shrewd traders to go slow on the selling side.

The world's wheat situation is in fact regarded as entirely too complex to serve as a safe basis for decision for the long pull at the present time. Calculating by the average consumption of 1909-13 less the estimated production in 1920, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and the United Kingdom have theoretical import requirements of 758,000,000 bushels of wheat and 287,000,000 bushels of rye; to offset which there are 728,000,000 bushels of wheat and 34,000,000 bushels of rye available in exporting countries exclusive of Russia.

This to some extent explains why the demand from the exporter is so persistent, especially in view of the financial conditions prevailing in Europe. With a shortage in the Winter wheat acreage of the United States as compared with last year, the outcome of the growing crop is being keenly watched; for, with Russia no longer able to export grain, the bulk of the European supplies must come from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A special meeting of the Noteholders Protective Committee of the Haytian American Corporation will be held at the offices of M. B. and D. W. Blumenthal, 55 Nassau Street, on Jan. 26.

John B. Thayer and Robert W. Morey announce that they have formed a partnership under the name of Thayer, Morey & Co., to transact an investment business in municipal bonds. Their offices are at 111 Broadway.

Alexandre Celler and Maurice Lewandowski have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New Issue

Exempt from All Federal and New York State Income Taxes

$4,225,000

City of Rochester, New York

5% Coupon Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921 Due serially 1922 to 1951, inclusive

Coupon bonds of $1,000 denominations, with privilege of registration. Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable at the Central Union Trust Company, New York City.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut and Other States

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(As officially reported)

Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property		$295,764,426
Total Bonded Debt (inc. this issue)		31,579,564
Less Water Debt	$10,602,000	
Sinking Funds	1,999,169	12,601,169
Net Debt		$ 18,978,395

Net Debt Approximately 6.4% of Assessed Valuation
Population (1920 Census) 295,750

These bonds are issued by the City of Rochester for various public improvements such as schools, waterworks, sewage disposal and municipal buildings construction, and constitute direct obligations of the City. Both the interest and principal are payable by direct taxes levied against all the taxable property within the City.

PRICES
1922 to yield 5.50%

1923 to 1924 inc. to yield 5.25%	1929 to 1931 inc. to yield 4.75%
1925 to 1926 inc. to yield 5.00%	1932 to 1936 inc. to yield 4.70%
1927 to 1928 inc. to yield 4.80%	1937 to 1951 inc. to yield 4.65%

Legal opinion of Messrs. Reed, Dougherty and Hoyt, New York City

First National Bank New York
Brown Brothers & Co. New York
White, Weld & Co. New York
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. New York

Above statements, while obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable, are not guaranteed.

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We aim to have available for the investment of National Banks, Savings Banks, Trust Companies and Corporations, Short Term Investments which will afford profitable employment for funds and will combine: Security of principal, adequate interest return, and maturity to suit individual requirements.

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Gold 4% Bonds
Due 1923--1933

Prices to yield
5⅜% to 5.15%

We consider these Bonds a particularly attractive investment.

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Contending features and arguments

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Branches 14 East 44th St., Mad. Av. & 42d St., 26 Court St., B'klyn

$420,000

Town of North Hempstead, N.Y.

(Great Neck)

School District No. 7—5½% Bonds

Principal and semi-annual interest payable February 1 and August 1, at the Bank of Great Neck, Great Neck, N Y Coupon bonds with the privilege of registration as to principal and interest. Denomination $1,000.

Tax Exempt in New York State
Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes
(both normal and surtaxes)

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

The District includes Great Neck and adjacent territory, an unusually desirable residential section. Many of the residents are very wealthy and the location because of its character and accessibility assures a steady growth in population and property values. The only other funded debt of the School District is $84,800 which is payable in annual installments.

Maturities and Prices

February 1, 1932 to 1940 to yield 5.00%
February 1, 1941 to 1953 to yield 4.90%

Complete circular upon request

Harris, Forbes & Co New York
Redmond & Co New York

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Summit County, Ohio

County Building and Bridge 6% Bonds

Dated June 1, 1920 Due Serially as Below

Principal and semi-annual interest payable [April 1st and October 1st] at the County Treasurer's Office, Akron, Ohio. Coupon Bonds $1,000 each.

Lega Investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$388,820,180
Net Bonded Debt (less than 1% of assessed valuation)	3,475,081
Population 1920, estimated 250,000	

Akron s the County Seat of Summit County with a population of 208,435

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$60,000 October 1, 1922 and 1923 To yield 6%
120,000 October 1, 1924 to 1927 To yield 5.90%

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 Broadway New York City

$150,000

Township of Lyndhurst, N. J.

6% Improvement Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1920 Due Dec. 1, 1926

Price 100 and Interest

Full particulars upon request

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Yield: 6.05% to 7.20%
Maturity: 18 to 30 Years

All of these bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange
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New York City
Reg. 3½% Bonds

$500,000
Due Nov. 1, 1951
Price to Yield 4.95%

$500,000
Due Nov. 1, 1940
Price to Yield 5.00%

$250,000
Due Nov. 1, 1928
Price to Yield 5.10%

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Bill Before Legislature Also Provides for Licensing of Brokers and Dealers.

EXCHANGE LIST EXEMPTED

Detailed Information About Securities Would Be Filed in Albany to Protect Buyers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Brokers and dealers in stocks and bonds, whether individuals or corporations, will be compelled, after July 1, to take out a license from the Secretary of State if they are to continue to do business, under a bill introduced by Assemblyman Charles H. Betts of Wayne County.

The bill also provides for close scrutiny by the State, with certain exceptions, of securities offered to the public. Before any issue of stock or bonds of a domestic or foreign corporation is placed on the market, a statement must be filed with the Secretary of State containing detailed information of a character to enlighten investors minutely regarding the origin of the securities, the purpose for which they were issued, the number and classes of shares into which the capital stock of the corporation involved is divided and a description of voting rights, preferences, rights to dividends, profits and capital that go with the ownership of each class of shares. The statement also must contain information regarding the authorized capital stock of the concern and how much of this actually has been issued. It must be accompanied by a detailed balance sheet and profit and loss and income statement, together with a description of the nature and value of the property against which the securities are issued and how the appraisal was arrived at.

The feature of the bill that has aroused discussion at the Capitol is the exemption of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange from this exercise of the State's authority. Mr. Betts stated that the officers of the New York Stock Exchange exercise a sufficiently close supervision over and examine with sufficient care amply to safeguard the public, stocks and shares offered before they are listed on the Exchange. These other classes of stocks are also exempted:

Other Exempt Stocks and Bonds.

Shares of stock or bonds of public service or utility corporations, approved by the Public Service Commission or corresponding boards or officials in other States.

Shares of stock or bonds issued with the approval of an officer, board, or commission of the United States, pursuant to law.

State or National bank stock and stock of trust companies.

Shares of stock or bonds of domestic insurance companies.

Stocks or bonds of domestic of a religious and loan associations.

Shares of stock or bonds of a religious or membership corporation.

Shares issued as stock dividends.

Shares of stock or bonds deposited as collateral when made by a pledgee to satisfy a loan thereon.

Stock or bonds held by a public officer under judicial process.

The bill contains elaborate provisions defining the contents of statements that must be filed prior to the issuance of mining and oil stock. In such cases a most minute description of the properties involved and their earning capacity, including the volume of production per day, must be incorporated.

The road of the promoter is made more difficult under the Betts bill. Whenever a promoter or underwriter receives a consideration for his work in excess of 10 per cent. of the net amount realized for a corporation through his work, he must file with the Secretary of State in full the terms of his agreement with the corporation, or the corporation must do it for him.

Wildcat Promotion Hit.

Here is a provision of the Betts bill which will hit the promoter of wildcat securities hard:

"If shares of stock or bonds be offered to the public by promoters or underwriters, and the rate of profit, commission or bonus received or to be received by them exceeds 10 per centum of the net amount received or to be received for such shares of stock or bonds by the issuing corporation, there shall be printed on the front page of every prospectus, circular letter or other literature, and in the body of any advertisement whereby such promoters or underwriters offer such shares of stock or bonds for subscription or sale, in conspicuous type, the rate of profit, commission, or bonus received or to be received by the promoters or underwriters and the net amount received or to be received for such shares of stock or bonds by the issuing corporation."

It is also provided that the prospectus must truthfully set forth in all essential details the information filed with the Secretary of State under the act, as well as recite the fact that a statement has been filed with the Secretary of State, which is open to public inspection, and contains truthful information regarding the corporation and its securities.

The license fees are not heavy—$5 for brokers or dealers who do business in cities of the first class; $4 for those doing business in cities of the second class, and $3 for brokers and dealers in securities in smaller localities. Licenses are to be revoked by the Secretary of State where the holder has violated any provision of the Securities law; has made a material misstatement in his application for the license; has been guilty of fraudulent practices; has been convicted of a felony or of any crime involving misconduct in connection with traffic in securities; has permitted a judgment against him to remain unsatisfied for more than six months, or demonstrated his incompetence or unworthiness to conduct the business authorized through the license. If a license is revoked, it cannot be replaced for a period of one year following revocation.

Penalties under the act vary. Violation of the section affecting the prospectuses of promoters by them or by publishers who print matter which does not comply with its provisions is defined as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. Offering stock for sale without filing a prior statement with the Secretary of State would be punishable by a fine not to exceed $10,000. Any one knowingly making a false statement of material import in the statement filed under the act with the Secretary of State would be guilty of perjury. The bill explicitly provides for cooperation between the Attorney General and the District Attorneys in the enforcement of the proposed law.

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Mar. High	Mar. Low	May. High	May. Low
Jan. 17	17.92	17.45	16.48	15.88	16.44	15.88
Jan. 18	17.70	17.35	16.24	15.95	16.22	15.91
Jan. 19	17.30	16.96	15.90	15.40	15.85	15.35
Jan. 20	17.10	16.73	16.04	15.18	15.80	15.17
Jan. 21	17.10	16.40	15.50	14.64	15.40	14.74
Jan. 22	16.90	15.90	14.65	14.25	14.75	14.42
Wks. ending	17.02	15.90	16.48	14.25	16.44	14.42

	July. High	July. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
Jan. 17	16.57	16.02	16.66	16.16
Jan. 18	16.38	16.09	16.40	16.12
Jan. 19	15.98	15.50	16.00	15.54
Jan. 20	15.80	15.34	15.85	15.45
Jan. 21	15.55	15.00	15.65	15.07
Jan. 22	14.94	14.64	15.05	14.75
Week's range	16.57	14.64	16.66	14.75

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Jan. 17	10.69d	15.25c	15.65c
Jan. 18	10.32d	15.25c	17.05c
Jan. 19	9.64d	15.00c	17.25c
Jan. 20	9.34d	15.00c	17.35c
Jan. 21	9.35d	14.75c	16.65c
Jan. 22	....	14.75c	16.15c
Week's range— High	10.69d	15.25c	17.65c
Low	9.34d	14.75c	16.15c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1921.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$63,870,650	$218,822,900
Same period a year ago	84,952,950	282,682,100

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	71.60	71.09	71.60	68.80
Same period a year ago	71.94	71.05	75.21	71.95

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60	56¼	9	ADAMS EXP. 4s	59¼	58½	58¾	+ ¼
17½	15	2	Alas. G. M. cv. 6s A	17½	16½	17½	+ 1½
19¼	19	4	Alas. G. M. cv. 6s B	19¼	19	19	+ 5¼
99	87½	144	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	99	91½	99	+10
93¼	88	1	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ 5½
73	70	4	Am. Cotton Oil 5s	73	73	73	+ 1
90¼	90	5	Am. Dock & I. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
78	73½	148	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	78¾	77½	78	..
97	94¼	125	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	96½	96	96½	+ ½
82⅝	77½	84	Am. T. & T. col. 5s	82⅝	81½	82⅝	+ 1⅝
85½	83	8	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	85½	85	85½	+ ½
79	73¼	37	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	79⅜	77⅞	77⅞	+ 1½
84	80	8	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	84	83	83½	+ 2
76½	75	1	Am. Wr. Paper 7s	75½	75½	75½	— ¾
50¼	50	2	Ann Arbor 4s	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
81½	75	100	Armour & Co. 4½s	81½	79	81½	+ 2½
79¼	75¼	253½	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	79¼	78	79	..
77¾	76	1	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	....	77¼	77¼	+ 1¼
71	69¾	1	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
72⅜	69¾	34	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, st.	73	72	72	— ⅜
85	85	1	At., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	85	85	85	+ 1½
76¼	73½	10	A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	76¼	75½	75½	— ½
85	77½	17	A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	85	83	83	..
84	82	25	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	82	83	83	— ¾
71	68¼	26	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	71	69¼	70	+ 1
103⅝	101	42½	Atlantic Coast L. 7s	103⅝	102	103	+ 1
77	72½	25	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	77	76¾	77	+ ¾
81	76¾	21	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	81	79½	81	+ 1¾
73	68½	13	Atl. C. L., L. & N. c. 4s	72¾	71	72¾	+ ¼
92½	88	5	At. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	+ 2½
77	68	31	Atlantic Prutt 7s	78	78	78	+ 3
70	64	10	At. & Danville 4s	70	70	70	..
67½	67	5	At. & Yadkin 4s	67½	67	67	..
97	90¾	3	BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
70¾	67	123	Balt. & O. gold 4s	70¾	69½	69½	+ ¼
71½	67¼	186	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	70½	69¾	69¾	+ ½
72	69	135	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	71¼	69¾	70¾	— ½
84	79¾	75	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	84	82	84	+ 1¾
81½	68¾	1	B. & O., P. J. & M. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	+ 5½
93½	90	201	Balt. & Ohio 6s	93½	92½	92¾	— ¾
78½	77¾	32½	B. & O. S. W. 3½s	78½	77½	78	+ ⅜
75	75	1	B. & O. S. W. 3½s, reg.	75	75	75	..
93	92½	91	B. & O. P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	95	95	95	— ¾
55½	52¼	21	B. & O., T. & C. 4s	55½	55	55	..
102¾	100¾	204	Bell Tel. (P.) 7s	102	101⅝	102	..
88½	86½	2	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	88½	88½	88½	+ 1¼
85¼	78½	11	Beth. Stl. 1st & ref. 5s	85½	84	85½	+ 4
82½	75	22	Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	82½	79¾	82¼	+ 4⅞
85⅜	81	5	Braden Copper 6s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+ 1
80	76	9	Brklyn. Edis. gen. 5s	80	79¼	80	+ 3⅞
40	37	12	B'way & 7th Av. 5s	40	40	40	+ 3
50	40¾	58	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	50	46½	46½	+ 1½
48½	38	76	B. R. T. 7s, 1921, c. of d.	48½	43	43	+ 1
26	24⅞	5	B. R. T. 7s, 1921, c. of d. stpd	25	24⅞	25	..
30	25	4	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	30	25	30	..
64⅜	58	6	B'klyn Un. El. 5s	64⅞	64⅜	64½	+ 1⅜
77	73	4	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	74¾	73½	74¾	+ 2⅜
78½	78½	1	Brunswick & W. 4s	78½	78½	78½	— ½
71⅜	67½	21	Bush Terminal 5s	71⅜	70	71⅜	+ 4½
74½	67½	16	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	74½	74	74½	+ 1⅜
84½	82⅞	12	CAL. GAS & E. 5s	83½	83¼	83½	..
101⅝	99⅞	342	Can. Northern 7s	101⅝	100⅝	101½	+ ⅛
76	76	5	Car. Clinch & O. 5s	76	76	76	+ 5½
92½	88	47	Central Leather 5s	92½	91	92¼	+ 1⅜
87⅝	84	5	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	87	86	86½	+ 1½
91	87	11	Cent. of Ga. 6s	91	90	90	+ 2⅝
95½	95½	6	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	96¼	95	95	+ 3
52	52	3	Cent. New Eng. 4s	52	52	52	— 5¾
99	94	7	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	99	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
77⅜	75½	22	Central Pacific 5½s	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
75	72¾	173	Central Pacific 4s	75	74⅜	74½	— ⅜
73¼	68⅝	6	C. P. Thr. St. L. 4s	73¼	71	73¼	+ 2
93¼	91	10	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	93¾	91	92½	+ ⅝
85	83	122	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	84½	84	84	..
84	79	1	Ches. & O. fund. 5s	84	84	84	..
72⅝	70½	17	C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	72⅝	72	72⅝	+ 2⅜
77	73½	140	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	77	76	77	+ 1½
77½	74⅜	47	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77½	76½	77⅜	+ ⅞
39⅞	36⅜	34	Chicago & Alton 3½s	39⅞	38½	39	+ ½
46	45¼	33	Chicago & Alton 3s	46	45½	45¾	..
98	95¾	865	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	97⅝	97⅞	+ ½
81	77	79	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81	80¾	80¾	+ ½
82	70¾	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	82	81¾	81¾	+ ½
73¾	70¼	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	74	74	74	+ ¼
89¾	88	14	C., B. & Q., Neb. Ex. 4s	89½	89½	89½	+ 1
78	73	17	C. & E. I. gen. 5s, U. S. Mtg. & T. cfs.	80	79	79	+ 1
50	50	1	C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. cfs. st.	50	50	50	..
81½	76¾	7	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	81½	80½	81½	+ 1½
53⅜	50¼	38	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s	53¾	52½	53¾	— ⅛
71½	67	31	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	71½	70¼	71½	+ ⅜
72½	68½	161	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	72	70¼	71	— ½
78⅜	76½	108	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	78	76½	77	+ ½
63¾	60¾	45	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	63¾	62¾	63	+ ¼
70⅜	70½	3	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	70¾	70	70¾	+ 1¾
65	60	143	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	65	64	64⅞	— ⅛
72	67½	238	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	72	70	71½	+ 1½
98	97¾	1	C., M. & St. P., C. & A. 5s	98	98	98	+ ¼
65¾	64	5	C., M. & P. S. 4s	65¾	66	65¾	+ 3¼
78½	75½	12	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78¼	78	78	+ ¼
94	91½	12	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	96	95	95½	+ 2½
69	66	7	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	69	68½	68½	+ ½
68	68	3	C. & N. W. g. 3½s, r.	68	68	68	..
89	88¾	17	C. & N. W. ext. 4s	89	88¾	89	+ 3¼
77¾	76	5	C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	77¾	77½	77¾	+ 1½
104	103¾	40	C. & N. W. 7s	104	103	104	+ 1¾
91¼	87¾	3	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	91¾	91¼	91¼	+ 1¼
97	97	1	C. & N. W. s. f. 6s, reg.	97	97	97	..
64	58	49	Chicago Rys. 5s	61	59½	60	+ 1½
73½	70¾	93	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	73¼	72	73	+ ⅝
69½	66¾	222	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69½	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
67	67	2	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, reg.	67	67	67	..
84	83½	1	C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	84	84	84	..
102	102	1	C., St. P., M. & O. cv.	102	102	102	..
65½	65½	10	Chi., T. H. & S. l. st. 4s	65½	65½	65½	— 1½
82	78½	10	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	82	80¾	82	+ 2
106⅜	102½	48	Chi. Un. Sta. 6½s	106⅜	106	106	+ ⅜
62½	57	32	Chi. & W. Ind. 4s	62½	61	61	— 1
74½	66	584	Chile Copper 6s	74½	72	73½	+ 1½
95½	92½	50	Chile Copper 7s	95½	93½	93½	+ 1½
72	66	13	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	72	70	72	+ 1
92	86	29	C., C., C. & St. L. r. & l. 6s	91	90½	90½	— ½
81	78	5	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	80¾	80¾	80½	— ½
71	70	1	C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	71	71	71	+ 1
78½	76½	27	Col. Fuel gen. 5s	78½	78	78½	..
85	82½	3	Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	85	83½	85	+ 1½
85	81½	5	Col. Gas & El. 5s, sta.	85	83½	85	+ 2
81½	79¾	9	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	81½	80½	81¼	+ ⅝
75½	72	51	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	75½	74½	75½	+ 1
74	72	11	Con. Coal Md. 1st ref. 5s	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
102	100	94½	Con. Gas cv. 7s	102	100¾	101	+ ⅝
90	90	1	Corn Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	90	90	90	+ 2
66	62½	237	Cuba C. Sug. cv. 7s	66	64¾	64¾	— ¾
62¼	59¾	34	Cuba R. R. 5s	62¼	60¾	62¼	+ 2½
84¼	70	8	Cumberl'd Tel. 5s	78¼	78½	78¼	..
57	51½	3	DALLAS & W. 5s	51½	51½	51½	..
104	102¼	9	Del. & Hud. 7s	104	103¼	103¾	— ⅜
83⅜	80⅜	1	Del. & Hud. con. 5s	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
81	77	36	Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	81	79½	81	+ 1¼
72	66½	12	D. & R. G. con. 4½s	70	69¾	69¾	— 2½
66	63½	63	D. & R. G. c. 4s	66	65¼	65¼	..
40¾	43	19	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
45	42½	3	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	45	44	44	..
71	67¼	14	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	71	69¼	70¾	+ ⅜
42	40	5	D. M. & Ft. D. 4s	42	41	41½	+ ½
82	77¾	9	Det. Edison ref. 5s	82	82	81¾	+ ⅛
77¾	76	11	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	77¾	76	77¾	+ 1¾
63½	59	8	Det. United 4½s	61	59	61	+ 2
89½	84½	10	E.T., V. & G. con. 5s	89½	87½	89½	+ 3½
55½	54	29	Erie 1st con. 4s	55½	55	55½	— ¼
45	42	102	Erie gen. 4s	45	44½	44¾	— ¼
39⅝	38	23	Erie conv. 4s, A	39⅝	39½	39¾	..
39⅞	37½	16	Erie conv. 4s, B	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ¼
45⅞	42½	53	Erie conv. 4s, D	45½	44½	44¾	— 1
88	88	1	Erie & Jersey 6s	88	88	88	+ 7
80½	75	6	FLA. C. & PEN. con. 5s	80½	80½	80¾	+ 5¾
90	90	2	GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	90	90	90	+ 5
90	90	1	Gen. Baking 1st 6s	90	90	90	+ 1½
101¼	100	88	Gen. Elec. deb. 6s	101¾	100	101	+ 1
89	85¾	1	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	88½	88½	88½	— ½
66¾	66¾	3	Gen. Electric 3½s	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
99	97	3	Georgia Pac. 6s	99	98	99	+ 2
82½	80	17	Gt. North. ref. 4½s	82½	81½	82½	+ ¾
102⅜	101¼	53	Grand Trunk 7s	102⅜	101½	102	+ ¾
8	7¾	53	Green Bay deb B	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
85	85	4	Green Bay, A	65	65	65	— 5
82½	80	52	Gt. North. ref. 4½s	82½	81½	82½	+ 1
69	69	10	HAR. R., P't Ch. 4s	69	69	69	+ 6
76	69	6	Hocking Valley 4½s	76	75	75	..
84	78	2	Houston Belt Ter. 5s	94	90	84	+ 8
64⅝	59	103	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	64½	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅛
29½	28½	959	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29½	27⅞	29	+ 2¼
74	72	7	ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	74	71¾	74	+ 2
77½	76¼	94	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	77¾	76	77	— ¼
92½	89¾	16	Ill. Cent. temp. 5½s	92½	91⅝	91½	— ⅛
78¼	78¼	1	Ill. Cent., Cairo B. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¾	— 3⅛
65	64½	2	Ill. C., Lou. Div. 3½s	64½	64½	64½	— ½
71½	71½	2	Ill. Cent., W. Line 4s	71¾	71½	71⅝	..
73⅜	68½	18	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	72	71¼	72	+ 1½
85½	79¼	4	Ill. C. & C., St. L. & New Or. joint 5s	85½	85	85	..
82	76¼	9	Illinois Steel 4½s	82	79	82	+ 3⅜
91½	86	5	Indiana Steel 5s	90¼	90½	90½	— 1
20	15	594	Inter.-Met. 4½s	20	17	19	+ 2
17	13½	387	Int.-Met. 4½s, c. of d.	17	14¾	16¼	+ 2½
54½	48½	1287	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	54½	52¼	53¾	+ 2⅜
75	72⅜	3	Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	75¼	74	75¼	..
82¼	78	88	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	82¼	81	82½	+ 1⅜
71½	70	23	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	71½	71	72	+ 1
27⅞	27⅞	1	Irr. Wks. Dev. Ag. 4½s	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— 2¼
99	95¾	19	K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	98	96¾	96	..
69¼	69¼	10	Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ 5¼
68½	63	68	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	67¼	66½	67	+ 3¼
75	73	30	Kan. City So. 5s	75	73¾	74¾	+ 1½
56½	54	200	Kan. City So. 3s	56¼	55	56	+ ⅝
74	70¾	38	Kan. City Term. 4s	73¼	72½	73	+ ½
73	72	6	K. & D. M. 1st 5s	73	72¾	72¾	— ¼
93	93	1	K. Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	93	93	93	..
96½	96½	3	Knox. & Ohio 6s	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
72	68¾	6	LACL. GAS ref. 5s	72	72	72	+ 1¼
96¼	92¾	50	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96¼	96¼	96	+ 1¼
78	78½	25	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	77⅝	76	77¼	+ ¾
85¾	83½	84	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85¾	83¾	85	+ 1½
84	80¾	82	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84	81¾	83½	+ ¾
98¾	95¾	84	Lehigh Valley 6s	99	97¼	98¾	+ ¾
87	87	1	Lex. & Eastern 5s	87	87	87	— 3
83⅞	77¾	10	Liggett & Myers 5s	83⅞	81	83½	+ 4
107	102	8	Liggett & Myers 7s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
91	91	2	Long Island con. 5s	91	91	91	+ 1
63½	60	12	Long. Isl. deb. 5s, '37	63½	60	63¼	— 1½
69¾	69¾	7	Long Island ref. 4s	69¾	68¼	68¼	+ ¾
106½	103	10	Lorillard 7s	106½	106	106½	+ 2
81¼	78	6	Lorillard 5s	81¼	81	81	— ⅛
86	87	2	Lou. Cent. & Lex. 4½s	86	86	86	+ 5

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85¾	80¾	115	Lou. & N. unified 4s	84½	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
104½	102¼	43	L. & N. 7s	104¼	102¾	104	+ ⅝
73	70¾	4	L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	73	72½	73	— ½
55	53½	15	L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	55	53½	55	+ 2½
99	99	4	L. & N., N. O. & M. 6s	99	99	99	— ⅛
91	91	1	L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '38	91	91	91	+ ⅛
53¾	52	1	L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	53½	53½	53½	+ 1½
56¾	54¼	11	MANHAT. CON. 4s	56½	54½	56¼	+ 2
56¼	53	20	Man. Con. 4s, tax

Low-Priced Listed Stocks Of Speculative Merit

We have compiled data on a number of low-priced stocks, possessed of undoubted merit that have dropped in price considerably within the past year.

The present position of these stocks appears highly attractive.

Upon application to Dept. T-38 we shall be glad to forward complete literature gratis.

CHARLES H. CLARKSON & Co.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES: RECTOR 4663-4

The Turn Upward

Security prices ceased their downward swing about the first of the year and now appear to be returning to normal quotations. Stocks and bonds of many strong corporations may be purchased at prices from which appreciation is almost inevitable. We will send a list of such securities on request.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephones 8300-10 Hanover

Missouri, Kansas & Texas
All Issues

Wm. C. ORTON & Co.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

Home Insurance Co.
Stock & Rights

SALISBURY, LESLIE & CO.
45 Pine St. Tel. John 1646

BLAIR & Co.
Incorporated
24 Broad St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia
Cleveland Buffalo San Francisco St. Louis

FARR & CO.
Members
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc
Brokers in Raw and Refined Sugar
Specialists in Sugar Stocks
133 Front St. (Cor. Pine)
Telephone John 6428

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION
GOLD BROS.
44 Broad St. Tel. Broad 2444

Imperial Tobacco of Gt. Brit. & Ire.
COWEN & CO.
67 Exchange Place. Tel. Rector 6700

PLANT PROTECTION

WE offer you an unique proposition. Under our system your plant is protected by uniformed or civilian guards and watchmen, directly supervised by the Principal, who has had 25 years' experience in this work. Protection 24 hours per day, every day in the year, at a nominal cost which soon pays for itself.

Bonding companies may indemnify against loss of payrolls, thefts, etc., but only you can protect your paymaster or messenger against attack.

We offer the best protection obtainable to Banks, Factories, Stores, Warehouses, Office Buildings, Jewelry Establishments, etc. Let us tell you more about this sort of thing and of some of the people who believe in this protection.

JOSEPH MAYHEW
2 Rector St. Tel. Rector 5147

SAYS FOREIGN TRADE DEADLOCK MUST END

John McHugh Explains Financing Corporation in Circular to Merchants.

2,000,000 IDLE IN U. S.

Export Business Needed to Absorb Our Surplus Supplies and Restore Industry.

A statement defining the reasons for the formation of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation was issued yesterday by John McHugh, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank and Chairman of the Committee on Organization. The statement was designed for distribution, in circular form, to banks, trust companies and merchants.

"The Foreign Trade Financing Corporation," it said, "is being formed to provide facilities for financing the foreign business of American producers, manufacturers and merchants through long-term credits and sound investments.

"The production of the industries of this country has overtaken and exceeds the buying power here. There is a surplus of goods over domestic requirements. The buyers' strike at home and inadequate credit facilities abroad have caused the piling up of goods in our markets and the closing of mills and factories.

"It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 people are out of employment in the United States. Every idle worker and every idle factory is a charge upon our resources. Unemployment means lessened buying power and business stagnation. In order to put these 2,000,000 men back to work, the deadlock that exists in connection with our foreign trade must be broken.

"For generations the business of the United States was practically self-contained. We consumed what we produced. The last six years, however, have seen a marked change. Because of the tremendous demand abroad for American goods, created by world conditions, our industries have greatly increased their capacity for production, so that our factories, farms and mines are now equipped, both in labor and machinery, to produce a great surplus of goods, products and raw materials beyond our domestic needs.

"Our exports for 1920 exceeded $8,191,000,000. Our imports were approximately $5,468,000,000. Our net trade balance for the year was approximately $2,723,000,000, even though our export trade of the year 1920 fell off approximately $1,500,000,000. Through the necessities which we supplied during this period, other nations have been kept on their feet. They still need assistance and are ready to pay for it, if means can be found to give them what they must have on credit terms that will afford them time to manufacture, distribute and realize, through these processes, the funds with which to make payment."

COMMODITY PRICES

General Decline in Wholesale Markets During the Past Week.

Last week was marked by a general decline on the wholesale commodity markets. Of the eighteen staple articles in the subjoined list, ten went to lower prices, and only three advanced. There were declines in wheat, corn, oats, flour, coffee, butter, eggs, tin, lead and cotton. Pork and beef were higher, and print cloths advanced ⅝ cent per yard in connection with the signs of recovery in the textile trade.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS:	Jan. 22, 1921.	Jan. 15, 1921.	Jan. 22, 1920.
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.92	$2.04½	$2.50
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.85½	.90⅝	1.72½
Oats, No. 2 white	.55	.58½	.99¼
Flour, Minn., patent.	10.25	10.50	14.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝	.06⅜	.16
Sugar, granulated	.07¾	.07¾	.15
Butter, cream, 92 score	.50	.52	.65
Eggs, fresh - gathered firsts, per dozen	.66	.77	.70
Lard, prime	13.75	13.75	23.50
Pork, mess	30.00	29.00	46.00
Beef, family	27.00	26.00	25.50
METALS:			
Iron, 2X, Phila.	33.00	33.00	44.10
Steel billets, Pitts.	43.50	43.50	43.00
Lead	5.10	5.12½	8.63
Copper	13.00	13.00	19.25
Tin	35.50	37.06	62.75
TEXTILES:			
Cotton mid. upland	16.50	17.96	39.10
Printcloths	.06	.06⅜	.15¼

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 to date are as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$2.12	Jan. 12	$1.88	Jan. 21
Corn	.96⅜	Jan. 3	.85¼	Jan. 21
Oats	.60⅜	Jan. 3	.55	Jan. 21
Flour	10.50	Jan. 13	9.75	Jan. 3
Coffee	.07¼	Jan. 12	.06¼	Jan. 3
Sugar	.08	Jan. 3	.07¾	Jan. 8
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.50	Jan. 22
Eggs	.79	Jan. 17	.66	Jan. 3
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	13.20	Jan. 3
Pork	30.00	Jan. 3	29.00	Jan. 11
Beef	27.00	Jan. 17	26.00	Jan. 3
Iron	33.00	Jan. 3	33.00	Jan. 3
Steel	43.50	Jan. 3	43.50	Jan. 3
Lead	5.25	Jan. 19	4.62½	Jan. 3
Copper	13.00	Jan. 4	12.75	Jan. 3
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	34.00	Jan. 18
Cotton	18.25	Jan. 10	15.50	Jan. 4
Printcloths	.06	Jan. 19	.05½	Jan. 8

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1920 were as follows. In the subjoined table No. 2 red Winter wheat is quoted. No. 1 Spring went to $3.50 per bushel on Jan. 7:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat	$2.60	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 2
Corn	2.31½	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.60	Nov. 22
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	9.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.16¾	Jan. 11	.06¼	Dec. 22
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.89	Dec. 10	.42½	Mar. 12
Lard	23.50	Jan. 9	13.55	Dec. 20
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	28.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	33.00	Dec. 23
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 22
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	32.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	12.50	Dec. 28
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 22
Printcloths	.16⅜	Apr. 13	.05½	Nov. 30

Highest and lowest prices for principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat	$3.50⅛	May 15,'17	.86¼	June 30,'14
Corn	2.45	July 31,'17	.67⅞	Jan. 21,'14
Oats	1.50	May 7,'20	.43½	Apr. 18,'14
Flour	17.00	May 12,'17	$4.15	June 25,'14
Coffee	.25½	June 23,'19	.06½	Sep. 2,'15
Sugar	.23	July 12,'20	.03¼	Apr. 8,'14
Lard	36.50	June 16,'19	7.80	July 12,'15
Pork	60.00	June 29,'19	15.50	Sep. 1,'15
Beef	42.00	Apr. 16,'19	17.25	Jan. 3,'16
Iron	55.00	July 13,'17	14.87½	Mar. 26,'15
Steel	100.00	June 13,'17	19.00	June 24,'14
Copper	34.50	Dec. 12,'16	12.50	Aug. 8,'14
Tin	112.00	May 7,'20	29.95	Jan. 26,'15
Cotton	43¼	July 22,'20	.07	Dec. 11,'14
Printcloths	.16¾	Apr. 15,'20	.02⅝	Jan. 5,'15

WORLD WHEAT CROP

Agricultural Department's Estimate by Countries for 1920 Compared With Other Years.

Production of wheat in the world during 1920, according to the Agricultural Department's estimates in the department's Monthly Crop Reporter for January, increased approximately 100,000,000 bushels over 1919. The department states that the quantity of wheat actually harvested in 28 countries from which reports had been received amounted to 2,671,807,000 bushels in 1920, as against 2,571,488,000 in 1919. It adds that these 28 countries produce, according to the annual average production of the five years before the war, approximately 74 per cent. of the wheat crop of the world.

The department's estimates of individual production of wheat in the important producing countries, so far as reported, is as follows:

	1920.	1919.	1918.
U. S.	787,128,000	934,265,000	921,438,000
Canada	293,361,000	190,729,000	189,075,000
Mexico	14,951,000	14,239,000	10,470,000
Argentina	224,000,000	171,591,000	223,636,000
Uruguay	5,416,000	6,890,000	13,060,000
Hungary	29,139,000	No data.	No data.
Belgium	8,793,000	9,895,000	6,189,000
Bulgaria	41,189,000	34,028,000	No data.
Czechoslov'a	24,437,000	14,942,000	No data.
Finland	275,000	306,000	No data.
France	230,404,000	182,444,000	225,736,000
Germany	80,000,000	70,744,000	90,330,000
Greece	13,287,000	9,693,000	No data.
Italy	141,004,000	109,563,000	176,868,000
Jugoslavia	48,800,000	No data.	No data.
Netherl'ds	6,677,000	6,015,000	5,431,000
Rumania	66,453,000	50,754,000	18,447,000
Poland	18,257,000	20,780,000	No data.
Spain	154,455,000	129,250,000	135,709,000
Sweden	11,123,000	9,500,000	9,003,000
Switzerland	3,586,000	3,524,000	7,000,000
Un. K'gdm	54,380,000	60,320,000	90,079,000
Brit. India	376,884,000	280,485,000	370,427,000
Japan	28,055,000	29,800,000	32,023,000
Algeria	13,902,000	25,559,000	49,774,000
Egypt	27,246,000	30,137,000	32,555,000
Tunis	4,766,000	7,349,000	8,481,000
Un.So.Afr.	8,680,000	8,983,000	8,533,000
Australia	47,104,000	75,146,000	114,784,000
N. Zealand	4,100,000	6,568,000	6,806,000

Jugoslavia was not separately reported until this year. German and French production is somewhat affected as compared with 1918 by the transfer of Alsace-Lorraine. No reliable statistics are obtainable for Russia.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL OUTPUT

Nearly 245,000,000 Tons of Anthracite and Bituminous Mined in 1920.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—Pennsylvania produced 87,131,000 net tons of anthracite coal, and about 157,825,000 tons of bituminous coal during 1920, according to the report for the year of Chief of Mines Seward E. Button, made public tonight. The report notes that earnings were large, some bituminous producers receiving as high as $15 a ton.

In spite of the increase in small mines, known as wagon mines, there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents from 1,037 to 909. The Chief compliments activity of mine inspectors and the policy of many operators in improving mines, while the attention given to education of miners and welfare of their families is commended.

Legislation to control use of electricity in mines is declared imperative.

COURSE OF THE MARKETS.

CALL MONEY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	7	Jan. 19	6	Jan. 17
Same week 1920	8	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 21
Year to date	7	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 10
Last year to date	18	Jan. 12	6	Jan. 2

TIME MONEY.

Last week	6½	Jan. 17	6	Jan. 17
Same week 1920	8½	Jan. 23	7	Jan. 21
Year to date	7½	Jan. 3	6	Jan. 13
Last year to date	8½	Jan. 23	7	Jan. 21

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week	8	Jan. 17	7¼	Jan. 20
Same week, 1920	6	Jan. 19	6	Jan. 19
Year to date	8	Jan. 3	7½	Jan. 20
Last year to date	6	Jan. 2	6	Jan. 2

Open Market Discount Rates.

Prime eligible acceptances, on call.....5½
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....5⅛@5¼
Non-member and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@6
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....8 @7½

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificate of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	5½	6	7
New York	5½	6	7
Philadelphia	5½	6	6
Cleveland	5½	5½	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	7	7
Chicago	6	7	7
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	5½	6½	7
Kansas City	5½	6	6
Dallas	5½	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Agriculture and Trade Live Stock Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	5	7	7
New York	5	7	7
Philadelphia	5½	6	6
Cleveland	5½	6	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	7	7
Chicago	6	7	7
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	5½	6	6
Kansas City	5½	6	6
Dallas	5½	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

*5¼@5⅝ on paper secured by 5½% certificates and 5⅝ on paper secured by 4¼% and 5% certificates. †Discount rates corresponded with interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral with minimum of 5% in case of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, and 5½% in the case of San Francisco.

LONDON MARKET RATES.

	Disc. rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4½s.
Monday	6½	100s 8d	39⅝d	47½	77¾
Tuesday	6½	108s 9d	39⅝d	47½	77¾
Wednesday	6½	108s 9d	39½d	47¾	77¾
Thursday	6½	108s 9d	40⅝d	48	77¾
Friday	6½	109s	40d	48	78
Saturday	6½	109s	39⅞d	48	78

CANADIAN RATES.

	N. Y. Fds. in Montreal, Premium Per $1,000.	Montreal Fds. in New York, Discount Per $1,000.
Jan. 17	$143.75	$155.20
Jan. 18	140.62	123.76
Jan. 19	140.00	122.80
Jan. 20	138.75	121.84
Jan. 21	136.56	120.39
Jan. 22	136.25	119.91
Year to date:		
High	177.50	150.74
Low	136.25	119.91

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 22, 1921:

STOCKS (SHARES).	1921.	1920.	1919.
Monday	446,288	778,195	536,997
Tuesday	876,825	474,168	600,103
Wednesday	721,080	459,575	449,710
Thursday	889,780	497,357	417,635
Friday	688,025	534,175	589,235
Saturday	342,120	343,500	405,330
Total wk.	3,414,093	3,088,970	3,089,100
Yr. to date	12,859,596	16,152,291	9,523,810

BONDS (PAR VALUE).			
Monday	$13,477,000	$14,423,000	$11,732,500
Tuesday	10,895,000	14,115,500	13,111,700
Wednesday	11,653,100	13,537,000	11,454,000
Thursday	11,802,500	12,285,450	11,861,000
Friday	9,660,150	23,223,500	14,705,000
Saturday	5,782,900	7,338,500	5,309,500
Tot. week	$63,370,650	$84,952,950	$68,173,500
Yr. to date	218,822,900	282,489,100	221,764,000

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.	Jan. 22,'21.	Jan. 24,'20.	Changes.
Corp'ns	$22,640,500	$11,167,000	+$11,673,500
Liberty	34,752,650	68,281,950	— 33,483,300
For. Govt.	5,773,500	5,470,000	+ 303,500
State		5,000	— 5,000
City	4,000	75,000	— 71,000
Total	$63,370,650	$84,952,950	—$21,582,300

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 22, 1921

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	82,988	111,820	218,420	$1,355,070	210,000
Tuesday	19,850	100,108	302,734	1,105,000	250,000
Wednesday	27,873	71,316	384,055	1,443,000	25,000
Thursday	59,610	106,630	275,970	1,255,010	.....
Friday	58,352	128,025	288,565	1,554,000	85,000
Saturday	59,075	153,940	132,005	937,000	.....
Total	257,650	671,939	1,602,729	$7,649,080	570,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1921 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1	⅞	4,100	*Acme Coal	1	⅞	1	..
9⅜	8½	700	Aetna Explosives, Bache ctfs.	9⅜	9½	9½	..
9½	9¼	300	Aetna Explosives	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
23	16¼	100	*Aluminum Mfg.	23	22	23	+ 1¼
1⅛	1⅛	100	Am. Refrigerator	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
67⅛	67½	200	Automatic Fual S.	67⅜	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	200	Brit.-Am. Chem.	4¼	4	4½	+ ½
13	12½	500	*Br.-Am.Tob.,coup	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
5	.85	3,600	B'klyn City R. R.	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	1,700	*Car Light & Pow	2⅝	2	2½	— ⅛
7¾	7¼	300	Chicago Nipple	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
17	11½	1,800	Conley Tin Foil	17	17	17	+ 5
15⅜	13	3,600	Durant Mot., w. i.	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+ 1⅛
19½	16	2,500	*Empire T. & S.	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
21	16	2,800	*Farrell Coal	20	19¼	20	+ 1
5½	5	2,100	Goldwyn Pictures	5½	5	5½	..
17	17	75	Gardner Motor	17	17	17	..
36½	32	855	Goodyear	36½	33	34	— 1
54	41	210	*Goodyear Tire pf.	52	49	52	+ 6
3	2⅜	500	*Hall Signal	3	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
15½	14½	200	Haynes Knit'g, A.	15½	14½	14½	..
14⅜	14½	200	Haynes Knit'g, B	14⅜	14½	14⅜	..
96½	96½	200	Haynes Knit. pf.	96½	96½	96½	..
2½	1⅜	800	*Havana Tobacco.	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8	4	800	*Havana Tob. pf.	7⅜	6½	6½	1
13	10¾	100	Hercules Paper	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	100	*Hayden Chemical.	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅜	6	1,400	*Inter Quiti. Co. pf.	7⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
9	6⅝	800	I. T. of G. B. & I.	9	6⅞	9	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	30,550	*Intercont. Rub.	11⅝	7⅜	11½	+ 3⅝
9⅜	9¼	1,000	Internat. Prod.	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	..
65	64½	500	Int. Trade Mark.	65	64½	65	..
1½	1	10,000	Kay County Gas	1½	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
70	53½	270	Lehigh Val. C. S.	70	65	68	— 1
4	2	900	Locomobile com.	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
19½	18	700	Lincoln Mot., Cl. A	19½	18	18½	..
62	51	2,400	Maxwell Chal. (A)	60¾	58½	58½	— 1
19	12	1,900	Maxwell Chal. (B)	17⅜	16½	16½	— ½
25½	19½	3,500	*Meteor Motors	22¼	21⅜	23	..
5⅜	4½	7,500	North Am. P. & P.	5½	5	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	3,200	Perfection Tire	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	1,100	P. S. C.& R.S.Co.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	850	P.S.C.& R.S.Co.pf.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	9	500	*Pyrene Mfg.	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
2	1⅜	7,500	*Radio Co.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
2⅜	1⅞	6,500	*Radio Co. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	1,200	Republic Rubber	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅜	500	R'kaway Roll.Mills	7	5¼	6⅜	— ⅛
6	4	1,400	Roy de Pr. T. P.	6	5¼	6	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	4,000	Stanwood Rubber	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2⅜	2	5,800	*Sweets Co.of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	..
1½	1¼	400	Tenn. Ry.	1½	1¼	1½	..
⅞	¾	500	*Triangle Film	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
68	67	200	Todd Shipyards	68	67	67	..
1⅞	1½	5,400	Un. Profit Sharing	1⅞	1½	1⅝	..
9	7½	10,100	*Un. Ret. S.Candy	9	8	8¼	..
1½	1	1,500	U. S. Light & H.	1½	1	1½	..
1	⅞	200	U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	1	⅞	1	..
1⅞	1	69,300	U. S. Ship Corp.	1⅞	1½	1¼	— ⅛
1⅞	1	47,500	U. S. Ship Co.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	2	2,000	Willys Corp.	3	2	2	..
26½	25½	100	Willys Corp. pf.	25½	25½	25½	..

STANDARD OILS

21¾	17¾	1,900	*Anglo-Am. Oil	19¾	19	19	— ¾
285	275	65	Ohio Oil	285	285	285	+ 2
74	70⅝	6,800	Stand. Oil of Ind.	74	72	72¾	— ¾
311	310	20	Stand. Oil of Cal.	311	310	310	..
354	332	105	*Std. Oil of N. Y.	354	347	348	..
250	248	50	So. Penn. Oil	248	248	248	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

26	14	185,000	†Allied Oil	17	14	14	— 3
9½	9	500	Ark. Nat. Gas	9½	9	9½	+ ½
2¼	1	13,200	*Boone Oil	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
1½	1⅛	24,500	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	1½	1	1	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅞	23,500	*Carib. Syndicate	10⅜	8¼	9¼	..
46	20	850	Carib. Trading	42	20	22	— 16
1	⅞	800	Boston-Mex. Oil	1	⅞	⅞	..
32¼	30½	3,500	Brit.-Am. Oil	32¼	30½	31	..
30½	28¾	8,000	Cities Serv. B.T.S.	29⅝	28¾	29	— ½
4⅜	2⅜	16,500	Columbia Emerald	4⅜	3¼	3½	— ⅜
1½	¾	7,500	*Cushing Pet.	1½	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	9,700	Danny Oil	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	8	5,000	*Elk Basin Pet.	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
1½	1	8,700	Engineers Pet.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¼	1⅜	8,000	Federal Oil	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
15	13	11,000	Fensland Oil	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
2¼	2	1,000	Glenrock Oil	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
6⅝	5½	3,800	Granada Oil	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	23	800	Gilliland Oil	24	23	23	..
87	85	500	Gilliland Oil pf.	87	85	87	..
1½	⅝	22,250	*Hudson Oil	½	⅜	½	..
17⅝	15¼	8,500	*Internat. Pet.	17¼	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	5,700	*Livingston Pet.	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅞	1,800	Magma Oil	3¼	2⅞	3	..
31	28	500	Mirland of Cal.	30	28	28	— 1½
17	10½	5,700	*Maracaibo Oil	17	15	15⅜	— ⅜
13	11	5,200	*Merritt Oil Corp.	13	12	13	+ ⅜
26½	23	1,000	*Mex. Eagle Oil	26½	23½	24	— ½
6½	4	400	Mex.-Panuco Oil	5½	4	5	..
1¼	1⅛	18,600	Mexico Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	1,800	Mid-Columbia	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
⅜	¼	27,800	*Midwest Texas	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
145	138	1,785	Midwest Ref.	142	138	138	— 3
9⅜	8⅜	500	Mountain Prod.	9⅜	8½	9¼	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	46,400	Noble Oil & Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3¼	1½	2,700	N. Am. Oil & Ref.	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	2¼	3,000	Omar O. & G., new	2⅞	2½	2⅝	..
8¼	6¼	1,600	*Pennok Oil	8¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅜	8,000	*Producers & Ref.	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
60	57	125	Panhandle Pet. pf.	60	57	60	..
⅜	⅜	3,600	*Red Rock Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
½	¼	900	*Rickard Tex. Co.	½	¼	¼	— ⅛
14½	10½	1,100	*Ryan cons., w. i.	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
1¾	1	3,200	*Salt Creek (new).	10⅜	9¼	10	— 1⅛
8¼	6⅜	15,000	*Simms Pet.	8	6⅜	7¼	— 1⅛
2⅜	2	2,100	Settled Prod. Co.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7½	10,200	Skelly	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
5	5	39,800	Stanton Oil	5	5	6	+ 1
⅜	⅛	20,764	Stanton Oil (new)	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
2½	2¼	1,800	Sou. Oil & Transp.	2½	2¼	2¼	..
2⅛	1⅜	43,300	Texas Oil & L.	2	1⅞	2	..
1⅞	¾	1,500	United Texas Pete	1⅞	¾	¾	— 1⅛
1	¾	7,100	*Victoria Oil	1	¾	1	..
⅝	¼	200	*Vulcan Oil	½	¼	½	+ ⅛
2	1	3,000	*Woodburn Oil	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
5	4¼	1,400	Wilcox Oil & Gas.	5	4¾	4¾	..
17	17	450	White Eagle Oil	17	17	17	..

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⅞	⅞	12,200	Ariz. Globe Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	+

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REPORTS 'TO PUBLIC' ON CLOTHING TIE-UP

Impartial Chairman Blames "Small Group of Employers" for Conditions Here.

THINKS SETTLEMENT EASY

Would Air All Facts and Force Resumption of Negotiations on Original Issue.

The controversy between the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was wholly unnecessary, according to Dr. W. M. Leiserson, Impartial Chairman of the Rochester clothing market, who made "a report to the public" on the New York situation yesterday. Dr. Leiserson was Impartial Arbitrator here under the agreements recently terminated. Copies of the report were forwarded to Governor Miller and Mayor Hylan.

"When negotiations were broken off and war was declared the Manufacturers' Association and the union were not far apart," Dr. Leiserson said. "The basic issue was a question of fact and could easily have been settled by investigation or arbitration—not a question of principle or right which could not be compromised. The employers wanted their labor costs reduced to enable them to compete with other clothing markets. The union proposed a joint investigating committee to determine what a proper labor cost would be and to make such adjustments as might be necessary.

"Moreover, a majority of the employers as well as the union were anxious to avoid a strike or lockout."

Discusses History of Agreements.

Dr. Leiserson then discussed the history of the two agreements in the New York clothing industry, and said that at a meeting, Nov. 14, of Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated; Major E. H. Gitchell for the manufacturers, and himself, "a plan was worked out by which production might be increased from 10 to 40 per cent."

"Just as this plan was about to be presented to the membership of the union and the association," he continued, "it was side-tracked by a new movement in the Market Committtee of the employers' association. This movement was engineered from the outside, and only a few of the fourteen members of the Market Committee were won over to it. They, however, took advantage of some dissatisfaction with Major Gitchell to have the entire staff of labor managers who were representing the employers discharged. They, with the assistance of an outside lawyer, could get control of the manufacturers' association and thus prevent any peaceful settlement. In this plan they succeeded completely, and on them and their lawyer, Harry A. Gordon, must rest the responsibility for having prevented a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

"Of course the manufacturers had many causes of dissatisfaction. So did the workers. But every one engaged in the negotiations knew the union alone was not responsible for these conditions. The manufacturers are equally to blame.

Calls Gordon an Agitator.

"The employment of Mr. Gordon as counsel was not sought by the Market Committee. He was imposed on the committee by a small group. He is an eloquent agitator, and seized on the irritations caused by union members and business agents to stir up discontent and class feeling. Nevertheless, the majority of the manufacturers do not approve of his methods even now.

"The union contends that the breaking of the relations by the employers constituted a breach of contract. But the impartial Chairman is of the opinion that the manufacturers were within their legal rights. The preferential shop agreement had been renewed from day to day pending the result of the negotiations, and the closed shop agreement, although without an expiration date, could be terminated by either party on giving due notice. The employers were therefore free to refuse to renew the old agreement, having no charge of breach of faith may justly be brought against them."

Dr. Leiserson then reiterated his attack upon "the small group in the Market Committee and their lawyer," and continued:

"The duty of the public in a case like this seems clear. It should insist on a thorough airing of the facts and the expulsion from the situation of the agitators, the lawyer and the group who brought them in should any remain. It is that the negotiations are resumed on the basis of the original issue of decreasing labor costs. This can easily be brought about if the authorities and the newspapers will bring the pressure of public opinion to bear on both parties.

"Without such pressure the employers who were unwilling-y led into the conflict cannot be expected to oust the small group who are misleading them. Once the facts are brought to light, however, then the employers will get rid of the agitators, settle their dispute peacefully and relieve the community of disorder and violence and the consumers of clothing of the burden of a costly and unnecessary strike."

TO RESIST CUT IN WAGES.

Women Garment Workers' Union Votes to Support Locals in Fight.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Full support to local unions in resisting wage cuts was voted tonight by the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garmet Workers' Union.

"The cost of living increased 11¼ per cent. between Jan. 1, 1920, when we signed the present working agreement and wage scale, and Aug. 23, 1920," said President B. Schlesinger.

"It is said that the cost of living has been reduced since the latter date, but it has been less than 10 per cent., which would leave the workers in about the same position as when the wage schedule was signed. When the cost of living drops to such an extent that we believe a cut in wages is justified I will be willing to sit in conference with the employers."

Hard Times in Sweden.

Letters from Stockholm published at the end of the year in English financial newspapers state that the year ends in Sweden with severe depression in trade and industry; that, owing to lack of orders, many business enterprises are closing down and dismissing their staffs; that the number of unemployed is accordingly much increased; that ship-owners are laying up their vessels for lack of profitable orders, and that old-time business men declare that the present conditions are the worst that they have ever seen.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
Boston, Mass.
The quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of Lancaster Mills has been declared payable February 1, 1921, at the office of the Transfer Agents, the New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass., to all stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1921.
LANCASTER MILLS,
J. DEVEREUX WINSLOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
Boston, Mass.
A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon the common stock of Lancaster Mills has been declared payable March 1, 1921, at the office of the Transfer Agents, the New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass., to all stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1921.
LANCASTER MILLS,
J. DEVEREUX WINSLOW, Treasurer.

CLOTHING PROFITS SHRINK.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Cut Surplus to Meet Drop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Some idea of the troubles of the clothing manufacturing industry last year is obtained from the annual report of Hart Schaffner & Marx. In spite of large sales, those for the first six months alone exceeding those of the entire previous year, net profits showed a shrinkage. Inventories at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, were carried at about half the value shown a year before. Accounts receivable were about double. Liberty bonds were converted into cash.

The statement shows net income, after payment of preferred dividends, was equivalent to 11.87 per cent. on the $15,000,000 common stock, compared with 13.11 per cent. in 1919. The company wrote down its good will, &c., item from $15,000,000, which in the preceding year represented about half of the total assets, to $10,000,000, which now represents a little over one-third of assets. In this operation $1,686,000 previously accumulated in the preferred stock redemption fund was utilized and surplus was reduced from $4,085,168 to $1,952,244.

LISBON STRIKE CONTINUES.

Writers Make Common Cause With Publishers Against Printers.

LISBON, Jan. 23.—The strike of the printers has not yet been settled, and no newspapers are being issued except the joint journal put out by the newspaper proprietors and the paper printed by the strikers. The former organ today prints the names of nearly one hundred of the chief journalists of Lisbon, who offered their services to it, and deny that they have joined the strike, as alleged by the strikers, who include all technical classes engaged in newspaper work and also minor journalists.

The editors of the newspapers say that it will be impossible for them to meet the demands of the strikers, as the prices of paper and ink and salaries have risen to a point which has produced deficits in nearly all publishing enterprises.

EXCESS OF GOLD IMPORTS.

They Were Five Times as Great as Exports in First 10 Days of January.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Imports of gold during the first ten days of January were nearly five times as great as exports, according to a statement issued tonight by the Federal Reserve Board. Exports of silver were estimated as having been more than twice as large as imports.

Out of a total of $5,898,584 worth of gold imported in the first ten days of the year, more than $4,000,000 came from Great Britain, while the heaviest exports were to Mexico, amounting to more than $908,000. Hongkong, with more than $1,820,000, received the greatest amount of silver from this country during the period, while the heaviest imports were $876,000 from Mexico.

San Salvador Centre Burned.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Jan. 22.—A block of business houses and office buildings in the centre of the city, opposite the National Palace, was destroyed by fire early today.

SENATE JAM LIKELY TO HOLD UP TARIFF

Twelve Appropriation Bills Remain, With Only 34 More Legislative Days.

FOR DELAY ON BRITISH LOAN

Members of House Committee Favor Permanent Tariff Before Agreement on Readjustment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—With thirty-four more legislative days of this session of Congress remaining, a situation has developed in the Senate which is favorable to the announced plans of those opposed to the Fordney emergency tariff to defeat it in the congestion that will begin to show itself in the next few weeks when the twelve remaining appropriation bills come up.

Some Senate leaders are of the opinion that no general legislation will be disposed of in the remainder of the session which, they say, will be devoted entirely to talk and to the passing of the appropriation bills. This means that the tariff bill will not be allowed to come to a vote, although it is now admitted that if a vote is taken it will command sufficient support to effect its passage, but with amendments.

Even if the Senate should act on a bill loaded down with objectionable amendments it is doubtful whether the House would accept the amendments. That would force it into a conference of the two bodies, where its opponents would have another opportunity to crush it through delay.

Before Great Britain and the United States agree upon the plan for repayment of the loan and adjustment of the interest, payment of which has ceased for a number of years, the House Ways and Means Committee will report, according to a plan of the members, a permanent tariff bill, which will naturally have some bearing upon the loan and this country's financial relations with other countries.

Some Fear Retaliation.

Already the fear has been expressed by those appearing before the Ways and Means Committee that our nearest neighbor, Canada, will adopt some retaliatory measure against a high tariff that will work harm to American trade. One witness last week, representing a Minnesota lumber firm, declared in favor of a continuance of the present schedule on lumber, and expressed the fear that Canada would place a prohibitive export duty on wood pulp as one way to retaliate against a tariff detrimental to freedom of trade with the United States.

Such is not the view of Representative Henry W. Watson of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He favors a high tariff, and, if necessary, the cancellation of the foreign loans rather than a continuance of a policy which would permit debtor countries to pay their debts by trade.

"With a national debt of $24,058,000,000, including $9,560,000,000 lent to our allies during the war, but not including $4,226,000,000 advances extended to them since the armistice, presents an economical question that emphasizes the necessity of high tariffs," said Mr. Watson. "The cancellation of the United States loans to European governments by maintaining a protective duty would be a wiser financial plan than to invite the payment of them by a free trade policy.

"The old spirit of Americanism is passing into history. We are drifting toward another form of patriotism, which needs close analysis. The almost criminal desire for wealth, the great influx of foreigners who do not know our language, our history, or understand our Constitution tends to destroy the passions that quickened the love for liberty and country so strongly manifested in the hearts of our early settlers.

"There is a fanatic desire among some of our citizens to increase our staggering indebtedness by appropriations to rebuild Europe to rebuild and reconstruct its industries. While we cannot be deaf to the appeal of starving Europe, yet we must regard jealously our own affairs, that despair and want may not disheartten our people. It is for the Congress to protect the American people from ruinous taxation, opposing further European loans, that our credit may be maintained at home and abroad."

FRANC VALUE GOING UP.

And Depreciation of Dollar May Drive Some Americans From Paris.

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PARIS, Jan. 23.—The increasing value of the franc and the depreciation of the dollar are expected to drive home many Americans who have been living in Paris on a small income and enabled to enjoy life through the exchange rates which have been hovering around seventeen francs to the dollar ratio.

The dollar closed yesterday, however, at 14 francs and 15 centimes—more than 2½ francs lower than a month ago, and financial wizards predict continued depreciation.

One of the reasons for the decline of the dollar and the rise of the franc is the decision of several big American concerns to do business on the basis of 10 to 12 francs to the dollar, regardless of Bourse quotations, and thus stabilize trading to some extent. Similarly French business is being done in England on a basis of from 35 to 40 francs to the pound.

Leading French experts, however, declare that the rising value of the franc has no true foundation, explaining that the factors which caused the franc's depreciation remain unaltered and will be so until the reparations matter has been definitely settled.

It is reported in some quarters that whenever the franc drops to 17 francs to the dollar, the French Government dumps enough American currency upon the Bourse to drive exchange down.

FRANCIS HALPIN TO RETIRE.

Vice President of Chemical National Bank Has Served 52 Years.

The Chemical National Bank announced yesterday that Francis Halpin, Vice President, would retire from active connection with the bank July 1, after fifty-two years of continuous service.

Mr. Halpin began as a messenger. He will continue to have a desk at the bank.

DEFENDS CAPITALISM AGAINST SOCIALISM

Prof. Seligman of Columbia Says Many Benefits Are Due to Accumulation of Wealth.

HURTS LABOR, HE IS TOLD

Socialism Would End Overproduction, the Cause of Evils, Asserts Nearing—Both Applauded.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University defended capitalism in a debate with Professor Scott Nearing in the Lexington Avenue Opera House yesterday afternoon on the subject:

"Resolved: That capitalism has more to offer to the workers of the United States than has Socialism."

The audience, which crowded the theatre, was generous in its applause of both speakers.

Professor Seligman pointed out that since capitalism is progressive, it is reforming its excesses, of which he acknowledged that there were many. He held that it is more practicable to alter the present system to meet changing demands than to accept the visionary ideals of Socialism, which, he said, are the fabric of the imagination and have brought woe to the workers of Russia. He insisted that many of the benefits enjoyed by every citizen of this country today have been achieved through the accumulation of capital.

Professor Nearing argued that capitalism has resulted in intermittent starvation and slavery of the worker and recurring wars, and charged that these evils are the inevitable result of overproduction, upon which capitalism is based and which Socialism would end.

Professor Seligman concluded his defense of capitalism with suggestions for reforms in the present economic system, among which were: Diminution by insurance of the losses through unemployment, conservation of national resources from waste, seizure for the community of unduly swollen fortunes, though not to the point of stifling industry, and raising the level of education.

$420,000 North Hempstead Bonds.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Redmond & Co. are offering a $420,000 issue of Town of North Hempstead (N. Y., Great Neck) School District 5½ per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1932 to 1953, at prices to yield 4.90 per cent. and 5 per cent. The bonds are tax exempt in New York State and are legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in the State.

The Process of Deflation.

The year 1920, remarks a Swiss banking bulletin, will not leave pleasant recollections. It has shown that readjustment to after-war conditions is likely to be achieved slowly and with a good deal of hardship. The economic heritage of the great war is decidedly a heavy load for a single generation.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Jan. 22, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46.....	5	May & Sep.	78	81
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	53	55
Am. W. W. & El., '34.	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	..
Anac. & Pot. R., '49..	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	..
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	78
Aug.-Aiken R. & E. '35	5	June & Dec.	25	30
A. Rouge El., '39....	5	Feb. & Aug.	70	..
Brooklyn Ed. gen., '49	5	Jan. & July	78	81
Do 1930	6	Jan. & July	95½	97
Buff. Gen. El., '39....	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	85
o deb., '22.....	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	..
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31.	5	Feb. & Aug.	81	85
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38.	5	Jan. & July	..	80
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '33.....	5	Jan. & July	71½	..
Do 1st, '24.....	5	Jan. & July	81½	86½
Burlington G. L. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	60	..
Burling'n R. & L. 1st, '32	5	May & Sep.	50	57
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	85
Cape Breton El. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	Jan. & July	87	88
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38..	5	Feb. & Aug.	76	80
Cedar Rap. M. 1st, '53	5	Feb. & Aug.	76½	78
Charleston Con. P., G. & E. cons., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	80
Cit. Service deb., C....	5	Mar. & Sep.	92½	94½
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	83¾	84¼
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	60	70
Conn. Pr. 1st con., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	..
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	55	65
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54.	4½	Jan. & July	75	..
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '49	4½	Jan. & July	74	75
Cons. G. of N. J., '36.	5	Jan. & July	70	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	61	65
Con. Water, Utica, 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Crosstown Str. et Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	May & Nov.	..	83
Detroit Edison, '28....	7	Jan. & July	95	98
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	75	..
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Elec. Dev. 1st, '33....	5	May & Sep.	80	82
Ells. & Trenton, '62...	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	50
Ellicott Sq. 1st, '35....	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	84
Ellicott Sq. 2d, '35....	5	May & Nov.	80	85
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	77	..
El Paso Elec., '25.....	7	Jan. & July	91	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54.	5	Apr. & Oct.	66	..
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40..	5	May & Nov.	67	..
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.	70	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23.	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Hudson Co. Gas, '49..	5	May & Nov.	72	..
Idaho Power, '47.....	5	Jan. & July	78	81
Indianap. Gas, '52.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	72	76
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	40	45
K. C. Home Tr. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	89	90
Knoxville Trac., '38...	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	77	78½
Memphis St. Ry.. '45..	5	Jan. & July	54	58
Middle West Utili., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77¼	78
Nev.-Cal. Power, '27..	6	Apr. & Oct.	84	..
Nev.-Cal. Elec., '46....	6	Jan. & July	83	88
Newark Gas., '48.....	5	June & Dec.	70	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	69	73
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	40	..
N. Or. R. & L. gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	48	50
Nlag., Lock. & O. 1st, '52.	5	May & Nov.	82	84
Nlag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32.	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	77	83
Do 1st & cv., '50.....	6	May & Nov.	..	87½
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	75
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49...	5	May & Nov.	..	85
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	64	67
No. St. Pr. 1st & ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	77½	79
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '49	5	Jan. & July	70	..
Nova S. Tram. 1st, '46	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	77	80
Do deb., '21.....	6	Jan. & July	95¾	98
Paterson Ry. gen., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	70	..
Pensacola Elec., '31...	5	Feb. & Aug.	60	..
Pot. El. Power 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	85	..
Do cons., '49.....	5	Jan. & July	80½	82
Pub. Serv. (N. J.), '22	7	Mar. & Sep.	87	90
Riverside Trac., '60...	5	.. ..	..	55
Roch'd El. 1st & ref., '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	76	81
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	78	81
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	79½	83½
Do 1st, '30.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	82	86
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	70
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Dec.	70	75
Syracuse Gas, '51.....	5	June & Dec.	73	77
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	78	..
Tex. Pr. & L. 1st, '37.	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	57	63
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	60	66
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	62	64
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	46	47
Wash., B. & A., '41....	5	Mar. & Sep.	68	71
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	73¾	75
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Wick. Sp. Steel, '35...	7	Jan. & July	92	96
Williams (J.H.) & Co. sinking fund, '25....	7	June & Dec.	92	95

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 22, 1921 Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Jan 2, 21	94	97
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 20	36	38
Am. Light & Trac.....	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 20	83	88
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 20	74	78
Am. Power & Light....	1	Q	Dec 1, 20	46	50
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jan 3, 21	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec....	..	..	..	2	4
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,20	38	43
Do participating pf...	..	..	..	4	6
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Dec 1, 20	67	71
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Dec 31,20	96	98

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 22, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, 20	85½	87
Cities Service	½	M	Jan 1, 21	261	266
Do pf.	½	M	Jan 1, 21	85	85½
Do Bankers Shares..	3½	M	Jan 1, 21	29½	30
Do pf., B.....	½	M	Dec 1, 20	6¼	6¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15,20	9	12
Columbus Elec.	1½	Q	Dec 15,20	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	Nov 1, 18	13½	15½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 20	35	36
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 1, 20	72	..
Con. Trac. of N. J.....	2	S	Jul 15,20	..	34
East. Texs Elec. pf..	2	Q	Oct 1, 20	67	70
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Nov 1, 20	78	82
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Dec 15,20	84	88
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	J. & D.	95	105
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 15	6	9
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Sep 15,20	42	47
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jul 2, 20	65	68
Miss. River Power pf.	..	..	..	55	..
Newark Con. Gas. pf.	2½	S	J. & J.	69	73
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15,20	96½	97½
Nor. States Power....	1½	..	Jan 20,18	39	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 20,20	78	83
Nor. Texas Elec. pf..	3	Q	Sep 1, 20	67	70
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,20	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	..	Jul 15, 18	5½	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Apr 15,20	18	22
Southern Cal. Edison.	1½	Q	Nov 15,20	86¼	87
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15,20	94	98
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	J. & D.	80	90
Standard G. & E. ($50)	2	Q	Dec 15,20	34	36
Do pf. ($50).....	2½	Q	Nov 15,20	106	110
Tampa Electric	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.	..	..	.....	4	5
United Light & Rys...	..	..	.....	22	25
Do 1st pf.....	1	..	Oct 1, 19	56	58
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	90c	Q	Nov 1, 20	37	38¼
Washington Gas	..	Q	Sep 1, 19	21	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	..	Dec 1, 20	51	52
Do pf.	2½	..	.....	20	22
Western Power	..	..	.....	22	24
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15,20	62	64

*1¼% payable in com. stk. †Incl. 1¾% payable in com. stk.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 22, 1921. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 21	190	200
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 20	245	255
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	*2½	Q	Jan 1, 21	215	225
Bk. of Cuba..	100,000	6	S	Jan 1, 21	..	150
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	‡3	S	Jan 3, 21	175	..
Bowery	250,000	b3	Q	Nov 1, 20	430	450
B'way Cent'l	200,000	..	..	.....	145	155
Bronx Nat...	200,000	5	S	Jul 2, 20	155	165
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	.....	145	..
Bryant Park..	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 20	150	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	4	S	Jul 2, 20	33	38
Chase Nat'l..	15,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 21	330	340
Ch.-Ph. Nat..	7,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 21	245	255
Chelsea Ex...	1,000,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	135	145
Chemic. Nat..	5,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 20	510	520
Com. Exch.	40,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 3, 21	307	312
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 21	220	230
Colonial	600,000	‡3	Q	Jan 3, 21	350	..
Columbia	2,000,000	a2	S	Dec 31,20	155	165
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jul 1, 20	800	..
Commonw'h.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 20	215	230
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	‡3	Q	Jan 3, 21	210	215
Continental..	1,000,000	‡3½	S	Aug 2, 20	120	..
Corn Exch....	6,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 20	275	285
Cosmopolitan	200,000	..	..	.....	100	115
E. R. Nat....	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 1, 20	170	..
Fifth Av.....	500,000	6	Q	Jan 3, 21	900	915
Fifth Nat....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 21	155	165
First Nat....	10,000,000	‡3	Q	Jan 3, 21	900	920
Garfield Nat..	1,000,000	‡3	Q	Dec 30,20	220	230
Gotham Nat..	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 21	190	210
Greenwich	1,000,000	‡3	Q	Jan 1, 21	235	245
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 1, 21	795	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 3, 20	345	..
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jul 1, 20	510	520
Irving Nat....	12,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 21	198	208
Liberty Nat..	5,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 3, 21	305	310
Manh'n (Sub.)	5,000,000	6	S	Jan 3, 21	198	203
Mech. & Met	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 21	300	305
Metropolitan	2,000,000	‡2½	Q	Jan 3, 21	340	..
Mutual	200,000	c5	Q	Jan 3, 21	500	..
Nat. Amer....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	145	160
N. Netherl'd.	600,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 21	160	170
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	‡5	Q	Jan 3, 21	465	475
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	Q

SPRING BUILDING TO START 35% NORMAL

House-Building-Lumber Distributer Buying Year's Supply Now.

CEMENT CUT EXPECTED

Lime Manufacturers and Dealers Co-operate to Bring Down Prices —Lath Off $2.

Estimates made by The Dow Service Daily Building Reports for the territory roughly covered by the metropolitan district of New York indicate a 35 per cent. of normal building construction movement this Spring.

Normal, for the basis of this computation, is taken as of 1912, when the number of new building projects and alterations to old structures totalled 30,132 separate operations, valued at $290,395,439, for Greater New York. For the metropolitan district, including the eastern part of New Jersey, Westchester County and the southern section of Long Island, the total number of building projects, both new and alteration, including the five boroughs of New York, was 40,176 valued at $290,-219,298.

Building material distributers supplying this territory, covering practically a twenty-five mile radius from New York, say that the available stocks that they have on hand and on current order will be sufficient to approximately meet this demand. Inventories recently completed, indicate that existing stocks will not suffice for forward building requirement beyond May or June, at which time it is estimated that the building movement will have attained a rate of about 50 to 60 per cent. of normal.

Replenishment orders now being placed do not appear to contemplate excessive demand until about August, when the market, it is thought, will awaken to the fact that the building material and equipment supplies, due to curtailed building material production now, will be in relatively the same position that they were in at the turn of the half-year of 1920, namely, far behind deliveries.

Car shortages and fuel manipulation contributed last year to accentuate the builders' difficulties. There is nothing of the sort now visible upon the economic horizon to embarrass building material production and delivery, except the contributing factors of labor supply and efficiency, credit and readjustment of production and distribution practices resulting from an era of probe and investigation, which might be expected to retard the financing of new and old building material manufacturing and distributing enterprises.

Offsetting these factors, however, is the growing demand for housing and similar construction, which, in the light of what now appears to be something like an overproduction of commercial space in New York City, at least, promises to have practically a right of way to material supply, at any rate, for the first part of the year, or until it has been demonstrated to investment capital, that the commercial space that will be offered on this Spring can be adequately absorbed.

With this view generally accepted by the retail building material trade, the market is now passing through the last stage of price cutting, with manufacturers and dealers co-operating to bring the price of basic building materials within the reach of the consumer who will start the first Spring operations.

In the lime department, for example, which has been one of the most rigid of all the building materials during the last six months of price adjustment, the manufacturers and dealers made substantial reductions. In barreled products, such as finishing and common lime, the 40-cent cut effective this week represents a 30-cent reduction by the manufacturer and a 10-cent cut by most dealers. In hydrated lime, both common and finishing, the manufacturer has taken off a dollar a ton and so has the dealer for an equal amount, making a $2 cut to the consumer.

Owing to a cut in the spruce market the first item to be affected in this selling district is wood lath, which dropped $2 a thousand, from $14 to $12.

The recent cut in the price of cement has been misunderstood in the building construction field. Until base on Portland cement is now $2.30 a barrel, without bag rebate. Rumors have been current in the trade that a manufacturers' price cut, in addition to the recent one, would occur before the first of the year.

The dealers, however, being hungry for business, announced a drop on Jan. 8 of 30 cents. This cut had no relation to the manufacturers' price. The cut on manufacturers' price, probably reflecting the lowering of cost of coal at the mills, is the measure now still generally expected by contractors who are, in many cases, deferring their purchases until an announcement one way or the other is made by the mills. The expected 30-cent drop would bring the mills base down to $2, to which, of course, carrying, handling, package charges and dealers' profit have to be added for delivered price.

The cost of yellow pine housing lumber is now down to within 10 per cent. of pre-war levels in the wholesale market, and in the retail markets the dealers have shrunk their prices to a proportionate degree, so that the stocks of housing lumber at distributing points have been considerably reduced.

One large Long Island building investor has recently purchased his entire requirement of lumber for a vast apartment house project, although he has not yet decided about proceeding with the enterprise. He is buying other building commodities at present levels, although actual building work is not definite as to time of starting.

Counterparting this policy is the decision, reported at last week's end, of one of the largest distributers of building lumber in this market, with vast yards in Hoboken, to go into the wholesale market immediately for his year's housing lumber requirements, trusting to large orders to break the wholesale market's hesitancy to take business far into the future.

Roofers at mill centres have just advanced $1 a thousand and ocean-ship freight rates have been advanced $1 in anticipation of the rush for freight space as this buying movement gets under way.

Fifty-five per cent. of the lumber mills are still closed. There is still some doubt as to the movement of heavy timber, but there is a general belief that this, too, is nearing its bottom level.

THRIFT CAMPAIGN TO GO ON.

W. F. Morgan Says Effort Will Continue Through 1921—Defines Thrift

Although National Thrift Week wound up yesterday with "Share with Others Day," the National Committee, of which Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman, and the City Committee, of which William Fellowes Morgan is Chairman, announced that the movement was to be continued throughout the year, although not on the scale of last week's drive. Mr. Morgan issued a statement, saying:

"Thrift does not mean saving money simply to hoard it, but, on the contrary, it means earning, spending and saving in time, money and effort. A nation or city cannot be normal unless it is thrifty. Surely every sensible man and woman and likewise every organization or business concern should honestly strive to bring about normal conditions. The sooner this is accomplished the better it will be for all."

PRICES PRINTED ON TICKETS.

Pennsylvania Adopts Policy to Protect Passengers and Agents.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that as a protection to both passengers and ticket agents, prices would be printed on the faces of all its tickets. The new tickets would be issued immediately, but all old ones in stock would be used before the new were sold. Interline passage, for which the new tickets were said to be impractical, were the only exceptions to the policy.

The first set of tickets issued under the new policy are those between Elmira, N. Y., and Altoona, Pa. At the bottom of each ticket is printed: "(Fare, $6.08; war tax, $0.49)."

ASK INDEPENDENT ART HALL

Artists Who Dislike Usual Exhibits Will Appeal to Legislature.

The Society of Independent Artists, founded five years ago to advance the principles of "no prizes, no juries and alphabetical hanging of pictures," announced yesterday through its President, John Sloan, that it would send "a lobby" to Albany to induce the Legislature to enact a measure providing for a Hall of Independent Art.

Mr. Sloan said that the delegation would be composed of directors of the society, among them Theodore Butler, A. L. Frueh, A. S. Baylinson and Trygve Hammer, and that they would offer a bill "authorizing the construction in this city of a building large enough and appropriately designed to exhibit each year the works of those who do not believe in juries and prizes at exhibitions."

Diet Kitchen's Annual Meeting.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association will hold its forty-eighth annual meeting at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 525 Park Avenue. Dr. Ira S. Wile, a children's specialist, who is conducting health classes at Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary for preventive work among children, will make an address.

Rockefeller Foundation Elects Two Women.

Officials of the Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday the election of two women to the executive staff. Miss Norma Foster Stoughton was chosen Assistant Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation and Miss Margery K. Eggleston Assistant Secretary of the China Medical Board, a department of the association.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fraudulent and otherwise objectionable offers excluded.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE will be extended to a producing industrial concern of unquestionable merit; an opportunity is offered to survive present money conditions. Present your proposition clearly and as briefly as possible. Brokers, H 979 Times Downtown.

ARE you in need of cash? We discount your accounts receivable, advance moneys on merchandise, buy notes and trade acceptances. Nassau Finance Co., 5 Beekman St.

WILL assist financing corporations that have real merit. D 629 Times Downtown.

WANTED, furnished house, 15 rooms; part cash; highest credentials. G 510 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY contracting and motor repairing shop would like to come in contact with some gentlemen who would like to invest $2,500 and services. M 244 Times.

PARTNER WANTED for an old established agency for aluminium goods, sold direct from factory; a rare chance; large line customers. Call Tuesday morning, 468 7th Av.

HAVE extensive tannery; want partner to finance contract work. X 2008 Times Annex.

LARGE return to right man investing $10,000 agency contract. A 815 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

TWO LIVE, HUSTLING SALESMEN HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF THEIR OWN WOULD LIKE TO ACT AS SELLING AGENTS FOR SOME MILL OR LARGE FACTOR IN TEXTILE LINE; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; BEST REFERENCES. PIECE GOODS EXCHANGE, 1,123 BROADWAY.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA OPEN FOR LINE OF PIECE GOODS TO SELL TO JOBBING, CUTTING-UP AND DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; WE ARE THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED IN THE TRADE. L 940 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AMERICAN commission house in Paris with extensive relations offers following new proposition to American buyers; Merchandise directly from manufacturers, with all discounts; charges nominal commissions only. Member of firm at 1662 Woolworth Building, Barclay 5190.

LIVE WIRE SALESMAN, covering Eastern Pennsylvania, will consider several additional lines manufacturers, jobbers. Write Box Carduner, 615 Washington St., Allentown, Pa.

OPEN for a reliable cloak and suit salesman who commands a large trade to take charge of cloak and suit department; good opportunity for right man. S. A., 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, to take active charge of a new established small wet wash laundry; terms can be arranged to right party. B 1034 Times Harlem.

ELECTRICIAN, automobile, wanted, to take part interest in well established repair shop. Z 1440 Times Annex.

MACHINE SHOP—Experimental and patent work; small machine shop wishes work; first-class workmanship. D 493 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

MAX SCHUSSLER, who returned several months ago from an extensive trip in Europe, discharging successfully and honorably all business enterprises and delivering all moneys to Polish Jews entrusted to him, is again ready to undertake any business, commercial or personal, in following countries, where he expects to again visit: France, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Rumania, Schechoslovakia, Ukraine and Poland. Will leave Feb. 3; time so short at hand, open for interview all day or by appointment after 6 P. M. 275 5th Av. Madison Square 9114.

A MANUFACTURER wanted for device formed of one-quarter by one-sixteenth strip steel; coiling, bending and some machine work; special tools required. F 17 Times.

FOR SALE.

18 STAFFORD broad silk, 2x1 box looms; new; will sell cheap. Care Studio, 1,062 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MOVIE, nearby, large seating capacity, $800 weekly profit; trial granted; books open for inspection; must be sold on account of partnership; $40,000 cash required. Kriger, 1,482 Broadway.

MOVIE theatre in Greater New York, 2,200 seats, doing very big business; beautifully equipped; $1,500 weekly profit; books open for inspection; investigation invited; $75,000 cash required. Kriger, 1,482 Broadway.

MOVIE—Brooklyn traffic (neighborhood) doing good business, $400 weekly profit; trial granted; $20,000 cash required. Kriger, 1,482 Broadway.

READY - TO - WEAR store, beautifully equipped, location Broadway on Washington Heights; for sale with or without stock, fixtures and lease; $1,500; wonderful opportunity. F. A., 137 Times.

STORE, high-class section, suitable retail furrier or any retail business. Call 10-4 P. M., Tsiriones Fur Co., 2,511 Broadway.

ELEGANT showroom fixtures for sale at great sacrifice. Chelsea 8828.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPEN TO BUY SHIRT FACTORY; MUST BE EQUIPPED UP TO DATE; STATE ALL PARTICULARS. A 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEASE—Six-story brick warehouse, near railroads. Hill, 585 Grand St., Brooklyn.

TAG stringing or looping machine wanted. E 644 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS.

MONEY advanced on notes and trade acceptances, open accounts and other good securities. V 640 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultation. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 625 Woolworth Building, New York.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. H. S. Meritzer, 239 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 2866.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 0417 or similar, also Buckley & Cohen's 718, any quantity. Madison Square 3915.

BOLIVIA Wanted — American 0417, all shades, for cash. Lubow, Hanger & Cohen, 153 West 35th.

BOLIVIA Wanted—American 0417, normandy, all colors. Telephone Watkins 2620.

BOLIVIAS Wanted—For Spring coats. Lipshitz Bros., 34 West 32d.

BOLIVIAS and Fall Coatings Wanted—At a price. Watkins 3641.

BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewart's. I. Novick & Co. Watkins 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Blue, brown and green, Stevina, Julliard and Botany. Spring 8076.

CANTON CREPES Wanted—Better grades only; all shades; call with samples. G. B. G. Mfg. Co., 27th St. Entrance 2d floor.

CHECKS Wanted—Stevens 2941, shades 6 and 7; serge 7750. S. Bloom & Co., 142 West 26th.

CLOAKING Wanted—Open to buy Spring coatings of any kind at a price. Michaels & Rosenberg, 127 West 26th.

COATS AND WRAPS Wanted—Looking at samples of the better grade only. Call between 9 and 12, 1,140 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber buying quantities will look at Spring coats and suits all day Monday. Room 405, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Velveteen and corduroy sport coats, in quantity, for March delivery; quote lowest price. D 42 Times.

COATS AND WRAPS Wanted—Placing orders on high-grade coats and wraps. Hurtes & Freimer, 158 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted—Spring, direct from manufacturers; no contractors. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing order on coats and wraps; call all week. Rosing & Cohn, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders coats and wraps; mornings all week. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, 23 East 26th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on new styles. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted—Exclusive jobber interested in better grade. 4th floor, 11 East 31st St.

COATS and Suits Wanted—Placing orders all week. 15th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Finest grade only. 158 West 29th, 10th floor.

COLLARS, Fur, Wanted—Large quantities; low price. Watkins 3641.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Flannels, all kinds, not wider than 27 inches, and hosiery. Anlee-Hermance Corp., 34 Walker St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Sateens, gingham, cambrics, &c., for spot cash. Hulse Bros. & Daniel Co., 16 West 22d St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Cash paid for 30-inch flesh and white, 56x52, and 64 nainsook. Mr. Demby, Spring 9571.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Open for Amoskeag, Universal or Kalburnie gingham. Rabbor Co., Canal 4426.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Cash paid for white, flesh and printed Windsor crepe. Mr. Demby, Spring 9571.

COTTON CLOTH Wanted—Khaki, as used for Summer army uniforms. K 20 Times.

COVERT Wanted — Garfield's covert, 5089, also American Bolivia 0417. Watkins 4632.

COVERTS Wanted — Will buy tan coverts. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COVERT Wanted—Tan. Goldberg Bros., 31 West 35th. Chelsea 3356.

CREPE DE CHINE and Georgettes Wanted—Raw or finished; all shades; reasonable prices. R. Hacker & Co., 288 4th Av. Gramercy 6785.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—White powdered and natural, thread and 58 pick; quantity, for cash. 5th floor, 130 Madison Av.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—Wash satin and peau de cygnes; large quantities. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Pink, light blue and ivory white, 3-thread, at a price, for cash. Vanguard, 1734 Lex. 9130.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—Cash paid for 64 and 68 pick 3 thread, flesh; bring sample piece. Mitchell, 594 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—White, flesh, gray, bisque, navy, good quality, for cash. Phoenix Dress, 111 West 38th. Fitzroy 9288.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Heavy quality henna and brown. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—All qualities, all colors, any quantity. S. & R., 97 East 29th.

CREPE METEOR Wanted—Of the better grade, in all shades; 100 pieces. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—5 thread, all colors, for cash. Mr. Irving, 31 East 31st, 9th floor.

CREPE Wanted—Open for 5-thread crepe, pink or flesh. Diamond Tea Gown, 100 East 20th.

CREPE-back Satin and Charmeuse Wanted—All shades for cash. Winthrop & Schwartz, 126 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—3-thread, quantity, for spot cash. Addison, 49 West 23d.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Flesh. spot cash. Wiesenfeld, 29 West Houston St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Copenhagen, rose pink, blue, for cash. Gramercy 6899.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—Canton crepes, taffetas; cash. Prudential, 35 East 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Good quality; cash. Oxford Dress, 25 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted — Large jobber placing stock orders on late models taffeta, Canton crepe, crepe de chine, meteor, Potrot, Milla, tricotines, Montreal, Quebec. Must be priced to highest grade. Submit samples 9-5 daily. 28 West 33d (5th floor).

DRESSES Wanted—We will buy for cash jobs any quantity tricotine, serges, jersey, satin tricolette and charmeuse dresses. Submit samples 9-5 daily. 28 West 33d (5th floor).

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open to buy late models, taffeta, canton crepe, crepe de chine, meteor and beige dresses. Call 9-11. Solomon Bros., 25 East 14th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on the better grade crepe de chine, canton crepe, tricotine. Call with samples, 23 East 26th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers looking at new Spring samples of tricotine, mignonette, crepe de chine and charmeuse. 31 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—New, snappy Spring styles, all materials, silks and cloths; also maternity dresses. I. B. Skudowitz, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber will pay cash for any quantity tricotine, serge and silk dresses. 153 West 27th, 3d floor. Chelsea 7385.

DRESSES Wanted—Will buy for cash any quantity in Canton crepe, tricotine and taffeta. H. Mintz, 31 East 31st, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on new styles silk dresses. Call all week, 4th floor, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing big orders on cheap tricolettes, serges; bring samples. Feinberg, 43 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on mignonette dresses; call with samples. 15 East 29th, Room 1212.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber open for cotton, silk and Summer dresses; call with samples; orders placed. 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders; call with samples. Mohawk Dress, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber buying Spring dresses, all materials. Magnet Dress, 1,193 Broadway.

DRESSES—Jobber placing orders on better grade silk dresses. S 445 Times.

FLANNELS Wanted—All wool—pastel or beige shades; quantity. Abe Millman, 121 West 19th. Watkins 7286.

FUR Wanted—Open for jobs in coney coats. 22 East 31st, 9th floor.

GEORGETTES Wanted—Open to buy a quantity of two-thread georgettes at a price. Schulman Waist Co., 34 West 27th St.

GEORGETTES Wanted—In quality, either dyed or raw; cash. Quaker Silk Mills, 288 4th Av.

GEORGETTE and Taffetas Wanted—At a price. Bimo Dress, 1,160 Broadway.

GEORGETTES Wanted—2x2, all colors. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Checked, domestic and imported, assorted colors. 10th floor, 31 East 31st.

HOSIERY Wanted—Ipswich numbers and similar, first and second quality. Anlee-Hermance Corp., 34 Walker St.

INVINCIBLE SUITING Wanted — Quantity plain colors only; specify stock and best price for cash. T 172 Times.

JAP SILKS Wanted—All colors. 40-56 West 27th, Room 202.

KERSEY Wanted—Black, heavyweight. Natkin & Laitin, 12 East 12th. Stuyvesant 619.

KHAKI JEAN Wanted—Dainty Mfg. Co., 58 Walton St., Brooklyn.

LINEN, Palmer, and Invincible Cloth Wanted in solid colors. Michael Morris, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LININGS Wanted—Printed Japs and tub silks, black sunetian; also black sateen, for cash; any quantity. Kaliman Textile, 34 West 15th.

MARVELLA Wanted—F. & H., shade 123. Fitzroy 5650.

BUYERS' WANTS.

MESSALINES, Changeable Wanted — For cash, quantity no object. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

MIGNONETTES Wanted—Will pay spot cash for any quantity, in navy, brown and black. 15 West 27th, 3d floor.

MINUETTES Wanted—Open to buy at a price, for cash. Brill Dress Mfg. Co., 118 West 27th.

MOIRES Wanted—All-silk black and colored; open to buy quantity. Lefkowitz & Fisher, 54 West 21st.

NORMANDY CLOTH Wanted—Open for American Normandy cloth. T. Weinberg & Sons, 35 West 26th.

NORMANDIE Wanted—American 0417, all colors. Fitzroy 4376.

ORLANDO Wanted—F. & H. ovors and marvello. Watkins 3023.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted—Changeable peau de cygne in high shades only; submit samples. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted—Tan, reindeer, gray; quantity; at a price. Chas. Maisel & Co., 1434 West 37th.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted—Tan and gray, up to $1, for cash. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

PLAIDS Wanted—Juilliard's 46 inch for cash. Watkins 9280.

PLUSH Wanted—27 or 36 inch; cash. Gramercy 5124.

POIRET TWILL Wanted—Cash right price, good quality navy. Vanderbilt 4635-1389.

POLO Wanted—American 21227-1; also American 112-301 broadcloth. B. Hyman & Shevell, 715 Broadway.

POLOS Wanted—Will pay $1.50 cash good quality; no quantity too large. Longacre 5852.

POLO Wanted—Cash right price; Deland's 1920, shade 7. Vanderbilt 4634.

POLO Wanted—LaVrence, style 923 and 9211. Phone Watkins 4089.

PONGEE Wanted—Open for 500 pieces 12 mme, also 500 pieces striped fugi silk. La Rose Waist, 25 West 32d.

PONGEES and 4-Thread Crepe de Chine Wanted—Spot cash. Wollins Waist Co., 158 West 29th.

PONGEES Wanted—Open to buy 500 pieces, 12 M, at a price. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

PONGEES Wanted—14-16 momme, selected goods only. Albert E. Co., 36 West 20th.

RADIUM Wanted—Light shade of pekin and copen, good quality. M. R. Silverman, 1,872 Broadway. Fitzroy 2781.

RADIUMS Wanted—Gray and tan. Louis Goldstein Co., Madison Square 2810.

SATEEN Wanted—Navy and garnet, for cash; must be fast color. Glenmore 1321. T 149 Times.

SATINE Wanted—Washable, white, double warp, quantity, for cash. 130 Madison Av., 5th floor.

SATIN Wanted—Cotton back, finished or in the raw. Samuel Serwer & Sons. Spring 5231.

SATIN Wanted—Baronet, Duplan's, all colors. Gutterite Skirt Co., 48 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted—4061, 5507, 6008, Vigersux 4236, and 40 and 48 inch Juilliard's shepherd checks; spot cash. Chelsea 1262.

SATINS Wanted—Cotton back satins, in high shades only; submit samples. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted—Amoskeags 7120, 7312; open to buy large quantities; also velours, poiros and tricotines. Watkins 5837.

SERGES Wanted—7614, 7301; also other serges; will buy quantity. Finkelstein Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted—10,000 yards 7614, 7301, NFL or similar quality; spot cash. Feinberg, 43 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on cotton Summer dresses. Apply all week, 34 West 28th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Looking at organdy crepe de chine and graduation dresses. 14th floor, 6 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted—104, 54289, batista, white, broadcloth, white wool jersey. Gramercy 4621.

SERGES Wanted—Very good quality heavy men's wear; quote low prices to cash buyer. Orchard 9250.

SERGES Wanted—100 pieces, spot cash; 7750 and others. Empire Waist & Dress Co., 54 East 11th.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted—7120, 7301, 7614, 9, 3304, 5782, 0388 or similar. Watkins 2195.

SERGES Wanted—7301, 7614, 17433, MFL, spot cash. Bernard Levy. Watkins 9130.

SERGE Wanted—9, 7512 black and navy. Chas. Kafka & Co., Madison Square 6330.

SERGES Wanted—Amoskeag 7301. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted—7120, black and navy, for cash. Zimmern & Zimmern, 826 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted—Will exchange U. S. 235 navy for Watkins 894.

SERGES Wanted—7301, for cash. Telephone Watkins 3648.

SERGES Wanted—7301, or similar; cash. Correct Skirt, 15 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted—Black and rookie. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGE Wanted—6002, 7002, or similar; cash. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

SERGE Wanted—7301, 7614, black, navy; cash. Ei Lindo, 1 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted—Open for good quality serges. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted—0036, 235, 9, cash; after 9:30. Watkins 4360.

SERGES Wanted—Navy, No. 9, 11, 0036 in quantities, for cash. Madison Square 8160.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy for spot cash all kinds of satins, charmeuse, crepe de chines, crepe coverts, failles, taffetas, messalines, plain and printed georgettes, sport silk, baronettes; also all kinds of silk shirtings in any quantity. Call with samples, Store, 16 East 20th. Madison Square 2973.

SILKS Wanted—For shirtings, for retail store, to make into shirts, 30 to 50 yard pieces, fancy and neat striped; also in plains, must be good quality and cheap; will pay cash. Mail samples to William Singer, 58 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Quebec.

SILKS Wanted—Crepe back satin, canton crepe, charmeuses, taffeta, radium and messalines, all qualities. Leitzer, 433 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted—At lowest cash prices georgette, crepe de chine, pongee shirtings, tricolette. Fanay, 145 West 30th.

SILKS Wanted—Washable satin, good quality; also charmeuse, crepe de chine. 1,150 Broadway, Room 507.

SILK, Jap, Wanted—3½ momme, black, navy, brown; spot cash. Call M. C. Rosenthal, 15 East 26th.

SILK Wanted—Jap and tub; large quantities peau de cygne and fancy linings. 12th floor, 12 West 27th.

SILKS Wanted—Tussah for cash; must be cheap. Ralph Silk Mills, 41 Union Square. Stuyvesant 4305.

SILK Wanted—Japuzen; open for large quantity 8½, 9, 9½ momme. De Jong, 500 Broadway.

SILK Wanted—Jap; 3½ to 6 momme, natural and colored; will pay cash if necessary. Watkins 6168.

SILKS Wanted—Grosgrain and all silk moires, for cash, in all colors. Stuyvesant 4833.

SILKS Wanted—Georgette crepe and messaline; open for large quantity. Watkins 5837.

SILKS Wanted—Printed fancy silks for linings. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 122 West 27th St.

SILKS Wanted—Radium, tan and gray. Goldberg Bros., 31 West 15th. Chelsea 8366.

SILKS Wanted—Peau de cygnes and printed tub silks. Aronow Bros., 46 West 27th.

SILKS Wanted—Tub, flowered. Jacob Lastin & Bro., 143 West 29th St.

SILKS Wanted—Gray, plain and radium. Japs Brooks Co., 31 West 20th.

SILKS Wanted—Printed Jap silk and foulards. 146 West 30th, 11th floor.

SILKS Wanted—Peau de cygnes, flowered Japs or tubs. Watkins 9889.

SILKS Wanted—Radium, plain, 40-inch. 146 West 30th, 11th floor.

SILKS Wanted—Habutais natural, 6½ to 8 mme. Watkins 4250.

SUEDINE Wanted—American 13058, shade 319, 836 or similar. Spring 8676.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders, snappy models only; mornings all week. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

SUITS, Jersey, Wanted—Exclusive jobber will buy right styles at a price. 4th floor, 11 East 31st St.

SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on suits up to $20, after 1 o'clock. 12th floor, 144 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted — Jobber placing orders on suits and wraps. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted—Open for jobs in Spring suits. 22 East 31st, 2th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted—Plain and checked; will buy for cash any quantity, good quality only, 5th floor, 28 West 38d. Telephone Pennsylvania 6330. Mr. Jacobs.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy, brown; good quality; cash. Golomb & Cohen, 164 West 25th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—All colors. Brodie-Siegel Co., 55 West 27th. Chelsea 6863.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Black and white and quantity, for cash. Spring 2419.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Good quality. Achenheim Bros., 30 West 15th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Spot cash. Periman & Tiffany, 25 West 31st.

TAFFETA Wanted—Chiffon, all shades. Perles & Gilbert, 16 East 32d St.

TAFFETA Wanted—Good quality; navy, brown, black. Oxford Dress, 25 W. 27th.

TAFFETA Wanted—All qualities and colors. H. & J. Zlebowitz, 134 West 26th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Open to buy all colors, for cash. Mohawk Dress, 1,140 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted—Navy and brown; good quality. 510 8th Av., 6th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Open for all colors, at a price. Irving Katz, 11 East 26th.

BUYERS' WANTS.

TAFFETAS WANTED — BROWN, GRAY, NAVY; GOOD QUALITIES; OPEN FOR 500 PIECES; CASH. PEGGY PAIGE, 18 WEST 32D.

TAFFETA Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine Wanted—Will pay cash for quantities. Thomas Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th.

TAFFETAS, Crepe-back Satin and Charmeuse Wanted — All shades, for cash. Winthrop & Schwartz, 126 5th Av.

TAFFETA Wanted—206 or similar, black, navy, brown and gray. Alpha Dress Co., 31 West 27th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—All shades, all qualities; can use quantity. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

TAFFETA Wanted—200 pieces navy and brown; also Canton crepe. Zuck & Gordon, 43 West 28th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and brown, any quantity for cash. Blau & Hirsch, 45 Madison Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Good quality, large quantity, for cash. Ansonia Dress Co., 59 West 29th.

TENTS Wanted — Shelter, American army standard. K 21 Times.

TRICOLETTES Wanted—All colors; must be cheap; any quantity. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

TRICOLETTE SCARFS Wanted—Quantity orders. Call 9-12, Room 405, 1,182 Broadway.

TRICOLETTES Wanted—Spot cash, any quantity. 24 floor, 153 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—American, Deland's, Juilliard's, Walworth, Read's and similar cloth; all quantities; cash. Jacob Cohen, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted—0388, 817, 5782, 6308, navies and blacks; also Lawrence's polo and Buckley & Cohen's 715. Madison Square 3915.

TRICOTINES and SERGES Wanted—Can use 25 pieces of each for spot cash; 0388, 7120, 7512, 9066, WFX. Madison 3365.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Good quality at $2.25 per yard; also Poiret twill at $2.50. Thomas Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—American 0388 or similar quality; will pay cash. Singer & Katz, 27 West 24th. Watkins 3385.

TRICOTINES Wanted—All makes, all qualities; open for large quantity. Rothblum-Goldberg, 33 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open for navy, $2 and $2.10; any quantities. Max Hyman & Co., 15 Washington Place.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Greer's 8030, navy; immediate delivery. Benjamin Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 5154.

TRICOTINES Wanted—5782, or similar; navy; also good manish serges. Goldstein & Falk, 144 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Under $2.65; desirable qualities. Call with samples. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

TRICOTINE Wanted — American 6388, De Land or similar qualities; open for quantity at right price. S. Fine, 12 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Goff's 3304, Dobson's 107, DRW or similar, navy only; any quantity for cash. Fitzroy 4376.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrew's 5782, American 0388, Brightwood 0634, navy and colors. Watkins 2816.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Open for American 0368 or similar tricotine. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—0388 American, navy and black. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 12 West 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Black, in good quality only. G. B. G. Mfg. Co., 27th St. Entrance 2d floor.

TRICOTINES, Serges Wanted—0388, 12080, 107, 104, 7301, 4061, 7614, WFX. Madison Square 1540.

TRICOTINES Wanted — Andrews, Brightwood or similar quality. Leo Wertheim, 31 West 21st.

TRICOTINES Wanted — Any quantity, for cash; seconds preferred. 153 West 27th, 3d floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrews or Reeds, navies, for cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—American 0388, spot cash. Morris Levy, 127 West 17th. Watkins 7926.

TRICOTINES Wanted—All qualities, navy; immediate delivery. Lieberman, 40 West 27th St.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Good quality, below $3, for cash. Premier Garment Co., 145 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—From $2.25 up; will buy cash. Edelman & Wenger, 24 West 25th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Cash right price; good quality; navy only. Vanderbilt 4635-1389.

TRICOTINE Wanted—King's 2020 or similar, at price. Silver & Goldstein, 15 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—All qualities, for cash. Friedman & Stout, 36 West 22d.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Black, good quality. 138 West 25th, 7th floor. Watkins 554.

TRICOTINES Wanted—0388; quantity for spot cash. Milner & Greenstein, 154 W. 23d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Andrews 5782 or similar. Morris Haft, 1,333 Broadway.

TRICOTINES and Serges Wanted — All makes. Vassar Garment Co., 38 West 21st.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Empire and Stoney & Starkey or similar. Longacre 4373.

TRICOTINE Wanted—0388, 9708, 9641, 907, navy and brown. Orchard 5433.

TRICOTINE Wanted—25 pieces Andrews or similar. Waxman, 8332 Chelsea.

TRICOTINES AND COVERTS Wanted. Dave Rosengarten, 144 West 27th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Andrews 0388, Reads; cash. Libowitz, 131 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Better grade only, 5th floor, 11 West 32d.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Navy. Lipshitz Bros., 34 West 32d.

TWEEDS Wanted—Mixtures; also small checks. Brooks Co., 37 West 20th.

TWEEDS Wanted—Grant S. Kelley, style 942. Madison Square 3121.

TWILL CORDS Wanted—F. & H. 1031 and 1026. Watkins 3641.

UNIFORMS Wanted—American army, composed of overcoat, blouse, breeches; used and new. K 22 Times.

VELDYNE Wanted—F. & H

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1600.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Sporborg Millinery Co.; H. M. Sporborg, millinery; 621 B'way.
ALBIA, Ia.—C. E. Barnes, ready-to-wear; 129 West 32d, care of A. Mincer.
ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, Room 414.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, laces, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, veilings; W. E. Hopkins, jewelry, ribbons, notions, leather goods; 120 W. 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich Bros. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 332 4th Av.
ALTOONA, Pa.—Kline Bros.; J. A. Baird, notions, toilet, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.
ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum Co.; H. Baum, piece goods, jobs silk dresses, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Lupkin, mfrs "loaks, suits; 1,204 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss P. Lewis, toys; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow Jr., millinery; 579 B'way; Cumberland.
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin & Co.; M. Born, ready-to-wear; 120 West 32d, care of A. Mincer.
BATON ROUGE, La.—Rosenfield D. G. Co.; Mr. Rubenstein, genl. mdse.; 1,150 B'way, 8th floor.
BEATRICE, Neb.—Klein's Merc. Co.; J. A. Klein, gen'l mdse.; Imperial.
BEAUMONT, Texas—E. I. Bloomberg; M. Horwitz, men's clothing, furn. goods, knit goods; Mr. Greenberg, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, furn., knit goods; Pennsylvania.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Cease, basement dept.; G. M. Burt, dry goods; J. C. Longwell, rugs, carpets; 6 W. 32d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Weed's, Inc.; W. B. Dayman, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; McAlpin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Sol Scales, upholstery goods, carpets; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Sacks Clothing Co.; L. Sacks, E. Sterne, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; B. Frankenberg, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 1,150 B'way.
BONHAM, Texas—Curtis & Co.; A. G. Curtis, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 379 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Duquette, women's skirts, sweaters; Mr. Levin, junior's, girl's coats, dresses; 225 Fifth Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. J. Styffe, men's furn. goods, sweaters, shirts; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—The Hudson Cloak & Suit Stores; A. Feinstein, suits; J. Feinstein, coats, wraps; 42 W. 33d, Room 610.
BOSTON—Sudbury Mfg. Co.; M. Lewis, shirtwaist materials; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Reddy Mfg. Co.; Miss A. C. Liston, furs; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Hudson Cloak & Suit Stores; S. Feinstein, suits; W. Feinstein, coats, wraps; 42 W. 33d, Room 610.
BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, dry goods; 395 B'way; Cumberland.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. H. Bader, C. W. Kelzow, draperies, rugs, art goods; 1,164 B'way.
BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.
BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; R. J. Cronin, dry goods, notions; 23 E. 26th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; W. Lawrence, housefurn. goods, china; 105 Grand.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—H. H. Noel Co.; H. H. Noel, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor.
CHICAGO—Alfred Decker & Cohn; A. Cohn, clothing materials; 200 5th Av..
CHICAGO—E. Levy, furs; Grand.
CHICAGO—A. Weiss & Co.; A. Weiss, mfrs. waists, dresses; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. I. Stephens, lamps, shades; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss H. Carseth, infants' outfitting; W. Belden, cotton dress goods; E. Schultz, blankets; Mrs. E. Doolittle, H. B. Harris, bric-a-brac; E. Blume, portieres, T. Dettlaff, denims; H. M. Becker, pictures; Miss M. Garrity (basement), Misses' skirts, dresses; Miss E. Hunt, women's dresses; Miss E. Bublits, misses', children's dresses; Miss F. Anderson, infants' outfitting; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; B. Levitan, furs; J. S. Rosenberg, sweaters, waists, children's dresses; 1,182 B'way; Room 401.
CHICAGO—Goldman Mfg. Co.; H. H. Goldman, mfrs. children's dresses; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. C. Long, woolen dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. Gottlieb, basement, Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—M. Ainbinder & Co.; M. Ainbinder, children's, junior's coats; 3 West 29th, Room 500.
CHICAGO—Spira & Steiner; H. Steiner, woolens; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Bercaster, women's coats, suits, dresses; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses, children's wash dresses; Mr. Kittner, men's hats; R. A. Hawker, traveling bags, suitcases, trunks; J. A. Ackerberg, shoes; S. Hirschfield, shoes, basement; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Levy (basement) ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Big Store Annex; F. Adler, serge, velour dresses, girl's gingham dresses, misses' coatees; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss Hoffman, gloves; Miss Stone, art embroideries; Miss Wagner, representing; J. Speckman, linens, white goods; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI, O.—The Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, underwear, shirts, furn. goods; 55 White.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; J. Kaplan, fur, Hudson seal, marmot coats; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Mayer Co.; J. A. Swanson (basement), children's coats, suits; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss J. E. Nessmith, ready-to-wear, furs; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. H. Rieser Co.; Mrs. A. Reed, dresses; Pennsylvania.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—D. M. Rosenberg, women's wearing apparel; 246 5th Av.
DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; J. K. McMahan, silks, dress goods; W. H. Hirst, carpets, rugs; W. F. Murray, draperies; C. C. Millington, toys, stationery, kodaks; economy basement, 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Zeve, muslin underwear, negligees; 352 4th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Berwald Bros.; P. Berwald, B. L. Berwald, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DANVILLE, Ky.—A. N. Robertson & Bros.; A. N. Robertson, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Straus & Louis Co.; J. Straus, cloaks, suits, shawls, furs; 1,170 B'way.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur, Inc.; J. H. Kirkwood, dress goods, silks; 6 W. 32d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss C. Schumacher, women's underwear, corsets; 225 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores; Miss A. J. McLane, infants', children's wear; 35 W. 36th.
DENVER—W. Weinberg, coats; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—The J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, clothing, men's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, dry goods, millinery, furn. goods; 6 W. 32d.
FT. SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; H. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way, 8th floor.
FT. WAYNE, Ind.—Emporium Cloak & Suit Co.; D. A. Friesen, jobs coats, waists, dresses; 276 5th Av., Room 603.
FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; Mrs. L. G. Gilbert, S. Gilbert, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 33d, 3d floor.
GALESBURG, Ill.—O. T. Johnson Co.; G. G. Hampton, notions, ribbons, laces, embroideries; G. H. Frante, A. L. Stern, dry goods; 1,164 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; Miss C. Kelly, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs, embroideries, laces; 352 4th Av.
GREAT BEND, Kan.—Lischesky D. G. Co.; C. Lischesky, women's ready-to-wear; 9 W. 31st.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Brown's; G. S. Hoffman, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th; 8th floor.
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Speakman, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.; Great Northern.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Ashelm, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hudson Cloak & Suit Co.; G. Feinstein, suits, wraps; 42 W. 33d, Room 610.
HASTINGS, Neb.; D. M. Rosenberg, women's wearing apparel; 246 5th.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co., Inc.; Miss E. Ducharme, J. H. Wakelin, silks, notions, fancy goods, furs; Cumberland.
HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way; Pennsylvania.
HOUSTON, Texas—C. Reis Co.; Miss J. Stroeck, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th; Somerset.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; E. C. Halstead, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANA, Pa.—J. & S. W. Rose; Miss Repplogel, women's, children's ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, skirts, waists; Miss Kingston, millinery, art goods; 117 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. B. Honan, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—A. Barskin's; A. Barskin, ready-to-wear, genl. mdse.; 1,164 B'way.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; E. B. Farris, boys' clothing, furn. goods; G. Goldstein, men's clothing, furn. goods; 6 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. M. Lloyd, taffeta, velour, tricotine dresses, jobs Spring dresses, coats; 37 W. 26th, 7th floor.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City Jobbing Co.; G. Silver, coats, suits; 141 West 33d
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. M. Arthur, silks; 23 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; M. N. Kevan, carpets, rugs; J. C. Hunt, silks, dress goods; 25 Madison Av.
LANSING, Mich.—Simons D. G. Co.; H. A. Simons, millinery, dresses, waists; Breslin.
LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver; A. B. Weaver, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Fusenot Co.; Miss J. M. Bloom, art needlework; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jos. Sklar, suits, coats, dresses; 41-43 W. 17th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; L. Brill, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer, Mrs. R. McGehee, hats, sweaters; 352 4th Av.
MARTINSVILLE, Ind.—Barskin's; S. Barskin, ready-to-wear, genl. mdse.; 1,164 B'way.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons; L. P. James, notions, art goods, stationery; 1 E. 33d.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Hothenberg, dress goods, silks, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
MEXICO, Mo.—Phillip's Ladies Shop; M. Phillips, ready-to-wear; 120 West 32d, care of A. Mincer.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—E. Schuster & Co., Inc.; H. Kaestner, rugs, carpets; 16 W. 36th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman-Partridge Co.; C. A. Perry, women's wear; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. I. Castle, waists, petticoats, basement; 225 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; Mrs. E. M. Phan, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, knit goods; 352 4th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Reeves & Co.; J. Fishel, N. H. Porch, piece goods; 256 Church.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Hudson Cloak & Suit Co.; J. Feinstein, suits; W. Feinstein, coats, wraps; 42 W. 33d, Room 610.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mark Isaacs Co.; A. A. Porter, housefurn. goods, upholstery goods; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.
NEW ORLEANS—Mayer, Israel & Co.; B. Argus, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; A. L. Shushan, muslin underwear, middy blouses, waists, misses', children's wear; 395 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Mark Isaacs Co.; F. R. Askew, domestics, white goods, linens; 1,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; J. Bashinsky, millinery; 120 W. 32d, Room 311.
NORFOLK, Va.—J. Rotholz; Miss K. Ryan, millinery; Pennsylvania.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Mr. Pohlig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks, velvets; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods, curtains, blankets; 432 4th Av.
NORRISTOWN, Pa.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; T. Tobias, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—B. F. & Sisson Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Breslin.
OTTAWA, Canada—A. J. Freeman; B. T. Ward, hosiery, underwear, shirts; W. J. Currie, wash goods, sheetings, silks; 47 W. 34th, Room 630.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddam & Ray; L. D. Ray, dry goods; 6 W. 32d.
PATERSON, N. J.—The Hudson Cloak & Suit Stores; S. Feinstein, wraps, coats; W. Feinstein, suits; 42 W. 33d, Room 610.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; Miss G. R. Dyer, Miss D. Hawkins, Miss A. L. Poole, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—M. Goldwater & Bro.; Miss V. C. Hamilton, millinery; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Miss Joseffy, waists; St. Andrew's.
PHILADELPHIA—J. C. Kahn Sons; J. C. Kahn, carpets; Great Northern.
PHILADELPHIA—The Marvin Co.; J. Cohen, waists; 43 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss E. L. Perrett, fur coats; 1,201 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Weinstein & Co.; J. Weinstein, hosiery; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Ellanor Waist Co.; Mr. Loeb, embroidered georgette waists; 119 W. 25th, 9th floor.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Chas. Korrick & Bro.; A. Korrick, genl. mdse.; A. Strause, men's, boys' clothing, furnishings, hats; 120 W. 32d, Room 1409.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Korrick & Bro.; Mrs. R. J. Hill, women's garments; Miss F. Ledgerwood, underwear, gloves, hosiery; 120 W. 32d.
PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—J. H. Eddins D. G. Co.; T. B. McEwan, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co. (basement); D. S. Kohn, men's, boys' clothing; J. Salomon, men's, boys' furnishings; Miss M. Greatenfield, waists, children's wear, house dresses; S. M. Jacobs, mdse manager; 120 West 32d, Room 1,403.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; A. Jassman, house furn. goods, china; 212 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Fleischner, Mayer & Co.; J. Friedenthal, notions, fancy goods, ribbons; W. E. Early, knit goods, corsets; 42 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Fuld, wash goods, domestics; 120 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Hirsch Co.; S. Hirsch, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Miss C. T. Mansell, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND — Miller-Rhoads, Inc.; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; Miss Finzer, jersey suits; 1,261 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Gold's; L. C. Cohn, dresses, coats; 366 5th Av., Room 712.
ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner & Co.; Mrs. H. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, knit underwear; Pennsylvania.
SACRAMENTO—Hale Bros.; R. C. Seibird, men's, boys' furn. goods; 50 Union Square.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Slater Bros.; S. S. Simon, men's furn. goods, knit goods; Pennsylvania.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 120 W. 32d.
SANFORD, Fla.—J. M. Dresner; Mrs. J. M. Dresner, women's ready-to-wear; 23 East 29th; 12:30-2:00 P. M.; McAlpin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Reiss Bros. & Co.; S. Reiss, woolens, trimmings; 817 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—V. Ulman & Co.; V. R. Ulman, shirt, overall materials; 41 White.
SCRANTON, Pa.—Wyoming Garment Co.; L. Harris, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor.
SEATTLE—The Bon Marche; Miss M. Boerning, infants', children's wear; J. H. Carey, laces, neckwear, embroideries, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; A. Hellenthal, house furn. goods, crockery; 220 5th Av.
SEDALIA, Mo.—M. Chasnof & Son, D. Chasnof, ready-to-wear, 120 West 32d, care of A. Mincer.
SHERIDAN—H. C. Prange Co.; Miss Kohl, coats, suits; Miss M. Hosler, Miss A. Lehman, representing; H. C. Prange, dry goods; 6 W. 32d.
SHREVEPORT, La.—I. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
SIOUX CITY, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 1,164 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; G. W. Kidwell, mdse. manager; 120 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; Miss S. O'Brien, millinery; 404 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; B. F. Ellis, domestics, linens, flannels; F. C. Holzschue, upholstery goods, toys, carpets; T. R. Wall, mdse. mgr.; 1,261 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Reich-Mayer Garment Co.; R. Reich, dresses; 17 W. 28th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Becker, women's coats; Mrs. E. Sherman, women's coats, suits; 1,107 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—F. C. Taylor Fur Co.; N. R. Darragh, furs, wools; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Wolf, art needlework; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; J. J. Daly, overall mfg. dept.; C. E. Morgan, athletic goods; R. B. Schucart, coats, shirtings; 317 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page (basement), children's coats, suits; 37 W. 26th, 8th floor.
ST. LOUIS—T. W. Garland; Miss L. Frank, Miss K. Woods, women's, children's coats; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; I. Upright, men's furn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—J. Frank Merc. Co.; J. Frank, art needlework, yarns; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss E. Sherman, boys' furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; A. C. Gaudian, piece goods; Miss Johnson, dresses, skirts, handkerchiefs, notions; 395 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; H. F. Warner, underwear; 350 B'way.
ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; G. L. Dalrymple, notions; 3 W. 29th, Room 906.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—S. Shapiro Co.; S. Shapiro, boys' pants materials; 100 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
TACOMA, Wash.—Stone Fisher Co.; F. C. Emerich, dress goods, silks velvets; Miss I. Von Saba, suits, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
TACOMA—Peoples Store; E. S. Crutchfield, hdkfs., leather goods, gloves, laces, neckwear, trimmings, vellings; 23 E. 26th.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; G. L. Glass, upholstery goods, carpets, house furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.
TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; G. C. Robey, notions, carpets, trunks; 43 Leonard.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Petersdorf's; S. Petersdorf, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th; 8th floor.
TOLEDO—Maurice Moyer; M. Moyer, ready-to-wear; F. Rauch, Spring suits, coats; 117 W. 33d, 3d floor.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; E. C. Camper, women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses; Miss H. Rodefer, waists, petticoats, aprons, house dresses, &c.; Miss M. Rochte, muslin underwear, children's wear; 120 W. 32d, Room 1409.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; S. E. Conrad, drugs, toilet articles, jewelry, leather goods; 120 West 32d.
TULSA, Okla.—Renberg's; Miss C. H. Wuerth, ready-to-wear; 1,164 B'way.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Daniels, clothing, furn. goods; 19 E. 24th; Hargrave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, jewelry, toilet goods, notions; 432 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. O'Donnell, domestics, linens; 6 W. 32d, Breslin.
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A. M. Jenson Co.; A. M. Jenson, mdse manager, dry goods, women's garments; Park Av.
WATERLOO, Ia.—Crawford's; L. C. Maisner, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th; 8th floor.
WICHITA, Kan.—G. Innes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Peaswater, E. M. Adams, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 220 5th Av.
WICHITA, Kan.—The Cohn-Hinkel Co.; C. S. Odor, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d.
WICHITA FALLS, Texas—H. Jaffe; F. Harris, boys', men's suits, stouts; 117 W. 33d.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Wyoming Co.; H. Krueger, jobs dresses; 120 W. 36th, 8th floor.
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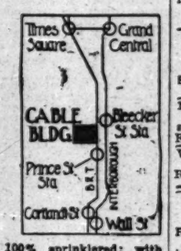

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STORE AND BASEMENT

164-6 West 17th St.

About 9,000 Square Feet.

15 FOOT CEILING, EXCELLENT LIGHT, REASONABLE RENT; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

MERCER, 206 WEST 23D ST.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

68 TO 72 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS

3 and 5-Room Complete Apartments.

Beautiful water view; 5 minutes to Wall St.

G. GIRARD, 215 Montague St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartment

Two single business men are desirous of procuring an apartment of about two rooms and bath, either furnished or unfurnished. Can give best references and desire immediate possession.

Write, giving full information, to

T. P., 1111 St. Paul Bldg., New York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED

LADY AND GENTLEMAN HAVING A HOME NEAR NEW YORK ARE DESIROUS OF COMING INTO TOWN FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS, AND WOULD LIKE A FURNISHED APARTMENT; MUST BE STRICTLY HIGH CLASS, WITH 2 MASTER BEDROOMS AND ROOM FOR 2 MAID SERVANTS. PEOPLE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO FINEST SERVICES AND ARE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION DESIRED.

WRITE, GIVING FULL DETAILS TO R. Z., 1111 St. Paul Bldg., New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

FIRST mortgage, $48,000, Bronx apartment; gilt edge security. Wurtzel, 3 Beekman St.

CITY REAL ESTATE

35 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

3-story and basement dwelling, 19 ft. wide; can be purchased completely furnished, 3 baths, electric light; fine condition; near 5th Av.; attractively furnished; must be seen to be appreciated.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72D.

SUPREME BARGAIN; 5-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 107TH ST.-RIVERSIDE DRIVE; RENTS OVER $15,000; WILL BE SOLD AT BIG SACRIFICE; FIRST REASONABLE OFFER GETS IT. ASSOCIATED REALTY CO., 110 WEST 40TH ST.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 19 feet wide, can be purchased, completely furnished; 3 baths, electric light; fine condition; near Fifth Av.; attractively furnished; must be seen to be appreciated.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d.

DOWNTOWN DWELLINGS.

Possession May 1; 15th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; convenient to subway, "L" and crosstown lines; 19-foot, 4-story, basement and cellar private houses; 14 rooms; good condition; price $17,500 each; easy terms. R. F. Kilpatrick, owner, 132 Nassau St.

$5,000

cash will buy fine 4½-story American basement dwelling, Central Park, in the 80s, convenient to elevated station at 86th St.; house newly decorated and in perfect order; 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

WEST 77TH ST.—Dwelling for sale, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.; 4 stories, basement and cellar dwelling, 20x100; steam heat and other improvements; possession now. Owner, Samuel Kilpatrick, 149 B'way.

FOR SALE.

Building, 5 story and basement

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE TO LET.

Best location on Broadway, most suitable for high-class delicatessen and grocery store, directly at Manhattan St. subway station, on way to Fort Lee ferry, 125th St. cross-town cars pass door, 3 blocks west of 9th and 8th Av. "L" station; on way to Coney Island boats, Albany Day and Night lines and Palisades Park. Libby's Holding Corp., 8,197 Broadway. Phone Morningside 9064.

748 WEST 34TH ST.

HALF OF 50x100 LOFT TO SUBLEASE; ALSO SELL FULLY EQUIPPED EIGHT-MACHINE DRESS PLANT; RENT REASONABLE.

GEORGE KUHN.

FOR RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
21 White St., 50x100, fifth floor (top).
133 West 24th St., 23x110, first loft.
128 Bleecker St., 23x100, fourth loft.
POSSESSION FEB. 1.
13-15 West 20th St., fourth loft, 50x100.
130 Bleecker St., basement, 25x100.
Phone OWNER, Longacre 2722.

IDEAL FIFTH AV. SPACE,
GORHAM BUILDING,
36-38 FIFTH AV.
36th St. and 5th Av. entrances; entire fourth floor; open for inspection; also studio space ninth floor, 2,000 square feet; low rent; immediate possession.
TELEPHONE 248 WORTH.

53D, 54 WEST, near 5th Av.—Permanent light lofts, about 2,200 square feet, for light manufacturing; several light offices; excellent elevator service and steam heat; immediate possession; new building. Telephone 2336 or 2906 Gramercy. Telephone service if wanted.

SENSIBLE RENTALS
FOR ATTRACTIVE SPACE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, 500 SQ. FEET AT SELECT BURRELL, 1,025 SQ. FEET BUILDING, 171 MADISON 3,000 SQ. FEET Av. corner 33d St. Apply Superintendent or phone Mr. Wilshins, Fitzroy 5989.

CORNER STORE for rent, 10 years' lease, in busiest thoroughfare of Astoria, Long Island City; excellent opportunity for restaurant, lunch room or confectionery business. Inquire Astoria Steamship Ticket Agency, 513 Broadway, Astoria, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 1651.

OFFICE, 348 SQUARE FEET, IN MARBRIDGE BUILDING, 34TH ST. AND BROADWAY, TO SUBLET; FEB. 1 OCCUPANCY. TELEPHONE FITZROY 6421. ROOM 528, 47 WEST 34TH.

5TH AV., COR. 26TH.
Office to sublet, 1,500 sq. ft.; will divide, above 12th floor, for one to four years; high-grade 20-story building; reasonable rental; immediate possession. Apfel, 311 5th Av. Longacre 5274.

153 WEST 15TH ST.
LOFT, 80x100; WILL DIVIDE; EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT; 2 ELEVATORS; POSSESSION FEB. 1. INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR GREENSTEIN, 206 WEST 29TH. PHONE WATKINS 9316.

DAYLIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 25x70; LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHT; NEAR GRAND CENTRAL; PHONE SERVICE; WILL DIVIDE. SILVER, 153 EAST 42D. VANDERBILT 4820.

GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING,
522 FIFTH AV.
(Corner 44th St.)
Executive offices, 1,000 square feet or less, furnished or unfurnished.
Hofman, 1,393 Broadway. Fitzroy 2447.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE—Light on 4 sides; 25x100 feet; reasonable; in new St. Denis offices, Broadway and 11th St.; easily partitioned and subdivided; no manufacturing; high-class building. Phone Bernays, Vanderbilt 8215.

LOFT, 70x92; POSSESSION NOW.
206-208 WEST 19TH ST.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. RENT $6,000.
100% SPRINKLER. THREE ELEVATORS.
PREMISES OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE TO SUBLET in modern building, 320 square feet, divided into 3 offices; light and airy; location, Broadway, near Chambers St. Phone Worth 4982.

LOFTS TO LEASE.
Fireproof building, 31 East 10th St., near Broadway, 2d and 3d floors, each 44x94; 2 elevators; possession Feb. 1. William D. Kilpatrick, owner, 149 Broadway.

PART of small office, including stenographic service. 1206, 110 West 40th St.

PART of loft or desk space; no manufacturing. Mr. Smith, 7 West 22d.

6TH AV., 505. NEW BUILDING.
Street Stores, $3,500 up. Plaza 0374.

12TH ST., 135-137 EAST—Loft, 20x25, for business. Apply Sparrow, 39 East 4th.

LARGE OFFICE to rent, $50. Room 1038, 30 Nassau St.

LIGHT, airy, fully equipped office, with phone. Suite 926 Park Row Building.

OFFICE and SHOWROOM SPACE to let; telephone. 276 5th Av., Room 601.

SKYLIGHT OFFICES
CHEAP RENT. 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

PART OF OFFICE or desk room, facing Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 2931.

Brooklyn.

FOR RENT, 3 floors for manufacturing purposes; floors separate; 12,000 square feet each, one floor contains 8,000 square feet; fireproof, modern, concrete building; will furnish power, heat, light and elevator service. Manufacturing, W 757 Times Downtown.

MODERN FACTORIES AND LOFTS.
5,000 to 75,000 square feet.
Sprinkler, heat, elevator service; 50c foot.
SCHILP & SCHILP.
Main 2161. 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

New York State.

THIRD FLOOR for light manufacturing or offices, about 2,000 sq. ft; or for civil engineering draughting rooms. P. J. Burgevin, Port Chester, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

LIGHT LOFT or part in modern building by responsible party for manufacturing dresses, between 21st and 38th Sts., 4th and 7th Avs., 1,800-2,000 square feet; immediate possession. Chelsea 1228.

WANTED to rent, small building, 3,000 feet, between 8th and 40th Sts., between 5th and 7th Avs., for electrical contractor; May 1; give particulars, including address and rent desired. S 432 Times.

STORE—200 to 500 square feet, suitable for doughnut shop, any section, near traffic; below Brooklyn Bridge preferred; low rent. D 45 Times.

FACTORIES.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BROOKLYN, Queensboro, New Jersey factory properties, sale, rent and built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., Factory Brokers, 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, Jersey City, to rent; 2 stories; total, 6,000 square feet; up to date in every respect. Phone about 9:30 A. M. to Bergen 1410. Ask for Mr. Kabalan.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

SUBLET until Oct. 1, 3-room and bath, furnished, $250 per month. Hotel Leonori, 63d and Madison Av.

Furnished—West Side.

117TH (just off 5th Av., Hotel Van Rensselaer)—Very central location; a few beautiful suites of 2 rooms and bath on American plan; rates reasonable; all hotel service. Stuy. 1410.

297TH—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, KITCHENS, BATHS. CHELSEA 6005.

457TH, 341 WEST—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, showers, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references essential; $65-$125 up monthly. Longacre 3560.

457TH ST., 65 WEST—1 and 2-room apartments with bath, desirable, well furnished; hotel service; immediate possession. Phone Bryant 1700, Tucker.

477TH, 132 WEST (Felix-Portland Hotel)—Desirable suite, two rooms and bath.

487TH ST., 45 WEST—BUILDING JUST REMODELED; HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE; NEWLY FURNISHED TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.
February to October, four beautifully furnished, clean, housekeeping rooms and bath; elevator, maid service, linen, silver, china; seen any time. Phone Pelham 1460 for appointment.

51ST, 306 WEST (The Lincoln)—Attractive four-room housekeeping apartment; real kitchen; elevator; weekly or monthly.

51ST, 306 WEST (Apt. 22)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; telephone; $175.

51ST (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

52D ST., 223 WEST, COR. BROADWAY—High-class elevator apartments, newly furnished; hotel service; 2 rooms and bath; $140 up; references required.

52D ST., 53 WEST—Back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; suitable dentist or masseuse.

53D (near 5th Av.)—Elegant three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $200. Bryant 6914.

54TH ST. (At Broadway)—Hotel Albemarle; parlor, bedroom and bath; reasonable rates.

55TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED, MAID AND VALET SERVICE, 1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $90 TO $175; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

55TH ST., 25 WEST.
Bachelor or couple; handsome large sitting room, bedroom, fireplaces, kitchenette, bath; excellent location; exclusive. Apt. 3; ring caretaker.

55TH ST., 18 WEST—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, newly decorated, kitchenette, elevator, maid service; short lease; reasonable rent.

56TH, 208 WEST.
(HOTEL THORNDYKE)—VERY ATTRACTIVE 2-ROOM SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

58TH, 25 WEST.
TWO DOORS FROM PLAZA.
Lovely ground floor apartment, with French doors, opening on street, like a little private house; three rooms, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; all handsomely furnished, with piano, lamps and beautiful things; telephone, restaurant, maid service; $225 monthly. Ask for Mrs. Prescott's apartment. Plaza 0890.

58TH—Seven rooms, 2 baths; piano; $225 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

60TH, 44 WEST (St. Paul Hotel)—2 and 3 room housekeeping apartment; kitchenette and bath; newly furnished; latest improvements; full hotel service; immediate possession.

61ST, 10 WEST (Hotel Pasadena)—2-3 rooms, $30 to $55 weekly, including linen and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 4400 Columbus.

67TH ST., 128 WEST—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; all modern improvements. Quigley.

69TH, 245 WEST (The New West End)—Two-three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $80-$125; references required.

69TH, 135 WEST—Two rooms, alcove, kitchenette, bath; piano, Victrola; $150. Trynor.

70TH, 141 WEST—Modern apartment 2 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; maid service.

72D ST., 159 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, exceptionally furnished; $175 month. Alfred P. Coburn, Columbus 4356.

73D, 140 WEST—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

73D, 126 WEST (Hotel Nobleton)—Several beautiful furnished two-room suites, with bath; moderate monthly and weekly rates; $100 monthly up; $25 weekly up.

74TH, 102 WEST—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette; linen, silver complete. Whitney.

79TH ST.-WEST END AV.—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, 8 rooms; most desirable location; $1,000 three months. 9731 Schuyler.

79TH, 12 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; finest in city; $160 monthly.

80TH ST., 249 WEST—Two-room apartment, well furnished; light, sunny; maid service. Apply Apt. 403. Phone Schuyler 2047.

80TH ST., 102 WEST—Hotel Anderson; 1 and 2 rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; restaurant service.

80'S — Apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $130. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., Columbus Av.—Apartments, beautifully furnished, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, $125 per month up. Hotel Colonial.

85TH ST., 333 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartments and rooms.

86TH, 309 WEST (Apt. 2D)—Two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in hotel apartment; maid and telephone service; restaurant; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

86TH, 2 WEST (Peter Stuyvesant Hotel)—Sublet large outside room, bath. Call or phone Schuyler 1300, Apt. 516.

87TH, 308 WEST—Comfortable, charming, cosy, two-rooms kitchen, bath; $175. Superintendent.

90'S — Five rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

91ST ST., 27 W.—High-class furnished apartments, 2 rooms, bath, maid service; $80 to $110 a month; references required.

91ST, 24 WEST—Exceptionally desirable 2-room apartment; bath, electricity; private residence.

107TH, 203 WEST—Apartment attractively, completely furnished; five large, light rooms; shower, telephone, elevator; fireproof house; immediate possession.

109TH, 107 WEST—2 and 3 rooms, high-class, $75 up; also weekly rates. Telephone Academy 1611. Open Sundays.

110TH, 500 WEST—SIX SUMPTUOUS ROOMS; FRONT; SOUTH; REASONABLE. 5B.

112TH (Broadway)—Young couple will sell complete new furnishings, 4 rooms; immediate possession; rent $112. Cathedral 5825.

113TH (Broadway)—5 rooms, newly and beautifully furnished; $225. Cathedral 5825.

116TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE 1-2 ROOM APARTMENTS, WITH WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

129TH, 508 WEST—Large, light, nicely furnished 5-room apartment; good accessible neighborhood; elevator, linen, silver, complete; moderate rental for quick reply. See superintendent.

144TH, 520 WEST—5 rooms, elevator, till October; $100 month. Apt. 32.

149TH, WEST (near Broadway)—A family of two occupying select private residence will rent suite of 2 or 3 large rooms and bath; $30 per week. Phone Audubon 4317.

150'S (Near Drive) — Six rooms, bath; bargain, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

159TH (Broadway)—Four rooms, 2 bedrooms; very comfortable; $125. Cathedral 5825.

AVAILABLE NOW.
Two to six room kitchenette and kitchen apartments; elevator, non-elevator; rates $80 up; references essential; office (open Sunday) 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

BACHELOR wishes to share his cozy apartment, one or two congenial gentlemen; two bedrooms, parlor, bath and kitchen. For information phone Mr. Andrews, Franklin 5411, 9 to 5.

BROADWAY (corner 143d)—Five large, light rooms, bath; 1½ years' lease; furnished Colonial style mahogany, Persian rugs, piano, paintings, library, Limoges china, steam heat, electric, telephone, elevators; rent reasonable. For appointment, Gramercy 4027.

BROADWAY (103d ST. SUBWAY)—Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, elevator; splendid location; 2,731 Broadway. Mrs. Elton, Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 3,200 (125th)—Well-furnished apartment, rent $85; income $175 living rooms; lease $135, sell $1,050. Apt. 25.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385—Magnificent 8-room apartment, beautiful view, elevator, $250.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 152 West 72d. Col. 1077.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive 9 rooms, 3 baths, north corner 87th, Central Park West, furnished or unfurnished; possession Feb. 1. Phone Mrs. Marcus, Schuyler 5546, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT, SEASON OR LONGER.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

SIX large outside rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; near 90th St. and Broadway; from Feb. 15 to Sept. 1, 1921; by appointment only. M 141 Times.

TO RENT, furnished, for 7 months and 3 years, two bedrooms, bath, parlor, in apartment hotel, West 58th St.; seen by appointment only. Circle 1448.

WADSWORTH AV., 129 (Subway)—6 rooms, completely furnished, high-class elevator apartment; immediate possession to June 1. Wilson.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WADSWORTH AV., 371—Nicely furnished apartment; piano; three light rooms, bath, electric, gas, steam, telephone. Davis, 3355 Wadsworth.

WEST END AV., between 72d and 110th Sts.—Two, five, six and seven rooms, completely and attractively furnished; long or short lease; possession at once. David Lamb, 400 West End Av. Schuyler 9376.

WEST END AV., 524 (at 86th St.) (West End Chambers)—1-2-3 rooms with bath and full service, including maid, valet and unexcelled cuisine.

Furnished—Bronx.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS (Harrison Av., 2,101, 5D)—Four very well furnished rooms, plenty closets; nice neighborhood, $75.

163D ST., 314 EAST.—4-room housekeeping apartment; every convenience; $125. Waite.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 557 (Brooklyn)—For 10 months, furnished, unfurnished, 7 rooms, baths, separate shower; very latest improvements; $250 furnished, $200 unfurnished; present lessee pays more; reference required.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 39 EAST—4, 7-room elevator apartments; agent on premises.

36TH ST., 163 EAST—EXCLUSIVE MURRAY HILL, BUNGALOW ON ROOF; FIVE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, PRIVATE ROOF GARDENS, OPEN FIREPLACE, ELEVATOR; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; $5,000 PER YEAR; UNUSUAL APARTMENT.

36TH, 157 EAST—Four, five rooms, all modern conveniences, excellent location, parlor floor suitable for doctor; $1,500-$2,200 yearly. Agent on premises.

64TH, 28 EAST—1-2 room apartments; doctors; elevator. Agent, 11-3.

76TH ST., 815 Park Av.—Two rooms, bath, unfurnished. Agent on premises.

82D, 17 EAST (Near 5th Av.)—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, foyer, fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; lease; will redecorate; open for inspection; $125. Phone Lenox 5817.

87TH ST., 51 EAST—6 rooms, ground floor; electric light, newly decorated; $90.

97TH, 17 EAST—Seven large rooms, 2 baths, modern, $165. See Superintendent.

AT 64TH ST. (846 Lexington Av.)—Apartments, 2, 3, 4 rooms and bath; just completed; ready for occupancy; one apartment on floor. Apply Renting Agency.

EXCEPTIONAL PENT HOUSE APARTMENT—Five rooms, two baths; modern Park Av. building; furnished, unfurnished. Plaza 0375.

GRAMERCY PARK section at 126 East 19th St., on "The Block Beautiful" for sublease; large living room, 2 bedrooms, real kitchen and bath; 4th floor front; elevator; new; $2,500 per year. Apply C. L. Behanan, at premises, or C. S. Rindsfoos, 30 East 42d.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,273 (subway express corner)—Two rooms, electric light, tiled bathroom; all improvements; $65.

LEXINGTON AV., 515—Six beautiful rooms, elevator, electricity, parquet floors.

MADISON AV., 280.
Apartments, doctor's office, artists' studios; elevator house just opened; opposite Pierpont Morgan's.

MADISON AV., 110—Studio apartment, three elegant rooms, bath; $75 month; lease. Seen by appointment. Phone Bryant 7911.

PARK AV.—DOCTOR'S SUITE
Four rooms and bath. Phone Plaza 0374.

TO LET—Second floor in 2-family house, steam heat, electric light; garage space; $60. Wm. Pase, 17 Monteverde Av., Maspeth, N. Y. Tel. 528-W Newtown.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH, 229 WEST—Two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $83 to $125.

107TH, 68 WEST—Five and six rooms, bath; electricity, steam; $1,500; references.

117TH, WEST—2 and 3-room apartments, new. Mad. Sq. 337.

22D ST., 258 WEST—6 rooms, 2 baths, newly renovated, electric lights, steam heat, large, spacious, sunny, light, airy rooms; $150, leases. Apply Superintendent.

25TH, 246 WEST—Three-four rooms, bath; steam, parquet floors, electricity, telephone.

31ST ST., 19-21 WEST—Strictly high-class fireproof apartments, two rooms and bath; maid service optional; desirable tenants; rental $1,500; also studio 18x28, two bedrooms, $2,500.

37TH ST., 42 WEST—Parlor floor, business, living; $250; two, three rooms; $80.

47TH ST., 107 WEST—Studio apartment, two elegant front rooms, bath; improvements; $75 month; lease. Phone 7911 Bryant.

47TH ST. (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Two rooms and bath, $110.
Miss Lewis, 17 West 47th St.

49TH ST., 28 WEST—Elegant apartment, entire floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $150 month; lease. Phone 7911 Bryant.

51ST ST., 26 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apply janitor, 26 West 51st St.

51ST ST., 60 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Apply Alfred H. Stout, 81 West 50th. Tel. Circle 882.

54TH ST., 21 WEST—Very attractive, sunny bachelors' apartments; two rooms and bath; near 5th Av.; $1,400 up.

57TH ST., 115 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apply janitor, 153 West 57th St.

58TH ST., 358-360 WEST,
Newly renovated 7 and 8 rooms, elevator, electricity, reasonable rents. Agt. on premises.

58TH, 158 WEST—Attractive 7-room apartment, high class building. Apply Supt.

69TH, 18 WEST—Furnished, unfurnished 7 rooms, alcove, kitchenette; roof garden; southern exposure; elevator; beautiful house; near Park.

80S—Apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

82D, 61 WEST—One apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; better class. Superintendent.

84TH, 5 WEST—Newly decorated large rooms; entire floor; parlor floor suitable physician, dentist; ready Feb 1; lease.

86TH, 200-206 WEST—Five-room, beautiful, light apartments, wonderfully located. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

100S—Seven rooms, bath; rent $90; furniture $800. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

107TH, 318 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Three large rooms, bath and kitchenette. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St. Representative on premises.

122D, 232 WEST—Opportunity; 5 or 9 rooms, bath, shower, steam, phone, electricity; party taking all gets half almost free; part rented nearly pays rent; furniture, linens, awful sacrifice, optional. Myers.

135TH ST., WEST (B'way)—6-room elevator; rent $2,500 per year. Apply 261 Broadway.

140S (Broadway)—Elevator apartment, six rooms, bath, $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

162D ST., 615 WEST.
Desirable 4-room apartment, elevator, tiled bathroom, steam heat, &c., for rent on two-year lease, at $100 per month; immediate occupancy. Phone Hanover 793.

AMSTERDAM AV., 480 (83d)—First floor corner, suitable for dentist, electric light, steam heat; all improvements. Inquire Janitor in basement.

BROADWAY, 3,089 (122d), Buckingham Apartments—5 large light rooms; elevator; $125; references.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE—Dentist wishes to share his office, situated on 71st St., near Broadway, with physician, surgeon or dental specialist; private office, furnished waiting room, sterilizing room and service; $1,500 year. Call Main 8973 for appointment.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, two rooms and bath. Hotel Beresford, Central Park West, 81st St.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, 3 rooms; private entrance from street. Hotel Sevillia, 117 West 58th.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (Nathan Hale)—7 rooms, 2 baths; corner; high-class elevator. Cortlandt 3661. Wadsworth 9230.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Two-room studio apartments, very attractive; refined surroundings. Telephone Watkins 2435.

ODE NO. 8.
Four sunny rooms, all heated with steam, And a very real kitchen, say—it's a dream! Electric light, and it's all done new, Just the place for a home for you, 432 Central Park West, Location? I'll say it's one of the best. The prices—quite within your means Seventy-five to a Hundred Beans.
ACME IMPROVEMENT CORP.,
H. S. Proctor, Pres.
439 Central Park West.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270 (corner 99th St.)—High-class attractive 6-room apartment, facing Hudson; 2 baths; superior service; will redecorate; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910—6 rooms, corner apartment. Apply office, Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6335.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835—Four rooms, facing Hudson River; southern exposure. Apply Superintendent, premises, or telephone office, Wadsworth 6335.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 870—High-class seven rooms, foyer, two baths; apartment facing Hudson; possession Feb. 1. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Beautiful floors, suitable doctor, studio or living; elevator; lease.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th St.)—Fireproof building; 6-room corner apartment; possession. Cortlandt 3661. Audubon 6804.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240—2 and 3 all outside front rooms; fireproof apartment hotel; wonderful view; reduced prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 328, opp. Grant's Tomb—Four, five, six rooms; elevator; every improvement; $100-$160. Apply premises.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 396—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; open for inspection; all improvements; No. 3 bus passes the door. Tel. 9486 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

45 cents a line.

East Side.

80TH (corner Lexington Av., 163)—Room with meals, $18 weekly up; good home cooking, hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th)—Attractive room; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 18 WEST—Second story front, large room; modern conveniences; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST—Front parlor, with bath; excellent table. Col. 9623.

74TH, 149 WEST—Single, double, ideal location; purest foods; table guests; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide, parked street; unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat.

80TH, 144 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent table; electricity; reference.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt)—Attractive, modern, steam heat; references; table guests.

103D, 239 WEST—Front parlor apartment, singles; continuous hot water; home cooking; 2 doors Broadway, facing Marseilles Hotel.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 862.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, WAITING ROOM AND APARTMENT; 5 rooms, bath; $2,100; also 2 rooms, bath; $2,100. Apply on premises.

WEST END AV., 411—Ten-room corner apartment, 8th floor; every modern improvement; $3,750 a year. Apply premises.

WEST END AV., 738—Six large, outside corner rooms, all improvements; $150.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.
Living rooms up to 15x25 feet, finished as well as the finest homes; three, four rooms only; in the new splendid Tennis Place Apartments, by station; two Otis elevators; excellent service; opens Feb. 1; apartments renting now as these five must have unusual merit. Apply Superintendent on premises. Phone Boulevard 6545, 6320, or Guyon L. C. Earle, agent, 260 West 86th. Schuyler 9746.

ELMHURST—Six-room, second floor duplex; heat; garage; $135 monthly; offer considered. 33 Forley St. Phone Worth 4142.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED by gentleman, comfortable housekeeping apartment, strictly high class, comprising foyer, large living room, one bedroom and bath and real kitchen; Manhattan only; would buy cash, lease and furniture; best references available. Write giving full information to Rene Eyben, 25 Madison Av., New York.

TWO BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, Christians, desire 3, 4 or 5 room apartment and bath, furnished, July or longer, not to exceed $100 per month; state fully particulars. N 882 Times Downtown.

TWO large bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath, between 70th and 110th, near Broadway; price $135 to $150 a month. K 83 Times.

CULTURED business woman, sublet five months, small apartment, piano, kitchen, private; excellent reference; $65. D 432 Times.

BACHELOR, 40, seeks two rooms with private bath in desirable neighborhood within twenty minutes Grand Central; moderate rental. Canadian, K 36 Times.

TWO or 3 rooms, well furnished studio or apartment, for 6 months, below 96th; give all particulars and telephone number. M. B., 5,022 Broadway.

WANTED—Furnished parlor, bedroom, bath apartment with butler service; gentleman; 60th-115th, west side; about $200. Write particulars to A 843 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Furnished apartment, piano, telephone; vicinity 72d St.; gentlemen. D 421 Times.

SEND details of your Fur. Apts. to rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 152 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

ONE ROOM and shower bath apartment, below 86th St. P 552 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

29TH, 132 EAST—Large rooms, all attractively, newly furnished; bath, phone, electricity.

80TH (cor. Lexington Av., 163)—Exclusively for women; $11 weekly and up; room with use of bath, $14 weekly up; room with private bath, $18 weekly and up; cozy, sunny, comfortable. Hotel Rutledge.

5TH AND PARK AV.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; attractive and completely furnished; $175. Phone Plaza 645.

60TH, 55 EAST—Desirable location, comfortable room for gentleman; heat, electric light, telephone.

86TH, 56 EAST—Modern elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $2,200; immediate possession.

97TH AND MADISON—Room, next to shower bath; reasonable. Lenox 5164.

MADISON AV., 1,182 (86th)—Sunny, warm, outside room; all conveniences; breakfast; reasonable; permanent gentleman only; references; private apartment; fifth floor south. Telephone Lenox 1472.

MADISON AV., 1,017 (78th)—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, comprising entire floor; beautiful appointments, parquet floors, open fireplaces, &c.; exclusive residential area; bargain.

MADISON AV., 1,996 (127th)—Nice, large front room; gentleman only; private house.

West Side.

43D, 107-109 WEST—Bachelor apartments, double and all single rooms, with or without bath; modern; electric light; telephone. Durand.

57TH, 358 WEST—Very large rooms, clean, warm, comfortable; electric lights, phone, private bath; housekeeping privileges.

65TH ST., 1 WEST—Two rooms in charming apartment overlooking Park. Wilde.

70TH, 40 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE MEDIUM ROOM; REASONABLE.

70TH, 200 WEST—Charming two-room suite; steam heat; high-class house.

71ST ST., 158 WEST—Congenial gentlemen, couple paying guests, luxurious room; also single; private bath, open fire; American home; breakfast, dinner; unusual opportunity; reference. Col. 8194.

71ST ST., 340 WEST—Exceptional beautifully furnished front room, lavatory; private home; references.

72D St., 228 WEST, Teasdale Residence for Girl Students and Business Women — A clean, wholesome place to live; references exchanged. Telephone Columbus 3891.

72D, 138 WEST—Large room, newly decorated; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; warm, well-kept house; $20.

72D, 131 WEST—Furnished rooms, suitable two or three persons; reasonable prices.

73D, 173 WEST—Room, bath, lavatory, electricity; 2 men; $20.

73D, 130 WEST—Newly decorated large front room and dressing room.

74TH, 159 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, BATH ADJOINING, ELECTRICITY, COMPLETE; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $25-$14.

74TH, 45 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, TWIN BEDS, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES.

74TH, 41 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, TWIN BEDS; $20.

75TH, 2 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; TWIN BEDS, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $20-$14.

75TH, 170 WEST—Large front, steam, electricity, telephone; $12; suitable 2. Peters, 75TH, 111 WEST—Nicely furnished single room, electric lights, shower bath; $8.

76TH, 300 WEST — Attractive rooms, with, without private bath; high-class house.

77TH, 125 WEST—Bright, comfortable double, single rooms; bath; refined home; references.

77TH, 322 WEST—Two large front rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive; gentlemen; references.

77TH—For gentleman, attractive front suite, adjoining bath, in apartment, Schuyler 6182.

78TH, 134 WEST—Well-furnished large front room, dressing room; running water.

80TH, 147 WEST—Large, beautiful rooms; with, without private bath; $15 up.

80TH, 136 WEST—Parlor suite, running water, electricity; single room; references.

81ST ST., Columbus Av. (Hotel Colonial)—Have completed 17 new single rooms, with use of bath; for men; complete hotel service; rates $10 weekly.

81ST, 110 WEST—Comfortable rooms, suitable two; electricity; $10; two, $16; references.

82D, 153 WEST—Beautiful large room, private bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only.

82D, 118 WEST—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; newly decorated; piano; private house; references.

85TH, 327 WEST—Single, double rooms, $10-$14; running water, electricity; references.

85TH ST., 333 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartments and rooms.

86TH, 172 WEST—Attractive room, running water, adjoining bath; also skylight room.

87TH, 139 WEST—Large, comfortable room; also hall room; phone, electricity.

87TH, 342 WEST—Large room, twin beds, dressing room; $25; single, $10.

88TH, 344 WEST—Owner will rent luxurious second floor front room; private bath; twin beds; also single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

88TH, 132 WEST—Attractive large and medium rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 323 WEST—Large room and bath; large single room; all conveniences.

91ST, 24 WEST—Attractive room, lavatory, large closet; gentleman.

93D, 254 WEST—Beautifully furnished room, steam heat; private bath, electricity; references.

93D, 21 WEST—Large front parlor; running water, electricity; references.

93D, 316 WEST—Large, pleasant room, two business people. Apt. 41.

94TH, 34 WEST—Well-heated large and small rooms; modern improvements; $7 and $10; references; gentlemen.

97TH, 219 WEST—Room for gentleman, with private family; elevator, telephone, shower; refined home; references. Apt. 3D.

103D, 2 WEST—Room facing park; $8; business man; phone; references. Robinson.

106TH, 248 WEST (Broadway)—Good-sized room, adjoining bath; elevator; gentleman. Copeland.

106TH ST., 61 WEST — Single or double room; kitchen privileges; ladies. Apt. 21.

108TH (Near Riverside Drive) — Beautiful single room; gentleman; $12 weekly. Academy 1813.

109TH, 304 WEST—Just opened, newly furnished modern private house, near Riverside Drive; large, small rooms; reasonable rent.

110TH (Broadway)—Double room, adjoining bath; single, bath; business people. Cathedral 7201.

114TH ST., 609 WEST—Desirable room, bath, for refined gentleman; references required; no other roomers. Call evenings. Wall.

118TH, 210 WEST—HOTEL CECIL.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

121ST, 201 WEST (Apt. 1)—Room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Christian family.

124TH, 557 WEST (Broadway)—Large, attractive, sunny; single, en suite; piano; kitchen privilege; elevator, telephone; $8-$15. Apt. 42.

124TH ST., 537 WEST—Two rooms; gentlemen preferred; bath adjoining; reasonable. Apartment 34.

127TH, WEST (6 St. Nicholas Terrace)—Room, private family; improvements; convenient. Godfrey.

135TH, 601 WEST—Nice suite for business people; monthly only. Call 5C.

137TH, 606 WEST (Apt. 44)—Corner Broadway; subway; large front room; elevator.

139TH ST., 607 WEST (Apt. 3B)—Good room for gentleman or business girl; kitchen privileges.

143, 516 WEST (Apt. 10)—Living room and bedroom, suitable for couple or two with small family; use piano, kitchen privileges; improvements.

164TH, 543 WEST — Comfortably furnished room adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; congenial. Strauss.

177TH, Audubon Av. (Barney Court)—Twin beds, steam, elevator; private; $12. Martin.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426—Desirable room, bath, private American family; $6. Dixon.

CLAREMONT AV., 189 (Apt. 42)—Small furnished room, running water, adjoining bath; gentleman preferred; good references; near Columbia.

HANDSOMELY furnished room; river view; select; $8.

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate Line.
(Minimum space two lines.)

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	55c
Lost and Found	55c
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Country Board	60c
Mortgage Loans	60c
For Sale	65c
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For insertion in the Sunday edition, advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 2 P. M. Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 6 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, American, 24, pleasing personality, desires any permanent work, thoroughly experienced on gas engines; careful driver; honorable discharge U. S. Marines; can start immediately. D 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, commercially and technically trained, several years all-round experience, correspondent, executive, systematizer; excellent knowledge accountancy; highest credentials. O 725 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with years of experience as buyer men's, boys' clothing, shoes, furnishings in retail store, would like position with prudent buyer; highest references. D 428 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, refined, desires selling any wearing apparel line, retail store; salary nominal; knowledge of bookkeeping; references. B 809 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with 6 years' general business experience, desires position with reliable concern where conscientious work will be appreciated and rewarded. D 412 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks position as purchasing agent assistant; understands paper, printing, estimating; practical printer. B 816 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced, intelligent, desires position with reliable firm in any capacity; unquestionable references. K 37 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, typist; bright, ambitious, experienced clerical worker, desires position, learn salesmanship; best references. D 800 Times.

YOUNG MAN—Bookkeeper, typist, stenographer; high school graduate; chauffeur's license; will do other work. D 677 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, technical, high school graduate, employed at present, desires steady position with advancement. D 436 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, insurance and manufacturing experience, capable, energetic, desires connection with progressive concern. E 501 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced 8 years stock, shipping clerk, present employed, desires to make change at any time; excellent references. A 848 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college education, 4 years' office and sales experience, desires connection reputable firm. L 368 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes to connect with reliable firm; salary no object; references. G 626 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position, secretary or companion to elderly couple or gentlemen. J 683 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 2 years' college, bookkeeping, correspondence, anything, office. L 413 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, wishes position; experienced inside, outside selling. H 545 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; business experience; references. D 393 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in all details of export, wishes position with reliable firm. B 1032 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, trustworthy, seeks employment; salary secondary. G 553 Times.

YOUNG MAN, speaks Spanish, German, Polish, desires position offering good future; not to work Saturday. L 359 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH AND GRAPHOTYPE OPERATORS WANTED, EXPERIENCED, BY A DOWNTOWN TRUST COMPANY; SALARY $1,000 A YEAR WITH ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES. WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY. ADDRESS

"R. A.," P. O. BOX 822,
City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER—An experienced, intelligent, industrious person with knowledge of double entry system; must also be typist; salary no object for right party; references required. Apply Sasso Artistic Novelty Co., 542 West Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, with knowledge of typewriting; one who has worked in dress or skirt house preferred. Apply Monday and Tuesday, Leading Skirt Co., 20 West 33d.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry; trial balance, &c.; capable taking charge of office; experienced cloak and suit line preferred; good position for right party. S 436 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY; ONE WHO HAS WORKED IN DRESS OR SUIT HOUSE PREFERRED. STATE EXPERIENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS. BOX 518, 209 CABLE BLDG.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced woman; must be capable, efficient, industrious; permanent place; write age, experience, references, wages expected. Don't call. H. M., 1,609 Ashland Buniding, city.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, experienced control financial statements, trial balance; references. A. A. Mallet & Co., 190 Franklin St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable of supervising office of not less than 3 persons. W 832 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, acquainted with installment business; references required. Cohn Bros., 5th Av.-14th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; experienced; steady position. P. O. Box 169, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, office of large retail furniture house; give age, experience and salary expected. T., 3,013 3d Av.

BUYER WANTED—ART GOODS.
EXCLUSIVE RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, WITH HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE, IN LARGE EASTERN CITY, HAS AN OPENING FOR A WOMAN BUYER OF EXPERIENCE FOR ITS ART GOODS DEPT. ADDRESS Z 3468 TIMES ANNEX.

BUYER—Experienced woman to buy waists, underwear and kindred lines for resident buyer's office; state age, experience and salary expected. L 284 Times.

CASHIER—Woman of refinement as cashier and bookkeeper of Greenwich Village restaurant; hours long; cash security or bond necessary; salary $15 and meals. Apply Monday after 2 P. M., Pepper Pot, 146 West 4th St.

CATERER—Steward to manage very particular club restaurant, economical buyer, thorough knowledge of cooking, accustomed to most careful service; only those with expert knowledge of such a position and satisfactory reference need apply. G 586 Times.

CLERICAL—Young woman, experienced. I. Warschauer & Co., 19 East 22d.

CLERK for general office work; must be experienced. Call Monday, after 1 P. M., Prospect Press, 186 West 4th St.

CONTRACTORS
ON FINE VOILE WAISTS; MUST SUBMIT OWN SAMPLES. M. STERN, 33 EAST 33D.

COOK, must furnish good references. Phone Jamaica 1345, or call at 311 De Graw Av., Jamaica, L. I.

COOK, first class, wanted; good wages. Call, before noon, A. Meyer, Apartment 1B, 276 Riverside Drive.

DESIGNER, experienced on ladies' silk underwear and novelties; wonderful opportunities and good salary to right party. Address Box 1323, 217 7th Av.

DRESS BUYER wanted in resident buyer's office; state where last employed and salary wanted. S 439 Times.

ELLIS MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED, EXPERIENCED. BY TRUST COMPANY; SALARY $1,020 A YEAR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. WRITE STATING AGE, NATIONALITY AND EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS

"R. B." P. O. BOX 822,
City Hall Station, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT.

WELL-KNOWN WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR YOUNG WOMAN WITH TACT, EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MAKING OF GARMENTS. APPLY IN WRITING, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY.

BOX 455, 209 CABLE BLDG.

GIRLS WANTED.
$17 TO $23 A WEEK; $15 A WEEK FIRST 2 TO 4 WEEKS; PERMANENT WORK; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; BEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS. Also women up to 35 years of age wanted for night work, hours 9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.; $18 a week after two weeks' instruction in the daytime at $15 a week; $90 to $100 a month reached in six months. Apply at 1,158 Broadway (corner 27th St.), Manhattan; 58 West Houston St., Manhattan; 370 East 150th St., Bronx; 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, or telephone Madison Square Official.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL for office duties, knowledge of typewriting. Room 615, 200 5th Av.

LADIES, take orders silk hosiery, private homes; experience unnecessary; we deliver and collect; $20 full time, commission spare time. Crescent Mail Order House, 751 Broadway.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED AND TAILORED HAT HOUSE REQUIRES EXPERIENCED DESIGNER; PERMANENT POSITION; REFERENCES. F. N., 145 TIMES.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS wanted; experienced. Apply after 9 o'clock, I. Greenfield, 1,188 Madison Av.

MODELS, SIZE 18.

STYLISH, ATTRACTIVE, TALL YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOM; STEADY POSITIONS.

ELIZE COSTUME CO.,
58 EAST 29TH ST.

MODELS.

HARRY COLLINS,
PARK AV. AND 57TH ST.,

DESIRES TALL YOUNG LADIES OF REFINED APPEARANCE FOR ALL-YEAR POSITIONS IN HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

MODEL, SIZE 36,

Stylish young lady, for coat house. Steady position. Apply all week,

A. CONHAIM & CO., INC.,
38 EAST 30TH.

MODELS,

Size 16; attractive and smart-looking young ladies for high-class suit and coat house.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
20 WEST 33D ST.

MODEL,
SIZE 16, FOR
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE.
MEZERITSKY & STOLLERMAN,
28 WEST 27TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

ATTRACTIVE; GOOD POSITION.

MORRIS W. HAFT & BROS., INC.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS Wanted for work in conjunction with a silk exhibition at Grand Central Palace; engagement for one week only, beginning Feb. 7; blonde applicants preferable. Apply 10:30 to 12, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Fontaine, Inc., 273 Fifth Av.

MODELS—SIZE 16;
SMART, ATTRACTIVE; EXCELLENT SALARY; APPLY ALL WEEK.
TREBLING SUIT CO.,
1,333 BROADWAY.

MODELS!
Showroom of stout dress house; bust 48; must be tall, young and attractive; no experience required. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

MODELS, SIZE 16;
TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES.
LEO FINKENBERG, INC.,
31 EAST 31ST ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16,
EXPERIENCED girl to try on suits; good opportunity for steady position. Schrank & Frankel, 145 West 30th.

MODELS, SIZE 16-36
EXPERIENCED, ATTRACTIVE, FOR SUITS; $30 WEEKLY. SOL LEVINE, 12 WEST 27TH.

MODEL, SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED ON COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES; EASY WORK; GOOD POSITION. APPLY YOUNGSEX, 30 EAST 33D.

MODELS,
size 16, experienced, to try on junior coats; steady positions; good pay; pleasant surroundings. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

MODEL, size 16, experienced and attractive, for suits. Call Monday, Bernbach Bros., 143 West 20th.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
experienced, in coat and suit house. Karl Light, 129 West 27th.

MODELS, SIZE 16; LONG SEASON. ALBERT HARRIS, 32 EAST 31ST.

MODELS, size 16, stylish, attractive. Apply Louis Katzman, Inc., 325 5th Av.

NURSE—Experienced trained baby nurse, $75 month; baby 5 months old; willing to assist with child 3½ years old. Mrs. Henry Brady, Montauk Av., Bayside, L. I. Telephone Bayside 177.

NURSE, undergraduate or practical, chronic case; must cook for patient and self. S 440 Times.

SALESLADIES,
showroom of wholesale dress house; bust 48; must be stout, tall, young and attractive; no experience required; salary. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

SEAMSTRESSES, theatrical. Telephone Watkins 3344.

SOLICITORS, an unusual opportunity for immediate cash returns; commission basis; working in crews on magazine subscription; interviews from 10 to 5, Monday and Tuesday. 307 Fulton St., Room 310, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced; physician's office; references; permanent; salary $25. F 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, competent; usual duties in mercantile office; work includes billing and filing; steady position for reliable and diligent worker; state salary if desired and experience. A 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in Brooklyn, Borough Hall law office; congenial surroundings; daylight office; write, giving details as to experience, salary, &c. Write T. S., 417 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, with ability to compose good business letters; serious-minded young woman, 28-35; state experience and salary; Christian firm. S 442 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for large Christian publishing house; one who has taken court dictation or done public stenographic work preferred. Third floor, 119 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, willing worker; must be high school graduate; college training preferred; splendid salary, advancement. G 578 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; one who can assist in showroom of large children's dress house. Apply B. Schwartz & Son, 145 Greene St. Inquire Mr. Glassberg.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, manufacturing concern; must be willing worker; state salary desired, furnish references; write only. R. R., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for cloak and suit house. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 22th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, to assist bookkeeper; state salary. S 438 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced only. Call after 10 A. M., Charmsphone Co., 39 West 32d.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and general office assistant; experience unnecessary, but intelligent; $15 to start. Apply by letter, Nozaki Bros., 277 Broadway.

TELEPHONE switchboard operator; board and room. Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Marks Avs., Brooklyn.

TRIMMER & COPYIST, first class, with good style for an up-to-date shop; references required. Apply 225 W. 100.

TYPIST for long-carriage machine; must be rapid, neat and good at figures; excellent opening in our accounting department for right party. In reply state fully experience, previous places of employment, age and salary. W 812 Times Downtown.

TYPIST used to copying statistical accounting records. Apply before 10, Room 310, Romax Building, 245 West 47th St.

TYPIST, experienced. Call at 5 Columbus Circle, Room 305.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST—Good opportunity for bright girl. Shirteraft Co., 663 Broadway.

WOMAN without family responsibilities, between 30 and 40 years of age, who is willing to live in hotels and outside of New York six to seven months each year; the work consists in the main of the care of a lady's and gentleman's wardrobe; the applicant must be handy with the needle and a neat mender. D 431 Times.

WOMAN wanted, white, living near West 120th St., for housework; washing, ironing and cleaning; from 10 A. M. to 12 M. mornings; not Saturday and Sunday; personal city reference required from a former employer. S 1061 Times Annex.

WOMAN, ambitious, for permanent position; good salary to start; opportunity develop into executive; college or normal training required; educational work; not office position. Mr. Ferryclear, 512 5th Av., Room 323.

WOMAN wanted for general care of office; must be over 30, reliable references; state salary and experience. S 430 Times.

WOMAN, middle aged, to care for baby. Call from 7 to 9, evenings. Benedict, 847 West End Av.

WOMAN for housework; 2 hours daily. 199 Stryker Av., Woodside, L. I.

UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS WITH LARGE BANK; SALARY $1,200 TO START; INCREASE AT THE END OF THREE MONTHS. WRITE STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE AND NATIONALITY. ADDRESS

"R. C.," P. O. BOX 822,
City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY with high school education to act as dental assistant; experience unnecessary; best of references required; answer by letter, stating qualifications and salary desired. Dr. M. Collier, 21 Macomb's Place, city.

YOUNG LADY in workroom infants' cap house, to make herself generally useful. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN
Under 25 Years of Age.

We have several clerical vacancies in our accounting department; experience unnecessary.

Luncheons Served at Cost.
Starting Salary $13-$15.

NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY,
Room 475,
18 CORTLANDT ST.,
NEW YORK.

YOUNG women, do you realize you can enter woman's noblest profession—nursing—be paid $25 every month and be free of all expense for room, meals, laundry, &c., while you are taking the short 2 year and 3 months course in a training school registered by the University of the State of New York? Candidates without one year high school or equal education not accepted. Write or call personally. Nurses, 4 W. Westchester, Caldwell and Trinity Avs., Bronx.

Employment Agencies.

J. H. EARLY,
220 West 42d St.
STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, hotel, $35.
STENOGRAPHER, also bookkeeper, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, executive office, $25.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, small office, $22.
STENOGRAPHER, insurance, $20.
ELLIOTT-FISHER bookkeeping machine operator, $22.
A number of other positions open in 42d St. district, paying from $15 to $35.
J. H. EARLY,
220 West 42d St.

Est. 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Stenographer, legal, $30; export, $27; steel, $25; brokerage, $25; advertising, $25; various commercial, $15-$25. Bookkeeper, $25. Office Assistant, insurance experience, $25. Numerous clerical and typing opportunities at good salaries.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

NASSAU AGENCY, 115 Nassau St.—Stenographers, law, $30; Stenographers, $18; Bookkeepers, $25; Typists, $15; Clerks, $15; Beginners, $12.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, numerous positions. Free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOS., Typists, Stencil Cutters, File, Clerical; Christian firms. Reg. $1. Bush Agency, 206 Broadway.

GEORGE W. GREGER, 101 West 42d St.
Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Typists.

MERCANTILE REFERENCE AGENCY.
150 Nassau St.

Instruction.

DON'T BE A "JOB-HUNTER."
With our school back of you positions are always available; over 5,000 graduates holding positions in which we have placed them after a brief course of instruction; day, evening and correspondence courses; call for particulars or send for catalog.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, at 28th St.
Phone Madison Square 6097.

THE ONLY SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.
THE NEW MODERN E. F. M. WAY.
Billing, bookkeeping and accounting.
16th year, 8,000 graduates, 10,000 positions.
Hundreds are placed per month.
Write today for Booklet T, or call for free demonstration.
ELLIOTT-FISHER TRAINING SCHOOL,
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN — Big demand for high-salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

BURROUGHS
operators are placed immediately in good-paying positions after completing our special three weeks' courses of instruction. Day or evening classes. Enroll now.
BURROUGHS SCHOOL FOR OPERATORS,
217 Broadway, Corner Vesey St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
Registered by Board of Regents; individual instruction; must be over 18 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av. (45th St.).
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 9.

STENOGRAPHERS AND SECRETARIES
IN GREAT DEMAND.
Special low rates for half-day or evening instruction, between 6 and 7. Moon School, 50 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3890.

WANTED—To rent, modern house or bungalow, 8 or 10 rooms, attractive design, high elevation, with water view and near city. A. G. Jack, Millbourne, Philadelphia.

FILING COURSE, $15.
Girls, ladies, learn filing, typewriting, comptometer. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

$25-$75 WEEK through Prof. Rohrer's Hairdress, Manicure, Facial, Electric, Scalp and Beauty School, 119 West 42d St. Pamphlet.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATORS; examinations prepared; salary $1,683. Call evenings, Mondell, 280 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Male

ACCOUNTANTS—Young men with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; must have had actual experience in the opening and closing of manufacturing set of books and in the preparation of income and expense statements and balance sheet; this is an excellent opportunity for bright young man to learn the accounting profession; reply fully in your own handwriting, giving age, religion and salary expected; all replies treated strictly confidential. V 692 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR; PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; CALL MONDAY AT 9 A. M. SAMUEL NEWBERGER CO., 44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT Wanted; certified public accountant with small clientele in New York City, to represent a large national accounting organization, as supervisor and consultant to their New York clients; splendid opportunity. Z 2390 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, in office of certified public accountant. T 155 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN and women of dependability, tact and serious application, on widely known advertising publication of merit, with best reputation and wide distribution in attractive field; 50 per cent. sold on presentation; commission. Suite 914, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

ADVERTISING — Advertising service salesman; a contact man who can sell an unusual advertising service and who can talk advertising technically; salary or commission. Phone Longacre 5588 for appointment.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, trained, reliable men; special edition, New York daily; commission basis. 509A World Bldg.

BILLING CLERK.

MAX SCHWARZ

requires the services of a thoroughly experienced man; excellent opportunity for right party. Apply 9 A. M.

954 3D AV., CORNER 57TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILLING CLERK.
Manufacturing firm requires the services of Elliott-Fisher operator; must be young man of good character; knowledge of bookkeeping desired, but not essential; state age, nationality, education, experience, references and salary desired. Box 502, 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, having thorough knowledge credit collections and statistical work; liberal salary; permanent position. Address P. O. Box 497, Madison Sq., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer of good education; neatness and refinement; give age, experience, references and salary expected; steady position, with advancement. S 420 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for wholesale apparel house; state age, experience and salary.
Address Box 482, 217 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER with manufacturing experience; state previous employment and salary. W 889 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; office of large retail furniture house; give age, reference, and salary expected. T., 3,013 3d Av.

BOY wanted, 16-18; an old-established concern of national importance, located in the financial district, offers an opportunity for training to a bright and ambitious young man; chances for advancement more than usual; permanent; short working day, enabling more time for evening schooling; preference given to high school graduates; $15 weekly. V 657 Times Downtown.

BOYS BY WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE FOR STOCK WORK; GRADUATES; OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS WORKERS. ADDRESS JUDKINS & McCORMICK, 11 WEST 19TH.

BOY—A bright young boy for office work; address in own handwriting, stating experience and reference; salary to start $10. A 840 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; by downtown bank, young boy for interior messenger work. V 641 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in steamship office; exceptional opportunity; state age, experience and salary desired. V 662 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in steamship office; apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. S 850 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing bring drawing. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY, strong, for stock, make himself generally useful. Simon Company, 5 West 19th.

BUYER WANTED,
TRUNK AND TOY.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, WITH HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE IN LARGE EASTERN CITY, HAS AN OPENING FOR A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AS BUYER FOR THE TRUNK, SUITCASE AND TOY DEPARTMENTS.

ADDRESS
Z 2460 TIMES ANNEX.

CANVASSERS, experienced; window cleaning concern; only experienced report; commission. K 17 Times.

CHEF, first class; must be thoroughly experienced, Hungarian or Austrian cooking for private family; must furnish the best of references. S 435 Times.

COPYWRITER AND ONE WHO CAN PREPARE DIRECT BY MAIL ADVERTISING.

One of the oldest lithographic and printing firms in the United States requires a thoroughly experienced man to prepare direct by mail material. He must be thoroughly experienced in writing sales-making copy. Some one who has operated in the copy department or creative department of an agency would answer. If you are interested and can qualify, please send full particulars, in writing, and, if possible, submit samples of your work. All communications will be treated in confidence. This is a splendid opportunity. Z 2464 Times Annex.

COUPLE—By family of two adults residing in Northern New Jersey, 20 miles from New York; married couple; woman must be good plain cook, and man careful chauffeur; preference given to man who understands gardening and can act as butler and useful man; this position offers exceptional opportunity to experienced couple seeking good home and steady position; reply by letter only, giving ages, nationality and wages expected; also state last three employers for reference. B., Room 1109, 32 Broadway, New York City.

DEPARTMENT MANAGER
WANTED BY IMPORTER OF JAPANESE TOYS AND SUNDRIES. APPLICANTS MUST KNOW LARGE BUYERS AND MARKET REQUIREMENTS; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN JAPAN AND SIMILARLY SITUATED NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; LIBERAL COMPENSATION. BOX T. D., 10 UNION SQUARE.

DISTRICT FIELD MANAGER,
for paint and specialty line; we want a high grade man who can secure high grade specialty salesmen and train them in selling our goods; no chair warmers wanted; splendid opportunity with good salary to start; state qualifications, past experience and salary required. Address The Garland Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, experienced; Christian firm; $30; state experience, references. 1293 Times Bronx.

EDITOR for tobacco trade paper; state experience and salary. S 434 Times.

ENGINEER, low-pressure boiler; steady position. Apply Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK—CUSTOMS BROKER REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. E 643 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ERRAND BOY wanted, willing worker; good chance for advancement. Samuel Perter, 815 4th Av.

ESTIMATOR, with knowledge of salesmanship in folding paper boxes; great opportunity; salary or commission. W 827 Times Downtown.

FUR SALESMEN.
EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL.
THOSE WHO CAN SHOW RESULTS
CAN MAKE BIG MONEY.
WM. JACKMAN'S SONS,
35 WEST 35TH.

INSURANCE—A New York newspaper offers an unusual opportunity for a high-grade man with both editorial and advertising experience in the insurance field; state full particulars and state salary desired; replies treated confidentially. D 676 Times Downtown.

MANAGER wanted, assistant owner, popular price dry goods concern, with large cloak suit department; must know about buying merchandising all departments; live wire, full of pep; will interview Tuesday, Jan. 25. Lewis Leri, 1,265 Broadway, ask Mr. Robert Nathan.

MANUFACTURER.

LARGE NEW YORK MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS SEEKS THE SERVICES OF EXPERT AND CAPABLE MANUFACTURER OF FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS, &c., AND TO HELP DEVELOP AND INCREASE DEPARTMENT OF THEIR BUSINESS ALREADY LONG ESTABLISHED. BOX 478, 209 CABLE BUILDING.

MAN wanted who is thoroughly familiar with the design and manufacture of high-tension magnetos; must be capable and energetic. Address Magneto, X 2011 Times Annex.

MAN for wholesale house to work in packing room and deliver packages; state age and wages wanted; experience not necessary; must be willing to work. K 427 Times.

MAN and wife to cook and take care of nine-room residence; give reference and state wages expected in first letter. Nelson A. Eisasser, Johnstown, Pa.

MECHANIC, garage, for Hudson agency in South America; must be thoroughly familiar Hudson Essex cars; knowledge Spanish indispensable; state salary, age, experience and other qualifications. F 862 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHT, first-class, experienced, for erecting transmission in machine shop. National Seal Co., Inc., 14th Av. and 37th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY for general work. Prasmasix Corporation, 33 West 46th St.

PACKER, examiner, thoroughly experienced on ladies' hats. Berg Bros., 599 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN—Resident physician for hospital of 35 beds in Philadelphia, Pa., preferably one with internship experience in large general hospital and desirous of special opportunities and training in surgery; graduate recognized medical school; highest references; salary $900 per year with prospects of advancement. Apply Dr. D. Ronal Seal Co., Inc., 14th Av. and 37th St., Brooklyn.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR wanted with broad experience as estimator on catlogues, books, booklets and advertising literature; location Pittsburgh, Pa. X 2016 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED HOSIERY MEN, WHO HAVE TRAVELED OHIO, INDIANA, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA, LADIES' SILK HOSIERY EXCLUSIVELY; COMMISSION BASIS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-GRADE MEN. 303 5TH AV., ROOM 505.

SALESMEN,
BATH ROBE.
Leading children's bathrobe house requires tried and proven salesman for Middle West and other sections. Only "heavyweights" and men well acquainted with best infants' wear department store trade need apply; side line; commission basis. Address Loxiton Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., and interview will be arranged in New York.

SALESMAN, EMBROIDERY; a real opportunity is offered to exceptional good man wishing to connect with reliable manufacturer of hand and bonnas embroidery, must be well acquainted with dress, cloak and suit manufacturers; salary or commission; state references; replies strictly confidential. F. R., 147 Times.

SALESMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORIES:
MIDDLE WEST,
SOUTH,
CALIFORNIA AND COAST,
to sell exceptionally fine line of waists, stouts and regular sizes; must have good following; commission basis.
REUBEN & ZUCKERMAN,
119-125 WEST 24TH ST.

SALESMEN—WAIST SALESMEN.

CAPABLE MEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE TO PLACE A FINELY TAILORED LINE OF SILK WAISTS IN HIGH-GRADE DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY SHOPS; WRITE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO TERRITORY, &C.; COMMISSION BASIS. CONFIDENTIAL, BOX 482, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMAN, security; progressive investment banking house desires a high grade security salesman; pleasing personality and honest determination to succeed essential; straight commission basis; securities to sell of corporations with established records for paying dividends and interest; no promotion schemes; all communications kept in strict confidence. Apply to Box 31, Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

SALESMAN, MILLINERY.
TO SELL THE BEST POPULAR LINE OF CHILDREN'S HATS, UP TO 14 YEARS; MUST HAVE A BIG FOLLOWING IN GREATER NEW YORK. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. BOX 483, 209 CABLE BLDG.

SALESMAN—Large Madeira hand embroidery house wants high grade salesman for the city, acquainted with resident buyers' offices and out-of-town buyers of laces and art embroidery lines; salary, commission. Tweel, 78 Greenwich St. Bowling Green 6879.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY MAN TO REPRESENT A WELL-ESTABLISHED CORPORATION SELLING GOVERNMENT-COMPELLED INFORMATION; COMMISSION, BONUS AND EXPENSES; 50 MEN AVERAGING $125 WEEKLY; IF OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE AND WITH A SALES PERSONALITY AND A RECORD, APPLY TO 38 WEST 32TH STREET, 3D FLOOR.

SALESMEN
Manufacturers of better-grade infants' and children's colored dresses open for men covering Middle West, also New York State, Pennsylvania and New England, to handle line with companion line; strictly commission basis. Address with particulars, Box 533, 200 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN — SHIRT SALESMAN FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN PITTSBURGH; COMMISSION BASIS; WILL TURN OVER LARGE TRADE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 633 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

SALESMEN—We want a number of wide-awake, hard-working, conscientious real estate salesmen who can get business and produce results; we pay attractive commissions for sales, and to men who can sell we have an interesting offer to make; write us about yourself. S 262 Times.

SALESMEN—Experienced marine, industrial, architectural and dealer paint salesmen, who will prove their ability by working on commission the first two weeks; after making good, a drawing account will be arranged. Apply Colonial Works, 5 Beekman St., New York City.

SALESMEN, advertising, for garment trade publication; one or two live wire propositions in New York; an opportunity of unusual merit TO MEN WHO CAN SELL and who are looking for a chance to make more than a living salary and commission. Phone Longacre 5588 for appointment.

SALESMEN, STOCK.
Commissions; experienced and inexperienced; company manufacturing special machines for ready-to-wear trade which are greatly in demand; leads furnished. G 424 Times.

SALESMAN—Children's dress house wants salesman who has previously covered N. Y. City and surroundings with similar line; commission basis only; those with best references need apply. 11th floor, 928 Broadway.

SALESMAN, securities, wanted, with ability to sell Dusenberg Automobile and Motors Company, on commission, 8 per cent. preferred stock; exceptional sales record established. Dusenberg Automobile and Motors Company, Inc., 5 Columbus Circle.

SALESMAN—Wide awake young man to sell paper boxes to manufacturers and jobbers in metropolitan district; salary and commission; give full information as to selling ability and furnish references; write only. Salesman, 200 East 23d.

SALESMEN—Big men by well-known detective bureau to sell their sign protection service to merchants, manufacturing concerns, individuals; good field for first-class men; large commissions. Apply Schmittberger's Detective Bureau, Inc., 1,545 Broadway.

SALESMAN, HAIR NET, SIDE LINE, for one of best-known lines hair nets for territory where line is well placed; old accounts turned over; pocket sample line; our merchandise plus methods assure success for you; commission basis. Sitroux, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN associated with consumers' trade of S. & S. work as well as various other grades of boxes; this is a real opportunity for several live-wire men; commission basis; state experience and business connections. S 348 Times.

SALESMEN—Want ten experienced specialty men to sell nationally advertised auto accessory; only those with sales record need apply; drawing account against liberal commission. Apply 10 to 12, or 2 to 4. Sales-manager, 6th floor, 245 West 55th St.

SALESMAN to carry on side line strong, popular-priced line of georgette waists; strictly commission basis; all territories open; a bonus to one who can show results. Box 537, 209 Cable Bldg.

SALESMAN—Brooklyn agency of a well-known motor truck has vacancy for a good man; attractive commission basis. Apply, 587 Franklin Av. corner Pacific St., Brooklyn, after 10 A. M. Ask for Mr. Mons.

SALESMAN—Young man to sell dress trimmings to manufacturers; one previously connected with notion house preferred; commission basis. American Art Novelty, 3 West 29th.

SALESMEN—Wanted first-class can and metal container salesmen with following; salary and commission; state experience fully; all applications strictly confidential. W 740 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, with knowledge of window dressing, take charge of waist store; no others need apply. Call after 6 P. M., Glassberg, 476 East Tremont Av., Bronx.

SALESMEN, several for handkerchiefs and hosiery, experienced, to sell to jobbers and to retail department stores, in city and vicinity, on commission. Inquire Simon Engler & Son, 433 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted to sell newly patented emergency gasoline and oil kit; low price makes easy sale to every car owner; liberal commission. Call 27 Warren St., Automotive Equipment Sales Co.

SALESMEN—Calling on retailers selling confectioner specialty; splendid opportunity; salary, commission; send qualifications for interview. K 31 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, general merchandise, with following in city or road; good proposition; salary or commission. W 783 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

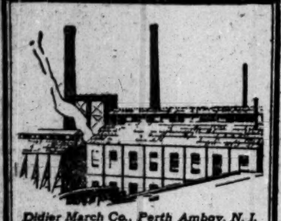
YOU CAN AVOID

the pitfalls in the Investment Market and steadily add to your Material Assets by purchasing our

5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgages

Booklet on request B-183

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital & Surplus $9,000,000
59 Liberty St., N. Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.
Telephone 7905 Cort. Telephone 7686 Main.



Didier March Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

American Industrial Roofing Tile

Cement tile roofs suffer no depreciation, need no repairs or painting, are fire-proof and weather-proof. They add a graceful finish to the building and afford a white ceiling for reflecting light. The moderate first cost is the only cost. We will guarantee to have the roof finished on schedule time. Write for booklet.

American Cement Tile Mfg. Co.
824 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh
50 Church St. 404 Bulletin Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
509 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Birmingham

AN OUTSTANDING NOVEL
LEE WILSON DODD'S
Book of Susan
should be on your list of books for early enjoyment. $2.00.
If not in your local bookstore; this book can be had from
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

NEW STYLE FOR WOMEN.
Having just purchased from the Navy Department one of the blanket overshirts such as were issued to the American sailors stationed in the North Seas during the war, a Washington girl is shown in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday wearing her new acquisition.—Advt.

SHRAPNEL AND GAS NEAR BROOKLYN FIRE

Flames Creep Close to 80 Naval Torpedoes and 200,000-Foot Tank.

FIREMEN WIN HARD BATTLE

Gas Pumped Out of Danger and Compressed Air Let Out of Torpedoes.

South Brooklyn had an hour of shivery thrills late yesterday afternoon when fire in the Kings County Lighting Company's works threatened to explode a tank containing 200,000 cubic feet of gas and crept close to the E. W. Bliss Company plant adjoining, where lay eighty naval test torpedoes loaded with shrapnel.

The alarm of the neighborhood, well aware of its danger, was increased when the flames stabbed through a dense, black blanket of smoke and thrust themselves seventy-five feet up into the air. For a time, while hundreds fled, some dragging their household goods with them, it looked as if the whole industrial neighborhood, including the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company's great base to the south, would be destroyed.

Fast, brave fire-fighting by the emergency crews of the Bliss plants and the gas works, supplemented by city apparatus responding to two alarms, confined the flames within the area in which they started. They were extinguished with little loss and no interruption to service.

The police were as quick as the Fire Department to see the potential danger of the blaze, and an unusual number of high officials made fast trips to the water front, where they directed the work of reserves who facilitated the exodus of those who fled and calmed all tendencies to panic.

Long before walls of water had been thrust between the fire and the most dangerous avenues along which it could spread, great rotary pumps had drawn off the 200,000 cubic feet of gas from the tank to which it goes directly from the generating plant. Within a few minutes the steel shell was empty, and the gas was stored safely in the scattered small containers in the holder station at Ninth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

Working at the same break-neck speed as the gas men, the special police force at the Bliss plant let off the compressed air with which the torpedoes were charged and then carted them away beyond the reach of the intense heat.

The plant lies at the water's edge on First Avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets. A big new storage tank is being constructed, and scattered near it in the yard were a large number of scuppers—iron tanks used to catch the coal tar residue when the gas is distilled. These tanks are heavily coated with tar and oil, and it was among them the fire started from undetermined cause.

Patrick J. Harkins, a former police inspector, in charge of the private guard and fire fighters at the Bliss plant, discovered the blaze. He turned in an alarm, mobilized his own fire department, sent word to Superintendent C. B. Ohnermiller of the gas company, and dispatched members of his reserve to warn dwellers in the vicinity.

Mr. Ohnermiller called out his fire fighters and telephoned the engineer to pump away the gas from the endangered tank. By the time Acting Battalion Chief Cashman arrived night had come suddenly over the district, a smothering black pall making the work of attacking the flames difficult.

Cashman's men soon were reinforced by those drawn by a second alarm. Deputy Chief O'Hara came with the second contingent and took charge. Satisfied that the Bliss employes were doing their utmost to prevent the exploding of the torpedoes, he turned his attention to quenching the fire, meanwhile interposing a curtain of water between the flames and the gas tank.

It took many minutes to empty the torpedoes of their compressed air. There was no explosive in them, but it was feared if the fire spread the heat would expand the air charge sufficiently to set off the missiles and rain shrapnel all over the district. Even after the compression had been relieved it was thought best to move them beyond possible heat.

Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, Borough Inspector Thomas J. Murphy and Inspector Byron R. Sackett directed the police work. The police estimated the damage, confined largely to the scuppers, at about $5,000. It took about an hour to put out the fire.

BLACK CAT CHEERS MEN ADRIFT ON BARGE AT SEA

Craft Is Picked Up Off Sable Island and Towed to Portland by Coast Guard Cutter.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—Tom, a black cat, was the third member of the crew and brought good luck to the barge Waccamaw, which was towed into this port today by the Coast Guard Cutter Ossipee. Captain Harry Landers and James Coleman, both of Boston, were the others. Tom did not lose his nerve when the craft broke adrift from the tug Lehigh ten miles off Cape Elizabeth last Monday morning, and showed little concern when the Ossipee picked up the barge 110 miles off Sable Island last night.

Perhaps Tom, who has sailed along the coast with Captain Landers for two years, really had nothing to do with it, but his complacent attitude as he stalked with dignified mien along the dock tonight and began sniffing for wharf rats registered complete conviction that he was responsible for the saving of the barge and for the absence of suffering on board during a drift of 750 miles.

The only mishap was the snapping of the mast in a gale on Tuesday morning, resulting in the smashing of the deckhouse and damage to the cook stove and the donkey engine boiler.

GOT THEIR SHOES CHEAP.

Then Violetsville Folk Found They Were Wearing Stolen Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Pa., Jan. 23.—Violetsville folk were convinced this morning that the price of shoes had dropped a great deal when they were able to purchase new shoes at anywhere from 75 cents to $2.25 a pair—and they bought them. Not only did practically every man in and around Violetsville buy shoes, but some of them bought several pairs. One bought ten pairs, paying $7 for the lot.

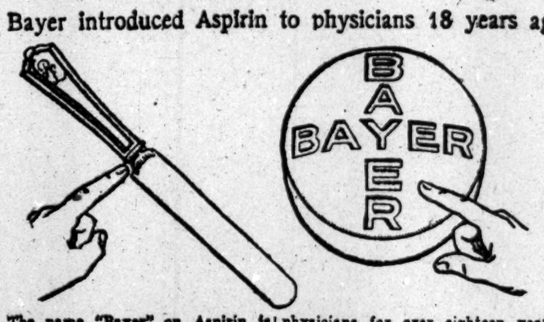
Almost every man in and about Violetsville was wearing new shoes today. They are worrying tonight, for they have discovered that the shoes were stolen and the York police are now trying to recover them. They had recovered nearly fifty pairs tonight and also bundles of stockings, workingmen's shirts and underwear.

Violetsville is a village just south of the York city limits and here, on the new State road, about 9 o'clock this morning a motor truck with four men and a load of shoes and clothing stopped and here the bright Sunday morning was enlivened by a street auction. A crowd soon gathered and the strangers had no difficulty in finding bidders and buyers, as any price was taken.

VALUES UP TO FIFTY AND NINETY DOLLARS
PRICES DOWN TO
$32
FOR YOUR SUIT, OVERCOAT OR ULSTER
MADE BY OUR CUSTOM TAILORS
ALL READY TO WEAR
THE CLOTH, THE PATTERN, THE MODEL — THE VERY NEWEST — YOU AND THE MIRROR CAN DECIDE ABOUT THE FIT
"Thrift is the faculty of knowing when you can save money by buying."
B'way & 9th St. B'way & 51st St. **Arnheim** 30 East 42d St. 19 East 41st St.

Genuine Aspirin

Bayer introduced Aspirin to physicians 18 years ago



The name "Bayer" on Aspirin is like "Sterling" on silver. It means you are getting the true, genuine, world-famous Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

SALE

Luxuriously Fine
Blue and Gray Suits
tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx

Finest of Fine! Beautiful Blue or Gray Suits originally up to $100 — **$57**

Particularly Choice! Handsome Blue or Gray Suits originally up to $85 — **$43**

No Charge for Alterations

Most of the suits comprising these wonderful assortments at $43 and $57 are just the right weight and style for Spring wear. No end of smart single and double breasted models.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

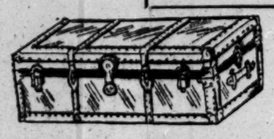
The SEASON'S *GREATEST* TRUNK SALE

***Belber* Luggage, Nationally Advertised and Considered THE WORLD'S HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY, Offered BELOW the Current Prices of Ordinary Brands.**

HERE, at the Rialto Shop, a never-to-be-forgotten Luggage Sale is being held. WE FRANKLY SAY THAT DURING THIS SALE THERE IS NOT A SINGLE STORE IN NEW YORK OR IN PHILADELPHIA, THE HOME OF THE BELBER COMPANY, THAT WE DO NOT UNDERSELL BY *AT LEAST 25%*. This is a statement of FACT.

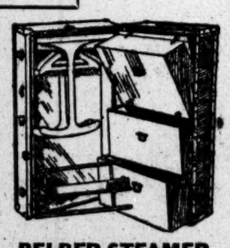
BE SURE TO COME AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASE EARLY.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED. NO C. O. D.'s.

A FIVE-YEAR WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH EVERY TRUNK IN THIS SALE.



FIBRE STEAMER TRUNK
Made of three-ply Veneer, covered and interlined with Vulcanized Fibre. Rounded Edges and Centre Bands of Extra Heavy Vulcanized Fibre. Solid Steel Trimmings, Brass-Plated Lock. All sizes. Actual Value, $22.50.
Emergency Sale Price..... $11.75

FULL SIZE BELBER WARDROBE TRUNKS
23 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 40 in. high. 5 large drawers. 3-ply Veneer Fibre inside and out, cretonne-lined. Shoe pockets, laundry bag, 10 Veneer hangers, patent following board. Riveted spring lock and draw bolt catches. Actual value $60.
Emergency Sale Price.... $29.75



BELBER STEAMER WARDROBE TRUNKS
40 in. high, 22 in. deep, 14 in. wide. Three-ply Veneer inside and out. Shoe pockets, 5 hangers, drop drawer and 2 extra drawers. Regular price $45.
Sale Price..... $23.50

BELBER ¾ WARDROBE TRUNK
Exactly like the Full Size Wardrobe Trunk, with only 8 hangers. 22 in. deep, 40 in. high, 19 in. wide. This Trunk has always been considered a most attractive value at the regular price of $36.
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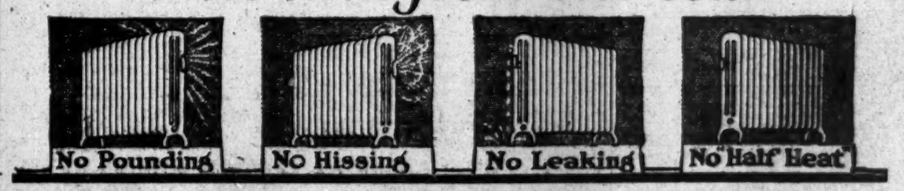

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